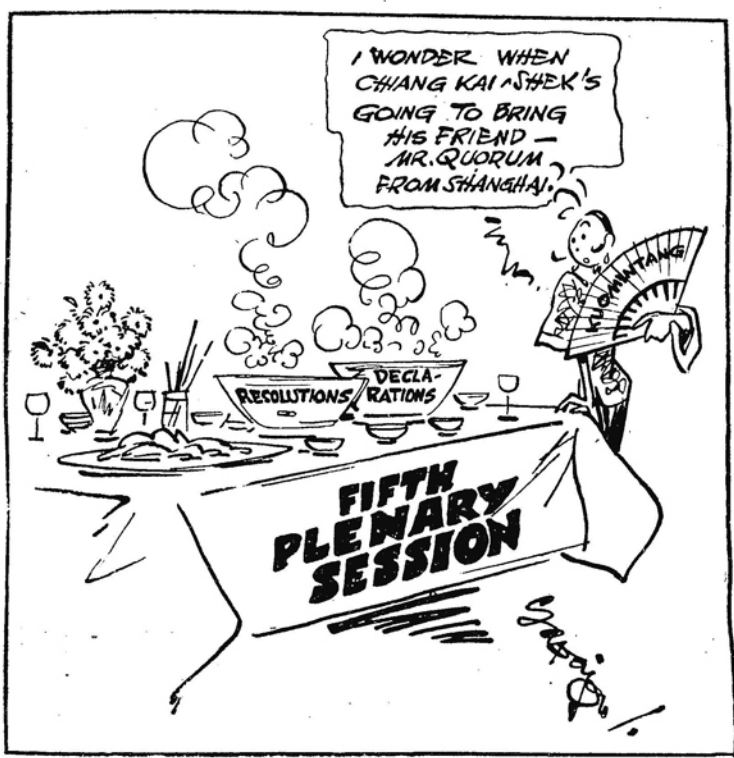


The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE
WEEKLY EDITION OF THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission as mail matter under Class B
(Tei-ling-sing-chi-chow-kan 刊週期星林字)
Vol. CLXVIII. No. 3183. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1928. TAELS 12 PER ANNUM.

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WHILE THE DINNER SPOILS

THE COST OF CHINA'S WAR

Important Statement by Mr. T. V. Soong to the Fifth Plenary Session: How the Country's Finances Have Been Disrupted

ALL IMPORTANT TAXES HYPOTHECATED

Unilateral Declaration of Customs Autonomy Unlikely to Succeed: Negotiations Favoured Instead

In a statement prepared for the Fifth Plenary Session by Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, he describes how the finances of the country have been disrupted by militarism and the civil war. He has been required to find \$1,600,000 every five days during the whole of the Northern Expedition for military purposes and there was no or little money for civil administration. All important taxes have been hypothecated so that unless the Government adopts his programme for unified taxation, a budget system and unified collection of taxes, there will be no funds available in the immediate future. He offers a programme which he thinks will stabilize the income of revenue and he suggests a Budget Committee to control expenditure. He believes that unilateral declaration of tariff autonomy, which he regards as a necessity, will not succeed and favours negotiations. Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government, has presented the following statement to the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang, in the form of a resolution calling for the unification of finance, the adoption of a national budget, the reorganization of taxation and the carrying into effect of the principles of the Economic and Financial Conference:— Following the establishment of the Government in Nanking last summer, the Northern Expedition was suspended for over half a year. On January 7, of this year, when the fast approaching Chinese New Year's Eve was making the financial condition of the Government more critical than ever, I was called upon to resume the responsibilities of the Minister of Finance. With the various armies pressing for funds, it was then almost impossible to meet the immediate demands, not to speak of paying the military

withstanding the impoverished condition of the Government treasury, the Ministry of Finance was put to the still more difficult task of raising \$1,600,000 every five days for the Central Military Council and the Headquarters of the Generalissimo. Obviously the total revenue from the three Provinces was far from sufficient to meet the expenses of the Expedition, leaving alone the other current expenses of the Government, so that it was impossible to rely solely on the Government's income from taxes. Under such stringent conditions, the only remedy was to raise funds by issuing public bonds, at the same time strictly requiring the tax organs under the Ministry's jurisdiction to improve their receipts and to make due remittances. Even then, the two ends could not always be made to meet, and as remittances for military expenses could allow no delay whatsoever, the Ministry was forced to borrow from various banks in order to tide over a crisis. Vicious Waste on Vicious Circle The overwhelming difficulties of the Ministry's task were plain. On the one hand, regular remittances had to be made at the short interval of five days. On the other hand, without the existence of a Government Bank, even temporary borrowing was bound to meet difficulties. Besides, negotiations always took time, and often before one negotiation was concluded another remittance was due. Time and again, there seemed no way out of the difficulty and yet some way had to be found. The worries of those in charge of the Government's finance were, indeed, comparable only with the difficulties and perplexities of the situation. In this manner, useful energy was viciously wasted on a vicious circle of non-productive measures. My immediate concern was to secure enough funds for the front without causing any undue disturbance in the rear. Our sole aim was to win the war at all costs, and there was no time to consider matters of secondary importance. There is a time element in financial administration just as in any other affair, and there is no short cut to success, except by a fundamental

solution of the problems of Government finance. Failure of Salt Revenue It being the Ministry's policy during the period of military activities to secure immediate relief for pressing needs, our efforts at increasing revenues were likewise concentrated on the principal sources. There was no other way to meet the situation. Take for instance, the Salt Revenue of the two Huai districts, which used to yield an annual income of \$12,000,000. Owing to the fact that a large portion of this revenue in the form of monthly instalments had been collected in advance, while smuggled salt in great quantities had been put on the market, the sale of Government Salt was reduced and the receipt from the merchants almost dropped to nil. It was only after much labour had been spent upon negotiations that a monthly remittance of \$1,500,000 in advance, was made possible. Similarly in reorganizing the Consolidated Cigarette Tax and the Special Petroleum tax, the Ministry could, on account of the prevailing disorder throughout the country, only seek to make the most of the circumstances. Our endeavour, therefore, was confined to unifying the method of collection and to making the receipts sure, so that they might be relied upon to maintain the Sinking Funds of the Treasury Notes and other public bonds and thereby strengthen the credit of the Government at home and abroad. As to the other taxes, diligent efforts were made to increase the amount of provincial remittance to the Central Government and strict regulations requiring regular remittance of such revenues at the interval of five days were adopted. Danger of Unilateral Declaration But since the sources of revenue and the taxable areas of the Central Government were very limited, the means to which it could resort to meet its military and administrative expenses were also necessarily limited. The Ministry, therefore, found it increasingly difficult to meet the situation, and just at this juncture when it was fast drawing toward the end of its rope, the Northern Campaign reached its climax and the country was plunged into serious diplomatic difficulties. All available revenues had been used as securities for sinking funds and further borrowing seemed next to impossibility. The Government was thus brought face to face with financial disaster. Thanks to the spirit bequeathed by our late Leader and the supreme sacrifice and effort of our comrades and fighting forces in the front, the Expedition was soon brought to a successful close; the militarists who had been oppressing the people and ruining the country for more than ten years were defeated and for the first time the country witnessed the prospect of national unification. During the critical stage of military activities, it was of course impossible for me to carry out various measures of reform I had in mind, lest it might disturb the rear. Furthermore, as long as the unequal treaties exist, the agreements regarding the conventional tariff remain in force. It is a cold fact that foreign misunderstandings are apt to develop where there has been no previous agreement, while troubles are likely to occur if we were suddenly to declare tariff autonomy unilaterally. Maintaining the Status Quo On the other hand, readjustment of internal taxes alone was neither allowed by the policy of our party nor in agreement with our fundamental purpose. I, therefore, considered the time inopportune or premature for the settlement of the broader issues of public finance. Consequently my policy was to make as few changes as possible, to maintain the status quo, so as to avoid any major disturbances and to strengthen the feeling of security

among the people. That this policy was the correct one is indicated by the fact that of the Treasury Notes issued by the Ministry, the quotation of the 2 1/2 per cent. Surtax Notes has already reached their par value while that of the Second Issue of the 2 1/2 per cent. Surtax Notes as well as that of the Cigarette Tax Treasury Notes has already risen above 90 and is still rising in the market. All this goes to show that once the foundation of finance is firmly established, the credit of the Government is naturally strengthened by itself.

Close of Military Stage

The capture of Peking brought to a close the military stage of the Revolution. With the view of formulating a financial programme for the period of Political Tutelage, I have recently convened two national conferences: namely, the Economic Conference in Shanghai, consisting of the nation's leading merchants, industrialists, bankers and economic specialists; and the Financial Conference in Nanking, consisting of the highest finance officials of the several Provinces, the representatives of the different armies, and financial experts. The resolutions adopted by these two Conferences fell into two main categories, economic policy and financial policy. Of these, the more important ones dealt with the demarcation of national and provincial revenue and expenditure, the abolition of likin, the levying of new taxes, recovery of tariff autonomy, the liquidation of national indebtedness, the unification of currency, the promotion of commerce, the stabilization of the money market, the definition of a banking system, the founding of a government bank and the issuance of new public bonds to provide funds for the expenses of disbandment and reconstruction.

Financial Reconstruction

All these measures are not only fundamental to the policy of the Government but all demanded by the people. The fact is that before the war came to an end, no programme of fundamental financial reconstruction could be carried out. Therefore, the measures I have hitherto adopted were only temporary palliatives, while those that I am going to follow henceforth are permanent cures.

All our proposed rehabilitation measures, it may be remarked, are the results of the most careful and thorough deliberations of these Conferences, the resolutions of which have been compiled and are herewith presented for the consideration of the delegates at this Session. With the approval of the Assembly they will be put into force in order of priority. Success in administration does not consist in words but in accomplishing deeds as far as circumstances allow.

Permit me now to explain the fundamental points of my proposed rehabilitation programme. To begin with, the most essential measures in the immediate future, are the unification of finance and the adoption of a National Budget. If these two fundamental measures cannot be put into actual effect now, it would be idle to talk about financial rehabilitation, while the solution of other related problems will be simply hopeless.

Three Provincial Contributors

As has been said above, the income of the Central Government is derived from only three Provinces, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui. But on account of banditry in the northern part of the province, Anhui can be relied upon for at most only half of its assigned quota. Now although the total receipt of these three Provinces is nominally placed at \$9,000,000 each month, as a matter of fact, the revenue from the 2 1/2 per cent. Surtax, Cigarette Tax, the Petroleum Tax, and the Stamp Duty, have already been earmarked as Sinking Funds for Treasury Notes and other public loans. Besides, both the Salt Tax and the Flour Tax have also been assigned as securities for loans from banks. As a result, therefore, the actual funds at the disposal of the Government is only a little over \$4,000,000. Previous to June some measure of relief could still be obtained from the sale of Treasury Notes and public bonds and from borrowing from banks. For during the period of military activities, the people were ready to exercise forbearance and make temporary sacrifices in the hope of seeing the country unified. So they responded with enthusiasm to any call for the

purchase of public bonds or for loans. But now that the war is over, the Government cannot possibly prolong its policy of borrowing in order to meet expenditure. Furthermore, it is beyond the financial strength of the people to bear further burdens. Thus, it can be readily seen that unless unification of finance is brought about, not only will the equitable distribution of the burden among the provinces be impossible, but the maintenance of the administration of the Government will be beyond hope.

Unification of Finances

My plan of the unification of finance does not consist merely of building air castles, of adding burdens upon the provinces, nor of purposely making statements contrary to facts in order to create surprises. It only aims at the minimum requirements. What is hoped for is that all the existing and new taxes levied by the Central Government will be put into effect throughout the provinces, that in accordance with the new demarcation of national and provincial revenue and expenditure all the taxes that have hitherto been collected by the Provincial Governments should now be directly administered by the Central Government and that, at the same time, the Central Government should be responsible for the payment of all military and other expenditure belonging to it.

It is necessary that all the provinces shall carry out the new regulations simultaneously; as otherwise the Central Government will have no channels to obtain revenue, while the poorer provinces will be deprived of adequate financial support. Unless we have a plan for the whole country, the appropriations will not be fairly distributed. A quarrel for funds would be the natural result of ill-balanced appropriations.

As to the method of unification, it has already been embodied in the resolutions of the Financial Conference. In a word, the employment of personnel, the regulation, administration, collection and expenditure of revenue, should be centralized. With respect to personnel ability should be the guiding principle.

National Budget Wanted

The Central Government has no preconceived idea of making changes, as long as existing officials continue to observe the rules and regulations of the Central Government in the discharge of their duties. The sole desire of the Central Government is the unification of the financial service, ignoring all personal considerations and provincial prejudices.

The next question of importance is that of a National Budget. Every country has a budget, with the exception of China. The financial disorder since the establishment of the Republic is due to the want of a budget. When the Nationalist Government was established in Canton, there was a Budgetary Committee, which made appropriation for all expenses, military or otherwise, and as a result, the financial condition of the government constantly improved. Since the establishment of the Nationalist Government in Nanking, the use of a Budgetary Committee, irrespective of its merits or demerits, has been dropped. During the period of military activities and general disorder, military expense naturally constituted the biggest item of expenditure. While Kuangtung, Kuangsi, Hunan, Hupeh, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, and Shansi were doing their best to meet their own military expenses, the Central Government was relying on only three provinces, namely, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhui for its income. Hence, the establishment of a national budget was out of the question, as also the equitable distribution of revenue.

Denial of Responsibility

During the period of military campaigns, therefore, the Ministry of Finance could give account of itself directly only to the Military Council and the Commander-in-Chief who, in turn, bore the responsibility for the appropriations of funds, and in the circumstances the Minister of Finance could not be held responsible at the same time for the payment of cash to this or that army. The appropriation of funds being lodged with the highest military organization, the Minister of Finance had nothing more to do

than to raise funds. When revenue collections were inadequate even for military expenses alone naturally administrative expenditures could not be met. Although there was a Financial Supervision Committee, there was practically nothing left in the Government Treasury to be appropriated by them for administrative purposes. With various administrative organizations constantly demanding funds from the Ministry, the Minister of Finance naturally had no time to carry out plans for financial rehabilitation.

Strong Committee Wanted

For the present, if a plan for the unification and the establishment of a national budget can be carried out, a strong Budget Committee must be organized, which shall make appropriations of all the revenue of the nation. When the expenditures are thus budgetized, any shortage in receipts or excessive disbursements should be strictly examined by the Auditing Committee. At the same time, the Ministry of Finance should submit a report on the national revenue to the Budget Committee and turn over all the funds to the National Treasury. In case of shortage in revenue, all disbursements should be reduced pro rata by decision of the Budget Committee and in case of increase of expenditure over the budgeted amount, the same must be approved by the Budget Committee. Questions at issue over national and provincial revenue or expenditure and arrangements for mutual or reciprocal aid must also be decided by the Budget Committee. No payment should be made without the approval of the Budget Committee and no account should be closed without the approval of the Auditing Committee, in order that by public supervision of finance, there will be a proper prorating of expenditures. At the same time, the various organs should be required to submit reports on income and expenditure which the Ministry of Finance shall cause to be published daily.

Foreign Precedent Quoted

A study of the budget-making system of foreign countries reveals the fact that all budgets must obtain the approval of the legislative, and the executive branches of the State. Originating from the executive branch, they are adopted by the legislative branch and finally examined by the Auditing Committee. At this tutelage stage of the government, under the rule of the Kuomintang, and prior to the formation of the legislative assembly, a Budget Committee should be appointed by the Nationalist Government to have temporary charge of the duty of budget-making. Speaking from the administrative point of view, the national government should have a definite administrative policy, by having a well made, well balanced and well audited budget. A sound budget is necessary to the establishment of a sound financial system. In short, the rehabilitation of finance and the establishment of a clean and efficient government cannot be realized unless a sound system of national budget is enforced.

In summing up, the rehabilitation of finance depends entirely on the unification of finance and the establishment of a national budget. The reason why the Government has not been able to bring about any fundamental readjustment in the past is twofold:—(1) During the time of war, taxes were the sources of military revenue and any change in taxation might cause a shortage in military funds, so that the status quo must be maintained, and (2) prior to the revision of treaties any change in tariff or other matters involving foreign relations might cause serious diplomatic difficulties. Now that the Northern Expedition has been concluded and the country is to be unified, especially as the abolition of likin has been decided upon and the recovery of tariff autonomy has been promised by the foreign Powers, it has become possible for the Government to carry out plans of fundamental reorganization.

There were reasons in the past for the existence of numerous tax organs. Take for instance, the Customs Surtax, Petroleum tax, and other special import duties. To amalgamate these collections with the Customs collection would affect the Customs administration, which was not permitted. Besides, before

THE KUOMINTANG PLENARY SESSION

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Visit to Shanghai to Find a Compromise: Quorum Found: Inaugural Ceremony

POPULAR ANIMUS AGAINST NANKING GOVERNMENT

General Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by only two members of his staff, arrived in Shanghai unexpectedly at 9 p.m. on Aug. 4 and returned to Nanking on the following night. He went to the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Soong, at 139 Seymour Road and afterwards visited Mr. H. H. Kung on Route Ferguson.

On Aug. 5, General Chiang was in conference with Kuomintang leaders at 139 Seymour Road and afterwards at 311 Route de la Tour.

Mr. T. V. Soong and General Li Chung-jen returned to Shanghai on Aug. 5. Mr. Wu Tze-hui came on Aug. 4. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is expected here, but he has not come as yet.

WILL NANKING HAVE A QUORUM?

Opinions Still Much Divided: Gen. Chiang Labouring for Unity

There is still complete uncertainty as to whether there will be a quorum in Nanking for the opening of the Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang. Members of the Government and the party in power now insist that they will have a quorum. The opposition is not certain.

General Chiang Kai-shek's sudden departure from Shanghai on August 5 did not quiet the atmosphere. He held very few meetings on August 5 and although the house at 311 Route de la Tour had been prepared for conferences, it was closed again on August 6.

Chinese politicians suggest that it will only be possible to know definitely whether there will be a quorum in Nanking when the roll is called, and even then, the quarrel between the Left Wing, the Centre and the Kuangsi faction is liable to break out at any time.

Gen. Chiang's Efforts

General Chiang Kai-shek is using every means to bring about the appearance of harmony. In many quarters, he is being praised for this effort, while among the radicals, the suggestion is made that another patched-up compromise can but lead to another split. In an interview with Chinese pressmen, General Chiang said:

"Though the militarists have been defeated, their remnants are watching for opportunities to rise once more. Though the Communists have more or less been exterminated and precautionary measures have been adopted against them, they are constantly menacing the country. Under these circumstances, we, as members of the Kuomintang, should co-operate in order to show our enemies a united front. All our countrymen want us to co-operate with all excepting the wicked militarists, who are the instruments of foreign imperialism, and the Communistic trouble-makers. It is only by co-operating that we can expect the future of the Nationalist movement to meet with success and the full realization of the Three People's Principles.

Our Adversaries' Intrigues

"The Communists and the militarists are trying their utmost by their propaganda to discredit us and undermine us in accordance with their destructive plans. We members of the Kuomintang will fall into their trap if we are careless and divided in our opinions and

the country was unified, the various provinces, on account of mutual suspicion, had to maintain numerous tax organs on the boundaries to prevent smuggling. As soon as the likin is abolished and the tariff increased these offices can be either amalgamated or abolished, thus increase of receipts and saving in expenditure can be assured. To carry out the economic and financial policy outlined above is my plan to bring to China and her people peace and prosperity. Whether my views are correct or not, I submit them for your approval.

at loggerheads among ourselves. Unity is strength. United we stand, divided we fall. All members of the Kuomintang, therefore, should be ready to accept the best advice of their fellow-members without suspicion. Suspicion stands always in the way of mutual understanding and co-operation and suspicion must be dissolved in order to make true co-operation possible. We should lay aside our personal differences and our individual opinions and work for the success of the Kuomintang.

Three Cardinal Points

"I would like to bring up the three following points of importance which I think every fellow-member of the party should commit to memory:—

"1. Civil warfare constitutes a national peril. All my endeavours in the past have been directed against a national crisis and I will exert myself in future, to the best of my ability, to prevent further strife within the nation.

"2. The troubles caused by the Communists and the existence of class controversies have worked havoc in society. I will, therefore, do my best to root out the Communists, prevent further Communist troubles and to bring about unity among the various classes of the people.

"3. All suspicion and misunderstanding between members of the Kuomintang must be thrown aside. Co-operation should be restored and all should work for the benefit of the party and the country."

Kuomintang Claims

Reverting to the Kuomintang Congress, the Advisory Council of the Shanghai District Kuomintang has submitted the following recommendations:—

That staff members of the Kuomintang should receive equal treatment with officials of the Government; that divisional political councils should be abolished; that officials should be made to submit to examination before being permitted to hold ranks; and that the standing army of China should materially be reduced.

QUORUM ASSEMBLED IN NANKING

Simple Ceremony: Topics for Consideration: Feng's Intentions

Nanking, Aug. 8.

The inaugural ceremony of the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee was held this morning at the auditorium of the special conference building in the presence of a large gathering of Party and Government officials and representatives of the various public bodies in Nanking.

The ceremony itself was a simple affair. The National Anthem was played, and members of the Presidium (consisting of Messrs. Tan Yen-kai, Yu Yiu-jen, Chiang Kai-shek, Ting Wei-feng and Tai Chiao) took their seats. Then followed the usual three bows, the reading of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's will and three minutes silence.

The following topics were placed on the agenda for consideration:

- (1) Commendation and reward of meritorious officers during the Northern Punitive Expedition.
- (2) Date of the interment of the remains of Dr. Sun.
- (3) Suspension of the rights and privileges of Cheng Chien as member of the Central Executive Committee and confirmation of the appointment of Mr. Miao Bin to fill the vacancy.
- (4) Organization of the Investigation Committee to consider proposals.
- (5) Date for the National People's Convention.

The Secretariat has notified Generals Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Admiral Yang Shu-chuang the decision granting them rights of regular members to attend

all the meetings of the Session and submit their proposals for consideration.

General Feng is understood to have replied that he will always be ready to attend any meeting of the Session whenever his presence and opinion is requested.

Admiral Yang attended the first meeting this morning and is expected to take part fully in the discussions.

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan has already informed the Secretariat of his inability to attend the Session and has requested his representatives to submit several proposals on his behalf.

DIFFERENCES WITHIN THE KUOMINTANG

Stormy Petrel Chen Kung-po: The Centre and Its Foes

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

The Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang is meeting with obstacles because of the fundamental divisions in the party.

The purpose of General Chiang Kai-shek's visit to Shanghai is definitely the holding of a preliminary meeting in Shanghai in the hope of overcoming the differences of opinion just as, before the Fourth Plenary Session last November and December, meetings were held at 311 Route de la Tour.

There can be no understanding of this anti-climax to the successful Northern Expedition without a full and perhaps wearisome recapitulation of the differences within the Kuomintang itself. Last December, the quarrel within the party ended in a compromise which resulted in both the Left and Right wings eliminating themselves and leaving the Government and Kuomintang to General Chiang Kai-shek to do with as he saw fit. The sacrifice was made so that the Northern Expedition might be carried through to a successful culmination. No one had any illusions as to the unfitness of the personnel which controlled Nanking, but every criticism was suppressed because of the Northern Expedition.

Active Leaders Driven Out

One of the principal outcomes of the December Compromise was that nearly all positions in the Government and party went to outsiders, while the active members of the party were driven away from Nanking. The result was an unrecurrent of dissatisfaction. The Right Wing expressed its dissatisfaction by travelling abroad and attempting to settle China's international problems, while at the same time, those of that Group who had positions of authority in Canton and Hankow were sabotaging the Nanking Government by refusing to permit it to collect revenue in their territory or by non-participation in the Northern Expedition until after the fighting was over.

The Left Wing followed a different programme. Although Mr. Wang Ching-wei was in Europe, he continued to write articles and to influence the younger generation to the necessity of civilian Government, to opposition to neo-militarism and to the constant party purification methods of Nanking, which resulted only in the elimination of genuine Kuomintang members from the Party. His doctrine may be analyzed something like this:

Any nation or any movement must have a beacon light, an ultimate goal, otherwise there is confusion of plan and purpose. The British, for instance, assume that in law the King can do no wrong; therefore, you may appeal in British law from one court to another, but in the end, there is a final decision from which there is no appeal. So, in the Catholic Church, there is the infallibility of the Pope, which ends all arguments. If you disagree with this idea, you can get out, but you cannot remain inside the Church and differ; otherwise there will be confusion. We must take Sunyatseism in just that way. We must accept The Three People's Principles and everything that Dr. Sun planned as right and not permit constant playing with changes, for only if we stick to some fundamental plan, can China's problems reach a solution. Therefore, the 1924 re-organization of the Kuomintang was legal

and not Communistic, because Dr. Sun did it. Therefore, all measures taken to undo the 1924 re-organization are opposed to Dr. Sun's proposition and is therefore confusion.

Chen Kung-po's Meteoric Rise

Mr. Wang Ching-wei attacks Nanking and Mr. Wu Tze-hui, Nanking's philosopher, as "muddle-headed," points to the inexplicable compromises, which have resulted only in neo-militarism and demands a return to power of the Kuomintang. In this demand, Mr. Wang Ching-wei is more than ably supported by an interesting and curious political leader, Mr. Chen Kung-po.

Foreigners, who have had experience of Mr. Chen in Canton and Hankow, regard him as particularly anti-foreign and destructive. But it is a political error to judge the capacity and character of a Chinese leader by his attitude towards foreigners: more or less, they are all anti-foreign. Mr. Chen is very young, very intense and dramatic and therefore when he is in a particularly bitter anti-foreign mood, his attitude appears to be vindictive. But he is a remarkable orator, a powerful writer and an energetic party organizer. He publishes a weekly, "The Revolutionary Critic," which in three months has reached a circulation of more than 60,000, which means a minimum of 300,000 readers throughout China.

Students, workers, the younger officers in the army, those who were formerly Communists and are now leaderless, party workers, distressed Government officials who can no longer tolerate the confusion—all these classes turn to Mr. Chen Kung-po for leadership. Only yesterday, a conservative Kuomintang member said to me that if Wang Ching-wei and Chen Kung-po could address every city in the country, they would control the Government by sheer oratory. It is this that Nanking fears most.

The Bridge Trembles

General Chiang Kai-shek never broke with the Left Wing. He has been a bridge over which all parties moved. In the Fourth Plenary Session, the Left Wing obligingly gave him a quorum, but he did not

quite make it possible for the Left Wing to remain in power. It is probable that the Left Wing is responsible for this failure, for the Communist Uprising in Canton in December left them in an awkward position.

Since then, however, the Left Wing has gained in stature, for there is a Third Party somewhere in the cline, to which many Kuomintang members are flocking. The Third Internationale dismissed many Chinese Communist leaders and these have been organizing a Third Party—that is, Kuomintang Communist Party, and the New Kuomintang. The Left Wing, particularly, Mr. Chen Kung-po, have given the impression that they are opposed to the Third Party, but if Mr. Wu Tze-hui and the Nanking Genro succeed in driving Mr. Chen out of the Kuomintang, then the Left Wing may join the Third Party, in which case that party would contain more 1924-registered members of the Kuomintang than the Nanking party can boast. General Chiang seeks to avoid such a possibility.

The Centre Party, which I described several days ago, are, however, prepared for a fight. They refuse to attend the Fifth Plenary Session if Mr. Chen attends; Mr. Chen's associates of the Left Wing refuse to attend unless all their members are present. Therefore, there is no quorum. Even should General Chiang find a way of getting the Nanking Genro to attend the Conference and of satisfying Mr. Chen, so that he will remain in Shanghai, while his associates go to Nanking, he will only achieve another awkward compromise which will make for confusion.

Shouting the Wrong Slogans

A curious episode occurred in Nanking recently which is of the greatest political significance: there was a mass meeting at which the people were expected to shout certain slogans, which were on banners. When slogan-time came, they shouted "Down with Chiang Ching-kiang." "Down with the Genro," and similar improper slogans. When they were told to be orderly and shout only those slogans which they were ordered



THE FLIRTATIOUS FENG

The Soviet is hopefully looking towards re-establishment in China under an agreement with General Feng, but is finding the latter elusive and more flirtatious than helpful.

of retaining the power of Government where it is now without regard to the necessities of following constitutional processes. It cannot work. The excuse of a Northern Expedition does not exist and one need be no prophet to realize that, unless some attention is paid to the increasingly powerful mass opposition to Nanking's confusion, there will be a revolutionary outbreak in this country.

General Feng's \$2.60

Compromise and suppression will not avail in the face of 15,000 Whampoa Cadets without work, of the unwillingness of the bankers to provide further loans, of an insistence on the part of the merchants that they should have a voice in the levying of taxes and of the general bitterness against military extravagance. Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is reported to have said that he got \$2.60 out of the Northern Expedition—his reward for all his fighting. And naturally that \$2.60 has caused others to ask how much other generals have made. Marshal Feng expresses in another manner the protest of the Left Wing, the protest against the squandering of the nation's wealth by those who control Nanking. His protest is dramatic, somewhat sordid, but it cuts into the heart of the Chinese. His suit that costs \$2, his unshaven face, his seat on the lorry next to the chauffeur contrast fearfully with the wealth of those who in Canton days were very poor men. This contrast needs explanation and the opposition is spreading the explanation far and wide, be strangled.

THAT ILLNESS OF YEN HSI-SHAN

No Signs of It When Passing Through Shihchiachuang

Peking, Aug. 4.

A foreign source at Shihchiachuang reports that when General Yen Hsi-shan passed through there on his way to Taiyuanfu he showed no signs of the serious illness from which he was reported to have been suffering.

A telegram received by a Shansi official to-day from General Yen states that he is recovering his health but makes no mention of his going either to Nanking or to Peking.—Reuter.

Unable to Come to Nanking

Nanking, Aug. 6.

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang has received another telegram from Gen. Yen Hsi-shan dated the 4th instant from Taiyuanfu, saying that his illness has become serious and that he is going to Yenchun to recuperate his health.

He regrets his failure to come to Nanking for the conference.—Kuo Wen.

UNITY MUST BE PRESERVED

Sun Fo on Party Discords and Defects of Government

Nanking, Aug. 5.

Mr. Sun Fo, in a telegram from America to the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee, submits his views on the reconstruction of the country for consideration. After expressing his regret for being unable to attend the Session in person owing to his duties in America, Mr. Sun makes the following five points:—

Harmony Among Leaders

"1.—At the inauguration of the period of political tutelage, it is of the utmost importance to secure harmony and solidarity among the various leaders of the Party and Government. It is only through harmonious co-operation by division of labour among the various leaders that we can successfully direct and guide the masses and carry out reconstruction measures. To this end, such leaders as Messrs. Hu Han-min, Wang Ching-wei, Chen Yu-jen and Madame Sun Yat-sen should all be urged to return to China to shoulder and share the gigantic responsibilities of National Reconstruction.

Defects in Govt. Council

"2.—The existing system of organization of the Government Council seems to be quite rudimentary and, measured by the standard of the Five Powers' Constitution, is reveals many defects. For this reason, Mr. Hu Han-min and I have jointly sub-

A Third Party Congress

In all quarters except the Centre Party there is a demand for the calling of the Third Party Congress. It is almost certain that the new C. E. C. elected at such a Congress will hardly include any of the present so-called leaders, for the Centre Party only controls Chékang and Kiangsu. Delegates, elected from other provinces, will represent other influences, particularly the Northerners. The Third Party Congress would probably result in a division of influence between the Left Wing of the Kuomintang and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

The present efforts at compromise have in view only the idea

mitted a proposal for a reorganization of the Central Government. It is hoped that the 5th Plenary Session, in accordance with the wishes of the late Leader and also having in consideration the existing conditions in China, will work out a new system of Government based upon the Five Powers' Constitution.

Practical Work First

"3.—In order to facilitate the smooth undertaking of political training during the period of political tutelage, it is recommended that the Central Authorities should concentrate their efforts on the solution of the existing difficulties: Reduction of the Army and rigid enforcement of the scheme of centralized and unified administration of finance."

"4.—As regards Treaty Revision, America has consented to our proposal, while Britain also expressed its readiness. But the outstanding issue of the Nanking Incident seems to be handicapping the treaty revision negotiations and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be instructed to take immediate steps to effect a settlement of the case."—Kuo Min.

COMMERCIAL MEN AND NANKING

Delegation to Place Demands Before Plenary Session

Perhaps as many as a hundred Chinese merchants and bankers will leave for Nanking during this week to place their demands before the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. These delegates will consist of representatives from the three Chinese Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai, Nantao and Chapei, the Bankers' Associations and 60

Guilds and will be headed by Mr. Yu Ya-ching. The principal demands will be unification of finances, the disbandment of troops and establishment of a national budget and tariff autonomy. It seems to be the consensus of opinion among the leading business elements that the first three demands must be fully met before tariff autonomy can be assured.

At the Conference held at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on August 5, and at similar Conferences held by different groups on August 7, numerous other projects and demands were proposed, but it was the consensus of opinion that the merchants' representation should limit itself to essentials, as otherwise there might be confusion with Nanking as to the real intentions of this delegation.

It was learned on August 7 that the delegation will not make any suggestions as regards personnel, as the delegates do not desire to participate in party politics. At the same time, it is known that the delegation is fully supporting the programme of the National Economic Conference, of which many of them are members. This will have the effect of backing up Mr. T. V. Soong in his effort to have the finances of the country unified.

It is a curious condition that whereas students, labourers and the militarists are fully represented on the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, capital, that is, commerce and industry, as such, is wholly unrepresented. It is because the bankers, merchants and industrialists have no one to speak for them before the Central Executive Committee as representing their immediate interests, that they are taking this most unusual step.

GEN. FENG PAYS OFFICIAL CALLS IN NANKING

Dressed Like a Common Soldier in the Oldest Clothes Sitting Beside a Motor Lorry Driver

According to news received in Shanghai by the Kuo Wen news agency, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang called at the various Nationalist Government offices in Nanking on Aug. 2. His followers were seated in a new Buick sedan while he himself sat next to the chauffeur of a freight wagon on which stood four of his bodyguards with loaded rifles on their shoulders.

Gen. Feng was dressed in plain soldier's uniform, an old, worn-out straw hat, and a pair of hand-made cotton shoes. When he arrived at any government office, he presented his own visiting cards to the gate-man who could not know or believe that he was the visitor.

Nobody on the street knew that he who thus sat next to the driver of a motor truck behind the new Buick sedan, commands the large Kuomintang armies of China's Northwest. General Feng looked no different from an ordinary soldier, but in fact he is dark and is believed not to have had a shave for a number of days. He was welcomed by all the Nationalist Government authorities on whom he called on Aug. 3 in Nanking.

Gen. Feng on Control of Youth

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang was interviewed by a representative of the Kuo Wen News Agency in Nanking to-day. Questioned as to his views on the future policy of the Kuomintang, Gen. Feng said that he had not yet worked out any definite proposal for the consideration of the 5th Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee. He feels, however, the keen necessity of having the youth of the country placed under the supervision of experienced adults and that the latter should not disappoint the spirit of youth. This remark apparently was directed to the present tendency among the Nationalist leaders to give students better discipline and suppress strikes in schools and other public activities of the young men in school.

Asked for his opinion on the building of a new national capital in Nanking, Gen. Feng stated that he believed that the constructive policies already decided for Nanking would be realized without difficulty.

He was then requested to tell the public of the disbandment of surplus troops in the country, to which he replied that one army and one division of the 2nd Group Nationalist forces had already been disbanded. He pointed out that in disbanding surplus troops in the country, the necessity of adequate national defence should not be lost sight of. He said that to overthrow the militarist warlords did not mean the disruption of a standing national army for self-protection against outside invasion. Both civilization and military tactics should be encouraged in the country.

Coming to Shanghai

Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang said that he expected to be in Shanghai immediately after the 5th Plenary Session of the Nationalist C.E.C. Whether he will actually take part in the conference in Nanking, he does not know for he is not a member of the Central Executive Council, but has only been invited by that Council to Nanking for consultation. —Kuo Wen.

Striking Speech on Thrift

In a speech delivered at a reception and dinner given by the Government Council and the Central Party Headquarters in honour of Generals Feng Yu-hsiang, Li Chien and Li Chung-jen last evening, General Feng laid stress on the importance of thrift and conservation, as an immediate step in dealing with the country's generally impoverished situation.

He said that the various construction schemes now being formulated by the Government would require much money and it is the duty of the Government officials to economize.

Continuing, General Feng said that Party members must do all they can to help put the country on its feet without expecting rewards.

We Feast While They Eat Grass

"The idea of a Party Government," said General Feng, "is to bring benefits to the people and not to work for one's own interests. If we all work for our own interests, who will work for the people, who are still suffering from the effects of former selfish officialdom? I remember seeing, in the Northwest,

DR. WANG ON THE TREATIES

Interesting Speech Delivered at a Dinner to Merchants, Bankers and Journalists: Endeavour to Justify Abrogation

NO COUNTRY DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

Belief Expressed that America Will Go Further Than It Has Already Done

A very interesting address was delivered by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Nationalist Government, at a dinner which he gave at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs on Aug. 6 in honour of the local merchants, bankers and journalists. There were present also a large number of officials.

In welcoming his guests, the Foreign Minister said that he had not had an opportunity since he had assumed office, of saying how much he appreciated their dinner to him some time ago. He wished to thank them also for their presence and to say a few words regarding foreign affairs.

The abrogation of unequal treaties and the termination of treaties which had expired were questions of the day, he said, and so he would deal with these subjects. The abrogation of unequal treaties was a demand which had been made by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen during his lifetime and, before he died, he willed that his successors should carry on this work and fight for this principle. The abrogation of unequal treaties, said Dr. Wang, was a matter which the people throughout the country had demanded for a long time. When he (Dr. Wang) served as delegate to the World Peace Conference at Versailles, the Chinese people had telegraphed to him, demanding the abrogation of all unequal treaties but, unfortunately, the other delegates present could not see their way to taking this matter up. At the Washington Conference, the Chinese delegates likewise demanded abrogation in accordance with the desires of the people but then again they failed.

Treaties Null and Void

When Dr. Wang was in Peking three months ago, he had considered the best methods of abrogating and terminating unequal treaties and was of the opinion that countries whose treaties with China had terminated should be notified to that effect, that all such treaties should be cancelled and not be renewed after they had expired. He, therefore, decided that, following the abrogation of these treaties, he would negotiate for new treaties on a basis of reciprocity, equality and justice. The Annam Treaty and the Belgian and Portuguese. Last came the Italian Treaty. As a result, he had notified the countries concerned of the termination of these and requested them to enter negotiations for new ones. It was only fair and reasonable that, when treaties expired, they should be terminated and only renewed by agreement of both parties. The treaties of the olden days did not meet the

many people eat grass to satisfy their hunger, and here we are having such a sumptuous meal."

"Moreover," continued General Feng, "as leaders we must not be afraid of criticism and hardships. Most of us do not mind hardships because we want to satisfy the people; but only a few are not afraid of criticism. We must be more frank with each other and place responsibility and blame where it properly belongs without fearing the consequences."

"We must also be fair in making rewards and meting out punishments. Our tendency is to reward the worthy and let the guilty go unpunished. Lately I have only heard of rewards being made by the Government but no punishments. Does it mean that every one of us is so perfect?"

Concluding, General Feng pointed out that the Kuomintang was the Party of the people and it was the duty of Party leaders to arouse the people's interest and inspire confidence in the Party.—Kuo Min.

present situation, said Dr. Wang, and they must go in accordance with international law and custom. When they had terminated, they naturally were null and void.

There had been some misunderstanding, Dr. Wang remarked, even among the Chinese people, regarding the action and the policy of the Nationalist Government. Some thought that it was too sudden and too radical, but, in Dr. Wang's opinion, they were neither too sudden nor too radical. When treaties terminated, they had to be terminated and not extended indefinitely, time and again. According to law and according to practice, nobody could claim otherwise. (Applause) There was no reason why they should. The Chinese people would not rest until all unequal treaties had been terminated. They had to get to the foundation and negotiate for new treaties. When they had done this, they would have carried out the desires of their late President, Dr. Sun.

"When we demand the cancellation of unequal treaties, we do not aim at any special country. We have no bad feelings against any special country," said Dr. Wang, "because we are only following the will of our late leader. The unequal treaties must go in accordance with justice and fair play. The policy is not my own. It is that of the Nationalist Government. It is that of the people of China."

"We will abolish the treaties as they expire and we will go about things in a peaceful and proper manner. We will not be unreasonable. I might say in this connection that the United States Government has taken a great step forward and won a deep place in the hearts of the Chinese people and I believe it is going a step further and in another direction. I am fully confident that, within a short period, other countries will follow the example of the United States and adopt a similar, friendly stand. I have every reason to believe that certain countries will take the initiative and change the unequal parts of their treaties, for, after all, there are only a few paragraphs to which we object. I have said that we will not be unreasonable and that we will proceed in a peaceful and proper manner. We will not try to attain our ends by force but we will work patiently. We will try to make our foreign friends understand our position and it is my hope that my fellow-countrymen abroad will tell their friends of our real aspirations."

Dependence on the People

"Our aspirations are legal and they are just. We are not in the least unreasonable. Our late leader, after 40 years experience, was of the opinion that it was only a united China which could secure the cancellation of the unequal treaties. He knew we could not and would not use military force to attain our aspirations. If we had, then we could have our own way. We have no military or naval strength so we must depend on the people for our power. And it is my hope that the people, one and all, will support us. The countries which are friendly to us and who abolish their unequal treaties, we will shake by the hand but we will oppose to the end those who are unfriendly to us, who look down upon us and who insist on maintaining their unequal treaties. We will continue our fight and we will never surrender. We are, however, enemies to nobody but we do want the unequal treaties abolished. I sincerely believe that they will be abolished."

Dr. Wang then proposed a toast to the Republic of China and in doing so appealed to all for their support in the abrogation of the unequal treaties.

Mr. Chen Teh-ching, chairman of the Shanghai District Kuomintang, delivered a lengthy speech, in the course of which he expressed the hope that Dr. Wang would work for the principles of the party and make his policy a public one, so that imperialism could be overthrown.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Shanghai Chinese Ratepayers Association, said that the demand for the abrogation of unequal treaties was proper and reasonable. It was a step which all merchants approved and should not be delayed any longer. They should have been cancelled, said Mr. Yu, long ago. There were not many unequal paragraphs in the treaty but those which were unequal were of vital importance to the Chinese people as they related to extraterritoriality, to the foreign concessions, the control of the Customs, and shipping in the interior. It was the hope of all that these would be done away with.

Most Favoured Nation Clause

Mr. S. S. Fung, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, said that the merchants were suspicious when Dr. Wang announced his policy. They were of the opinion that it was too sudden a step to take and thought that Dr. Wang was directing his efforts against one country—Japan and they questioned themselves as to why such a step should be taken. They later realized that it was directed not against only one country but that Dr. Wang acted only in accordance with the Kuomintang policy and the policy of the Nationalist Government and that, if steps were not taken at once, it would be too late. The Chinese merchants had suffered too much already as a result of the unequal treaties and it was his, the speaker's, hope that these would soon be abolished and that the Chinese merchants could trade in peace and prosperity.

In his speech, Mr. Yeh Wei-chun, chairman of the Shanghai District Chamber of Commerce, asked why, if foreigners could have extraterritorial privileges and most favoured-nation clauses in their treaties in China, the Chinese could not have similar privileges in foreign countries.

There were several other speakers, after whose addresses the function terminated.

PORTUGAL'S REPLY TO CHINA

Refusal to Agree to China's Attempt to Abrogate Treaty

Shanghai, Aug. 7.

The following is the text of a note delivered to Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, by Senhor F. de Paula Brito, Consul-General for Portugal, on instructions from the Portuguese Minister in Peking:—

Monsieur le Ministre. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Note dated July 11 regarding Sino-Portuguese treaty relations.

2.—In Your Excellency's note it is stated that, the Sino-Portuguese Treaty of December 1, 1887, having lapsed on April 28 of this year, has become null and void and the provisional regulations, enclosed with the note under reply, should be used to maintain relations between the two countries.

3.—Neither the letter nor the spirit of the Treaty contains any disposition that would imply that it expired on April 28, 1928, this date marking merely, according to Article 46, the limit of a period of ten years at the end of which, either of the High Contracting Parties are entitled, within six months, to demand a revision of tariff and commercial articles, exclusively.

4.—The change of political, economical or commercial conditions claimed to have occurred in both countries are not of a nature to entitle China to dissolve the Treaty by unilateral withdrawal.

5.—Under such pertinent conditions and relevant circumstances the Portuguese Government can but rebut the statement that the Sino-Portuguese Treaty of December 1, 1887, is no longer in force and refuse to acquiesce in the imposition of the provisional regulations.

6.—Nevertheless, in pursuance of the friendly relations that have been maintained between Portugal and China for many centuries, the Government, having at heart the

legitimate efforts of the Chinese people for the adjustment of their national aspirations, and with the persistent view of further promoting the development of peaceful intercourse and common interests, are prepared to open negotiations for the revision of the existing treaty on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

7.—The Portuguese Government will be willing to conclude a new Treaty with the Chinese Government as soon as circumstances permit the application of its provisions and wish to express to Your Excellency their earnest hope that the mutual desire of the two Countries may be speedily fulfilled.

I avail myself of this opportunity to present to Your Excellency, Monsieur le Ministre, the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd.) JOAO DE BIANCHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary.

JAPANESE REPLY TO NANKING

Treaty Not to be Terminated Without Mutual Consent

Peking, Aug. 8.

The following is the text of the Japanese reply to the Nationalist Government in regard to the latter's Note of July 20 regarding treaty revisions:—

"The Japanese Minister has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the Note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, under date of July 19, informing him that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of 1896, the Notes attached thereto and the Protocol annexes thereto, as well as the Supplementary Treaty of 1908 and its annexes, expired on July 20 of this year and, accordingly, proposing the conclusion of a new treaty.

"It is also stated that the Nationalist Government have declared to act, pending the conclusion of a new treaty, in accordance with the provisional regulations promulgated by them.

"In reply, the Japanese Minister has the honour to quote, under instructions from his Government, Article XXVI of the Treaty, which states:

"It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand a revision of the Treaty at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; but if no such demand be made on either side and no such revision be effected within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Treaty and Tariffs in their present form shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years."

"There is no stipulation for the abrogation or expiry of the treaty.

Mutual Consent Necessary

"It is natural, therefore, that the Treaty can neither be abrogated nor terminated without special mutual consent and agreement between the two parties. Further, it is expressly stipulated in the provisions of the same Article that if the negotiations for revision are not completed in six months the Treaty and the Tariffs shall remain in force a further ten years; this admits of no doubt that the Treaty and the Tariffs shall remain in force.

"The Japanese Government having consistently held the above view, made it clearly known to the Waichiao of the Peking Government in reply to that Ministry's proposal for revision of the Treaty and never failed to remind the Chinese authorities thereof on several subsequent occasions.

"The Treaties and accompanying documents being still in force, the Japanese Government deem it impossible to share the view of the Nationalist Government that the expiration of the term for treaty negotiation coincides with the expiration of those Treaties.

"The Nationalist Government maintain to rule during the interim period before the conclusion of a new treaty with the so-called provisional regulations, which have been unilaterally drawn up by them when bringing into practice the termination of Treaties still in force.

An Outrageous Act

"It is on the part of the Nationalist Government not only an infringement of the terms of the



The Unofficial Advice from Japan.

Treaty, which is inadmissible in the light both of treaty interpretation and international usage, but also an outrageous act, disregarding the good-faith between nations, in which the Japanese Government finds itself absolutely unable to acquiesce.

"As for revision of the Treaties, however, the Japanese Government have sincerity and are ready to negotiate with the Nationalist Government in view of the national aspirations of the Chinese people and also the close relationship in every respect between the two countries.

"This attitude of Japan has been clearly evidenced by the fact that in informal negotiations for treaty revision in Peking, the Japanese Government endeavoured to facilitate revision by consenting several times to extension of the term for negotiation even after the expiration of the original six months. In this connection it must be pointed out that revision has unfortunately not been effected chiefly because of political unrest in China.

"If the Nationalist Government, having regard to international identity as well as neighbourly friendship, recognize the validity of the existing Treaties by withdrawing the declaration to enforce provisional regulations, the Japanese Government are ready gladly to agree to the proposal of the Nationalist Government for treaty revision and will not hesitate to effect such revision as may be considered appropriate.

"If, however, the Nationalist Government stick to their attitude and insist upon the expiration of the existing Treaties, the Japanese Government cannot see their way to open negotiation for a new treaty.

"Further, if the Nationalist Government should persistently attempt to enforce provisional regulations unilaterally, the Japanese Government declare hereby that they may be obliged to take such measures as they deem suitable for safeguarding their rights and interests assured by the Treaties."—Reuter.

Mr. Yada Called to Tokyo

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

The Foreign Office has telegraphed to Mr. S. Yada, Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, instructing him to return home in order to make arrangements with the Government authorities on the question of treaty revision, as well as the negotiations on the Nanking incident.—Toho.

DANISH MINISTER IN NANKING

Elaborate Preparations: Informal Conversations on Treaty Revision

Nanking, Aug. 8.

Elaborate plans have been made by the Nationalist Government to

entertain M. de Kauffmann, Danish Minister to China, who arrived at Hsia-kuan station this morning from Shanghai at 7 o'clock. The Danish Minister is the first foreign Minister to make a formal call at Nanking since the unification of the country under Nationalist rule.

Mr. C. A. C. Brun, Danish Consul-General at Shanghai, accompanied M. de Kauffmann. They were met at the station by Mr. Y. L. Tong, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Lu Chao-kun, chief of the Social department of the Ministry, and Mr. Hsin Peng, also of the Foreign Ministry. The Danish Minister was immediately taken by motor to the reception hotel of the Ministry at Hsia-kuan.

Refreshments were served in the beautifully furnished dining room of the hotel, which building was formerly the private residence of Mr. Han Shih-chan, a wealthy merchant here.

In the forenoon, M. de Kauffmann called on Dr. C. T. Wang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and

SIR S. BARTON GONE TO NANKING

Sir Sidney Barton, H. M. Consul-General, and Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, Consul General designate for Nanking, left for Nanking on August 9.

Messrs. Y. L. Tong and 'Chu Chao-hsin, Vice-Ministers of the Ministry. Later, the Danish Minister and the Consul-General visited the Ming Tombs, Hsuan Wu Lake and other historical places in and outside the city. A luncheon party was arranged for the visitors at An-lo-chun, a famous Chinese restaurant here. In the afternoon, M. de Kauffmann, accompanied by Dr. C. T. Wang, called on Mr. Tan Yen-kai, Chairman of the Government Council.

Informal Talk on Treaties

The Danish Minister will be the guest of Dr. Wang at dinner at the latter's residence to-night. Among those who have been invited to the dinner are General Chiang Kai-shek, Tan Yen-kai, Li Lieh-chun, Mr. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Labour and Industry, Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chairman of the University Council, Vice-Minister Y. L. Tong and Chu Chao-hsin, and other prominent Nationalist leaders.

Informal conversations are being held between M. de Kauffmann and Dr. C. T. Wang regarding the revision of the treaties between Denmark and China.—Kuo Min.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE IN MANCHURIA

Fear of Trouble Should Mukden Compromise with Nanking

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

Official sources intimate that Baron Hayashi will visit Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for the purpose of explaining the views held by the Premier, Baron Tanaka, on the China situation. It is understood that Baron Hayashi will repeat the advice given by Consul-General Hayashi to the Mukden leaders not to compromise with the Nationalists.

The Japanese authorities are frankly perturbed at the possibilities of what may occur if Manchuria comes under Nationalist rule in the present frame of mind of the Nanking Government, as it is emphasized that, while the Japanese Government is not fundamentally opposed to such a compromise, it fears that the Nationalist Government still contains too many hot-heads who are likely to force the party to adopt radical measures, such as abrogation of all Japanese agreements in connexion with Manchuria, if they gain control of that territory.

Such action, it is pointed out, could not be tolerated and would probably necessitate armed action, which Japan is most anxious to avoid. Hence her anxieties lest Mukden and Nanking should come to a compromise at the present time.

These fears will be largely dispelled if the Nanking Government agrees to withdraw the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, for which reason Nanking's attitude towards the Note delivered by the Japanese Consul, Mr. Okamoto, yesterday to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang, in regard to the abrogation of this Treaty is being anxiously watched.

Another reason why Japan fears a compromise between Mukden and the Nationalists at the present time is that she has not yet recognized the Nanking Government. Consequently, if the Nationalists gain control of Manchuria, Japan will be unable to settle possible disputes in connexion with Manchuria by diplomatic means. Consequently Japan might be forced to adopt drastic steps to protect her rights there whereas under present conditions questions concerning Manchuria can be settled by diplomatic means with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang without resort to force.

In short, Japan desires nothing more than a retention of the status quo, and this can be retained by diplomatic means so long as Mukden is independent, but grave developments are foreseen if the Nation-

alists take control in their present frame of mind.

General Baron Tanaka, in his capacity as Foreign Minister, explaining the Manchurian situation to the Cabinet Council to-day, stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had temporarily given up the idea of reaching a compromise with the Southerners, in accordance with unofficial advice from the Japanese Government, but, owing to the activities of anti-Japanese elements in the Mukden Government and pressure from Chiang Kai-shek, Marshal Chang was now in a very difficult position, though Baron Hayashi had been instructed to explain Japan's fundamental policy in an attempt to secure an understanding.

The Foreign Minister expressed the hope that they would be able to settle the situation peacefully, but intimated that, in the event of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang ignoring Japan's goodwill, the Japanese Government would be obliged to take some positive measure for the purpose of protecting Japan's rights and interests in Manchuria.—Reuter.

NANKING OUTRAGE DISCUSSION

Report of Agreement Between Britain and China

Peking, Aug. 8.

It is understood here that terms have been arrived at between Britain and China for the settlement of the Nanking incident. It is now merely a question of putting the signatures to the documents, after which the text will be published.—Reuter.

***The above report is premature. While negotiations are proceeding and may be said to have reached an advanced stage, no conclusion as to the terms has yet been reached.

Forecast of the Terms

In connexion with the above, a Reuter telegram of August 3 reported that Sir Austen Chamberlain in a written reply to a Parliamentary question had said:—

"As I stated in the course of the debate on July 30 I am prepared to accept a settlement on the terms already reached with the United States Government."—Ed.

AMERICAN MINISTER ON HOLIDAY

Peking, Aug. 9.

The American Minister to China, Mr. J. V. A. MacMurray, is leaving Peking to-morrow for Korea, where he is spending a short holiday.—Reuter.

GEN. PEI CHUNG-HSI IN HOSPITAL

Peking, Aug. 6.

General Pei Chung-hsi entered the German Hospital in the Legation Quarter on Saturday as a patient. It is believed that he is not seriously ill.—Reuter.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN BUREAU

The vernacular press reports that the Ministry of Finance is establishing in Shanghai a National Loan Bureau to substitute the former Interior Bureau of Public Loans and all business formerly transacted by the latter Bureau will be administered by the new one.

In addition, a National Loan Reserve Fund Preservation Committee will also be formed here and members will be chosen as follows:—

Two from the Nationalist Government; three from the Ministry of Finance; one from the Bureau of Audits; two from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce; two from the Shanghai Bankers Association; two from the Shanghai Native Bankers Guild; one each from the Tientsin, Canton, and Hankow Chamber of Commerce; one from the Bankers Associations of the same cities; one each from the Native Bankers Guild of the same cities; two from the Soliciting Party (?); and two from among Chinese abroad.

UNEASINESS AROUND CHANGSHA

Large Sections of Hunan in the Hands of the Communists:
Serious Outbreak Feared: Naval Protection for British

Hankow, Aug. 2.

The situation in Hunan is being widely discussed in Chinese circles here. The latest reports from Changsha are the reverse of reassuring. It is an established fact that communists and disaffected troops have control of large sections of the province and have penetrated even as far northward as Liuyang and Pingkiang, which are both in the vicinity of Changsha. A general feeling of uneasiness prevails in Changsha itself and the city is under the strictest martial law.

The Hunan communists have lately been greatly strengthened by the incorporation into their fighting force of a large section of General Chen Chien's 6th Army which, following the incarceration of their leader, got absolutely out of control. The men of the 44th Army, who were disbanded here last week, are now being sent back to their native province without any means of future sustenance and there is little doubt but they also will make a welcome addition to the communist ranks.

News from the interior of Hunan is very vague indeed, but, according to Chinese reports, several of the most important southern towns are in the hands of the Reds. While the local leaders are attending conferences in Peking and Nanking for the alleged betterment of the country, the communist situation is growing daily more menacing in the province of its birth and signs are not lacking that a serious outbreak may be expected in the near future.

The Cricket and another British gunboat left here for Changsha early this week and though their mission was unannounced the belief is generally held that the British authorities at Changsha deem the situation there necessitates the establishment of additional protection for their nationals.—Reuter.

NO CONFIRMATION LOCALLY

Danger of Further Trouble in Other Provinces

Reports reaching Shanghai of a threatened uprising of Communists in western Hunan, as the result of which preparations were being made for possible evacuation of foreigners, failed to be confirmed locally.

A letter written on August 1, by the British Consul in Changsha to a local missionary organization, makes no mention of unusually startling developments and gives official sanction to the departure on visit of several mission workers to various parts of the district. Conditions were described as far from stable, and it was pointed out that the missionaries had best use Changsha for the headquarters of their work. Changteh was particularly not to be recommended in this connection as anti-foreignism was believed to lie very near the surface there. Beyond these facts, however, nothing has come to hand regarding the rumoured Communist uprising.

Mohammedan Rising Feared

There are 18 missionaries at Changsha where the China Inland Mission and associated workers carry on work at a large hospital, a blind school and a Bible training school. These workers have reported nothing unusual during the past fortnight.

Danger, however, is believed to be imminent from a Mohammedan rebellion in Shansi and Kansu, meagre reports of which have begun to reach the mission workers in adjoining provinces. This uprising, which is by no means unique in the history of the provinces wherein large communities of Mohammedans live, is said to be against the local authorities. Detachments of Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, according to reliable information, are being withdrawn from the northern expedition areas to cope with the new internal trouble.

The well-informed state, also, that the provinces of Shansi, Anhui and Hunan, or the Central provinces, are infested with Communists whose work goes on quietly, and which, while not flagrantly apparent

is nevertheless having a certain effect. This shows most plainly in the fact that while the mass of people in these provinces are friendly to foreign missionaries, a good deal of apprehension exists among the Chinese themselves as though they were not quite sure what was going to happen next. This apprehensiveness is ascribed to the work of agitators. Robber bands are active in the Central provinces and they are believed to be closely allied with Communist organizations.

Bandits Rife in Yunnan

In Yunnan, bandits are rife, also, according to reliable reports. A fact causing considerable surmise on the part of everyone is that, although the authorities know the exact situation of these bandit lairs, nothing is done to suppress their activities. The highway going east from Yunnanfu towards the Kweichow border is in such a state of danger from banditry as to make even official traffic impossible, while the road to the west, though clear presumably, sees trade caravans progressing under military escort.

Kweichow is reported quiet, but Szechuan, especially at the east end of the province, is in a bad state of unrest with occasional fighting going on between factions difficult to identify. K'issien was the scene of one of these sieges of fighting, an attack having been made upon it during the past month.

BRITISH GUNBOATS TO CHANGSHA

Rumours of Foreign Residents Being Evacuated

A good deal of surmise was abroad on August 5 when it was learned H.M.S. Cricket and another had suddenly left Hankow for Changsha, says the "Central China Post" of July 31. No reason could be traced for the sudden move except that a wireless message from the Widgeon had been received from Changsha and it was rumoured that immediate assistance was asked for.

During the day reports of all kinds were in circulation the consensus of them being that a communist attack on a large scale had been launched against Changsha and that foreigners were evacuating the town.

Inquiries at headquarters however, failed to elicit any knowledge of this, and nothing appeared to be known there beyond the fact that a certain amount of fighting had occurred in the province, but that the communists had been rounded up by the Hunan Government forces.

In addition to the "Central China Post's" statement, reports reached Shanghai during the week-end, that the Communist organization in Western Hunan was becoming formidable, but no further details could be obtained.

A QUIET WEEK IN HANKOW

Memorial Meeting in Honour of Nationalist Dead

Hankow, Aug. 2.

With the absence of the local leaders in Nanking and Peking the political situation in Hankow has been without incident during the past week.

Yesterday a memorial meeting was held in the Native City in memory of the soldiers who had died in the anti-Northern Campaign. Some thousands of soldiers and civilians attended with hundreds of banners and scrolls extolling the departed, while an aeroplane hovered overhead dropping leaflets on the crowd. An official order has been issued by Military Headquarters that all public places of amusement must remain closed for three days as a mark of respect to the men who perished in the Nationalist Armies.—Reuter.

FORMER SCHOLAR TO OLD TEACHER

Exchange of Letters Between Chiang and Tuan

Among the numerous events in Peking was a delightful exchange of letters between Chiang Kai-shek and Tuan Chi-jui, the leader of the new and the leader of the old. Chiang Kai-shek's letter read:

"My dear and venerable teacher:

It is now nearly 23 years since I have seen you venerable teacher. Do you remember a young man by the name of Chow? Well, that young man is I. You kindly taught me much about political affairs and I am very grateful to you for your kind advice, and your encouragement. The Nationalists have been achieved and the Northern armies suppressed, I should appreciate very much to have your point of view. You have always been a staunch supporter of the Republic in China right from the very beginning, as well as the establishing of the capital at Nanking. During your term of office and your administration in Peking there was much disturbance, and I should much appreciate if you will do your best to encourage the Republican administration. Now that we have been victorious in suppressing the Northern armies, the only thing to complete the revolution is the realization of the Three Principles for the purpose of equal freedom. These Three Principles must be realized and we must allow no opposition. So I trust your venerable Excellency will, in accordance with the Three Principles, give your support and good advice, and assuring you of my highest regard and esteem for your venerable Excellency.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd.) CHIANG KAI-SHEK."

To this effusive epistle, Marshal Tuan replied:

"Your letter of July 5th reached me only yesterday. I have noted its contents.

A great task has been completed with the occupation of Peking. Although I am a spectator, I feel proud of your achievement. I used to read the annals of Confucius and was particularly impressed by the passage in which the great sage said: "Treat all things in a magnanimous spirit and regard wealth and power as a passing cloud." The idea of this, I trust, can be appreciated by all.

This year I attain my 64th birthday anniversary. Becoming old and sickly, I have taken to Buddhism and a vegetable diet for the past eight years. I feel that all things are illusory and have ceased to take any interest in worldly affairs.

I have nothing to do with counter-revolutionary activities alleged to be going on between Tientsin and Dairen under my patronage. As a matter of fact, I do not like the idea of hearing these activities. Is it not possible that some one has used my name for his ulterior purposes? The people are the foundation of a state; when the foundation is firm, there will be peace in the state. In view of the fact that the three people's principles of the Kuomintang are intended to promote the welfare of the people, I sincerely hope that you will carefully consider the problem of the people especially at the present time when their lot is almost intolerable."

COMING ATTACK ON CHEFOO

A Force of 20,000 Proceeding to Dislodge Northerners

Peking, Aug. 7.

The gradual evacuation of the Shansi troops from the Peking area continues, a number of them departing every day, while a few divisions of Nanking, Hankow and Kuomintang troops have recently arrived.

It is reported that 20,000 Hankow troops from Paoingfu are proceeding to Shantung to dislodge the Northern troops who recently occupied Chefoo.—Reuter.

CHINA'S DEBT TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

C. T. Wang Instructed to Pay China's Dues

At a meeting of the Government Council in Nanking on Saturday, it was resolved:—

That in accordance with a petition of Wang Cheng-ting, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Finance be instructed to remit Gold \$220,291.81 as membership dues of China to the League of Nations for the current year and also mex. \$30,000 for the expenses of the Chinese representatives at the League.—Kuo Min.

IMPERIAL TOMBS DESECRATED

Thirteen Coffins Despoiled of Jewels by Chu Yu-pu's Soldiery:
Emperor Chien Lung Disturbed

Peking, Aug. 4.

The Chinese papers claim that the police have unearthed an extraordinary instance of sacrilege on the part of troops belonging to General Chu Yu-pu.

It appears that some weeks ago, after retreating from Tientsin, General Tang Shoo-ching, a divisional commander under General Chu Yu-pu, was ordered by General Chu to break open the Eastern Tombs at Chihhsien, 140 miles east of Peking, in order to take the jewels and precious works of art contained therein.

Thirteen coffins were taken out, including those belonging to the Emperor Chien Lung, princes and other royalties.

Among the valuables taken was a "watermelon" carried out in precious stones.

The total value of the booty taken is estimated at between 30 to 40 million dollars.

The suspicions of the police were aroused when some special valuables came on the local market.

It is claimed that the police seized one curio-dealer's shop in which some of the booty had been found. The authorities are very reticent, but it appears that the dealer decamped.

The police are very busy in trying to track General Chu Yu-pu's agent.

Empress Dowager's Diamond

Later.

It appears that after the suspicions of the police had been aroused they arrested a youthful officer among the reorganized troops formerly belonging to General Chu Yu-pu. This officer confessed the whole story, stating that General Chu Yu-pu's men drove away the guards who all along had been maintained at the Tombs; then it took a fortnight's excavations before the coffins were found.

From Chien Lung's tomb they took four "melons" made of emeralds, while from the coffin of a highly-placed Court lady, reported to be the Empress Dowager, they took a huge diamond formerly worn in the Imperial crown.

Most of the loot has been sold in Tientsin.

It was on the orders of General Yen Hsi-shan that the police began to prosecute inquiries.

Arrest by Peking Police

Aug. 5.

In connection with the desecration of the Manchu Tombs the Peking police have arrested Tang Sung-ting, brother of General Tang Shoo-ching, whose forces were responsible for the excavations.

Tang Sung-ting, who is alleged to have sold large quantities of the loot in Tientsin and Peking on behalf of his brother, was found by the police in a bath-house. He is an officer of the Chihli-Shantung troops now reorganized under the Nationalists, and his bodyguards fired on the police, but they finally arrested him and lodged him in a military gaol.

Shansi forces have been sent to keep a proper guard on the violat-

ed tombs and also on the Western Tombs.

One of the vernacular papers reports that a magnificent pearl taken from the coffin of the Empress Dowager (the "Old Buddha") has been sold in Tientsin for \$50,000.—Reuter.

Graves Blown Open with Dynamite

The Chinese papers on Aug. 6 contained further details of the desecration.

According to these, the soldiers attempted several times to dig into the graves but they were of such an impregnable nature that it was impossible to complete their work. However, a second attempt was made later and it was found that the coffins were covered with 13 layers of thick jade. The coffins were not, therefore, broken open but the soldiers succeeded in taking away some precious stones which were hoarded in the temples.

Subsequently more soldiers, under the joint command of Gen. Chu and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang went to the tombs and dynamited them. The result was that they were successful in removing a large quantity of precious stones from the debris and from the coffins, which were blown open. A quarrel ensued because of unequal distribution of the booty and a number of shots were fired, several of the soldiers being killed.

Upon learning of this, the Manchu leaders in Peking at once appealed to the Garrison Commissioner to arrest the looters and restore the stolen jewels. An order was at once issued and several arrests ensued.

Gen. Yen Hsi-shan was extremely angry when he heard of the affair and at once ordered his subordinates to arrest those responsible.

Imperial Family Indignant

Peking, Aug. 7.

Members of the Imperial family are extremely indignant over the desecration of the Eastern Tombs and are demanding severe punishment for the responsible persons.

The police have made several arrests.—Reuter.

Empress Dowager Looking as if Still Alive

Tsingtau, Aug. 8.

Charged with being in possession of over 300 pieces of jewelry, the two Chinese who upon their arrival here from Tientsin on the 4th instant by the Chohei Maru, were arrested and taken into custody and who, since then had been tried by the local Chinese police, have been identified as having taken part in the recent excavation of tombs of the Manchu Royal Family.

According to their confession, they were taken aback when they found the Empress Dowager lying in state in her coffin looking as if she were alive, even her hair being in perfect order.—Toho.

CONSCRIPTION FOR CHINA

Gen. Ho Relieves It Would Put a Stop to Militarism

Nanking, Aug. 6.

General Ho Ying-ching, in a resolution to be submitted to the 5th Plenary Session, strongly urges conscription in place of the existing system of recruiting. He points out that the existing system is objectionable on the following grounds:—

1.—Mercenary soldiers can be easily made the tools of individual commanders, thus prolonging the existence of militarism.

2.—Mercenary troops are easily susceptible to the evil influence and temptations of the reactionaries and can be utilized as tools of personal interests.

3.—Most recruits are from the lower classes of the people who are difficult to discipline and train.

4.—The system of recruiting results in the existence of a huge army which is a constant drain on the national treasury; and an

FURTHER FIGHTING TO STOP

Operations Against Chihli-Shantung Forces Halted

Peking, Aug. 6.

Reliable sources here report that General Chiang Kai-shek has telegraphed General Pei Chung-hsi to cease operations against the remnants of the Chihli-Shantung forces inside the Great Wall as Marshal Chang Chung-chang is shortly retiring to private life, after which his troops will be peacefully reorganized into the Nationalist forces.—Reuter.

enormous sum of money can otherwise be saved by the adoption of the system of conscription.

After much revision and modification, the memorandum on the Military Reorganization of the Country prepared by the Military Council is now in its final form and is ready to be submitted to the 5th Plenary Session for consideration.—Kuo Min.

AMERICAN PRESS ON KELLOGG NOTE

Interpreted as Welcoming
United China

Shanghai, Aug. 6.

According to cables received from an official source a number of comments on the Kellogg Note to China have appeared in the American press, including the following:—

The Washington "Post" in an editorial article says that the Note recognizes the stability of the Nationalist Government and its right to deal as an equal. The Note, adds the paper, will also help to settle the Manchurian question. America, as do the other Powers, stands on the principle of respect for China's territorial integrity.

An editorial in the New York "World" declares that America has always opposed special privileges. She welcomes a united China and so withdraws her Marines. The military element in Japan, however, does not welcome unification as it threatens special privileges. America cannot interfere, but she should studiously refrain from giving her approval, directly or indirectly, to Japan's establishing a hegemony in Manchuria.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "World" reports that a United China, to Mr. Kellogg, includes the whole of Manchuria, which America always regards as unquestionably part of China.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" says that, while no mention is made of extra-territoriality, it is presumed that this will be dealt with later. When Mr. Kellogg says that America asks only that which she asks of every nation, the correspondent assumes this is hinted at.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" states that the Note and the withdrawal of the marines are calculated to strengthen China over the Manchurian crisis. Mr. Kellogg recently said that America recognized no Japanese special rights in Manchuria, which is subject to Chinese sovereignty.—Reuter.

POPE'S MESSAGE TO CHINA

Prayers for the Restoration of
Lasting and Fruitful Peace

Peking, Aug. 3.

Archbishop Constantini, Apostolic Delegate to China, to-day issued the text of a message from the Pope to the Chinese people. The message states, *inter alia*:

"The Holy Father, who was the first to treat China not only on a basis of perfect equality but also of affection and genuine sympathy, consecrating with His own hands the first Chinese Bishops, rejoices at the conclusion of the civil war, prays that a lasting and fruitful peace may be restored, based upon the principles of charity and justice . . . and hopes that full recognition will be given to the legitimate aspirations and rights of the people of ancient culture, who had epochs of splendour and who, if they persevere in the ways of justice and order, should have a great future before them.—Reuter.

Pope Pius XI and the Treaties

This telegram is published for purposes of interest only. We should be much surprised to hear that it was true.

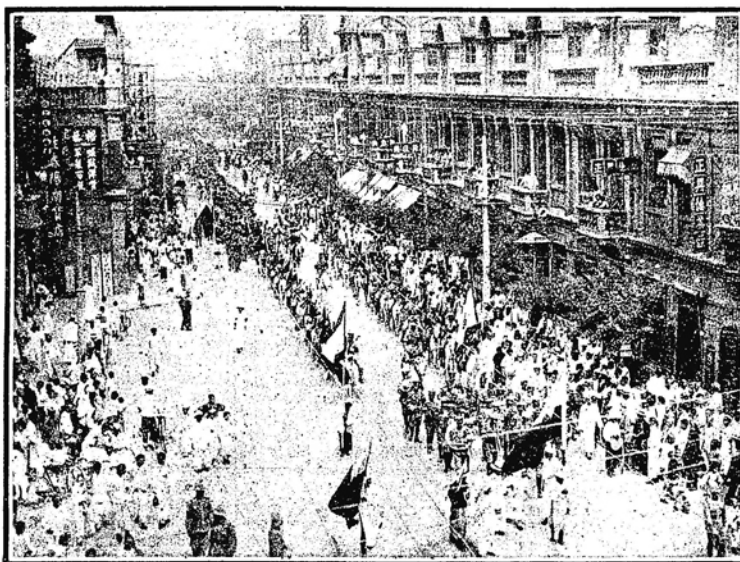
Peking, Aug. 9.

The Head of the Roman Catholic Church here, Kan Heng-yi (?) has received a cable from the Pope in Rome asking for information as to the reaction to his recent declaration and giving instructions that since a good deal of China's unequal treaties with foreign Powers has to do with religion and churches, he wishes all the members of the Roman Catholic Church to give up their rights as derived from these unequal treaties and obey the Nationalist Government of China, which is the object of his recent declaration.

It will be remembered that the Pope, who still has considerable influence in Europe, recently sent a cable congratulating the people of China on the successful conclusion of the Nationalist Northern Expedition and the reunification of this country. This voluntary action on the part of the Pope will help China's position considerably, it is believed.—Kuo Wen.

THE FUNERAL OF LI YUAN-HUNG

Photo by Newswheel "Wong"



Cavalry and infantry leading the funeral of ex-President Li Yuan-hung through Tientsin.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT

Heavy Loss of Sino-Japanese Trade: Ability to Hold On:
Enormous Reserves Available

The anti-Japanese boycott has already resulted in a loss of Yen 32,000,000 in trade between China and Japan. The following details may be regarded as authentic:

Twenty thousand bales of cotton cloth have been left on the hands of Japanese merchants due to cancellation of contracts and this amounts to Yen 7,000,000; and 32,000 bales, valued at Yen 12,000,000 have been unable to be delivered. 150,000 sacks of sugar, valued at Yen 2,000,000, have arrived from abroad. 450,000 sacks, valued at Yen 5,000,000 have been withheld, in addition to 40,000 sacks valued at Yen 500,000 which has been rejected locally and 120,000 sacks valued at Yen 1,500,000 held for immediate delivery. Other goods most affected include 20,000 bales of marine edibles, valued at Yen 300,000 and 13,000 bales of foreign papers valued at Yen 700,000.

When all goods are taken into account, the total loss amounts to about Yen 32,000,000, of which Yen 12,000,000 is on goods which have been stocked in Shanghai and Yen 20,000,000 on those undelivered from Japan.

The loss is divided between Chinese and Japanese traders.

The Japanese are at an advantage because they have the "protection" of their Government and most of the larger Japanese firms have enormous reserves to absorb losses arising from anti-Japanese boycotts in China. Smaller Chinese dealers are naturally suffering because, in many instances, they are forced to hold on to stocks until the boycott period is over and they must take care of losses through depreciation and change of taste. As a matter of fact, the Shanghai "Nichi Nichi" is responsible for the statement that even if the anti-Japanese boycott should continue for another three months, no Japanese importing or exporting firm in Shanghai will go into bankruptcy because a financial arrangement has been made to assist them over the period.

A Good Month's Trading

Tokyo, Aug. 7.

The Ministry of Finance reports that Japan's trade with China for the month of July amounted to Yen 37,945,000 in exports and Yen 13,288,000 in imports, the balance being Yen 24,657,000 in favour of exports.—Toho.

THE OCCUPATION OF U. S. PROPERTY

American Minister's Reminder of Nationalist Promises Unfulfilled: Unfortunate Impression Created

The following is the text of an American Note handed to the Nanking Government on July 28, dealing with the occupation of American property by Nationalist soldiers and others, liberated yesterday for publication:—

"Legation of the United States of America,
Peking, July 28, 1928.

"His Excellency,
Dr. C. T. Wang,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Nationalist Government of China,
Nanking.

"Excellency: "I have the honour to invite your attention to the failure of the Nationalist Government to fulfil the promises made by it on several occasions to evacuate all American property which has been occupied by soldiers or others, and to take steps effectively to prevent any further cases of this kind. In spite of these assurances, only a portion of such properties have been evacuated, and in numerous instances even additional property has been seized. For example, the cathedral of the American Church Mission and other American properties in Nanking itself are still, according to my latest information, in the possession of various military or administrative bodies of your Government, while on July 6 an American Consular officer, when passing through Nanking, and visiting the American Consular premises, found them occupied by approximately one hundred soldiers. Among other instances, the

American (Southern) Presbyterian Mission at Hsuehchow reports that more and more of its property is being taken; at Tsinning, where Dr. Seymour was murdered, the mission buildings, after being once evacuated, were re-occupied; and at Shantung the American Presbyterian Mission buildings were seized in May, and, according to my latest information, have not been returned. It has also been reported to me that the occupation of additional properties at Nanking and Chinkiang is contemplated. In these, which are only a few among many instances, and in virtually all other cases of this nature, American property has been treated as though it were that of an enemy country at war with China, rather than as the private property of the nationals of a friendly country, the full protection of which is an elementary responsibility of the governmental authorities of China.

"The American Government has throughout displayed the greatest forbearance in these matters, not desiring by over-insistence upon its right to hinder the efforts at reunification of China, and constantly hoping that a change would soon occur and that the several assurances already referred to would be made good. The continued retention of American property in many places, and its fresh occupation in others—especially the continued occupation and abuse of the American Consulate at Nanking—has created a very unfavourable impression throughout the world and has painfully disappointed the American Government. As a consequence of this situation I have

been directed by the Secretary of State to make strong representations in this connection, and to inform Your Excellency that it is expected that in evidence of the good faith and political competence of the Nationalist Government, no more American properties will be occupied, and that such as are already occupied will be restored to those rightfully entitled to possession and free use.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(Sgd.) J. V. A. MACMURRAY."

FEAR OF LOOTING IN NANKING

State of Unrest: Dissatisfaction of Disbanded Soldiers

A visitor who has just returned from Nanking on Aug. 6 informed a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that the people there were in a state of unrest owing to the continued fear of looting by soldiers who have just been disbanded.

The Government, our informant said, had put into effect plans for the reduction of the army but was unable to cope with the situation. In the first place the soldiers could not and would not be controlled and, in the second, the Government had no money to put into execution its disarmament scheme. The result was that the soldiers were out of hand and were continually pestering the Government officials for money but, since none has been forthcoming, there is a general fear that looting will take place.

No reports of this have so far been made but, none the less, the people are greatly perturbed.

Nanking's Denial

Nanking, Aug. 8.

The report that the people in Nanking are nervous owing to the continued "fear of looting by soldiers who have just been disbanded" is emphatically denied in official circles here.

The disbanded troops are reported to be under control. After being paid by the Government, they leave quietly for their native cities or proceed elsewhere to seek employment. Many of them are being employed by the Government to build roads and in other capacities.

Order in the city is being well preserved, and the local authorities declare that the rumoured fear of general looting is absolutely unfounded.—Reuter.

A large public park is to be made in Peking by connecting the three lakes in the former imperial city, namely the north lake, of the Pei-Hai Park, the central and the south lakes; the latter were occupied by the presidential palaces. The aim is to utilize the former presidential palaces, and by so doing it is hoped that the palaces will be better taken care of by the park keepers.

WHERE DISBANDED SOLDIERS GO

Enrolled Anew in the Peace Preservation Corps

The Chinese Press has been exerting itself a good deal lately in giving publicity to the fact that soldiers of the various corps of the Nationalist Army are being disbanded daily, with practically no funds to start anything with, or even to return to their own homes. Much curiosity has been evinced by both the Chinese and the foreign public as to the ultimate end of those soldiers, and into what walks of life they are, or will be, absorbed, and the general opinion is that under the present conditions prevailing all over the country these disbanded soldiers must inevitably relapse like so many other into banditry.

How different actual facts have proved can very easily be seen when it was found out, on Aug. 3, from a very reliable source, that the men are not absorbed into any civil life at all, but remain in the army all the time, the term disbanded soldier being evidently used in order to rouse public sympathy for these men.

From One Force to Another

All doubts about the real occupation of the disbanded soldiers were set at rest by the simple statement that they are disbanded from one corps, in one town, and re-enlisted in another corps in a town near by. A fitting example of this state of Chinese military affairs is the fact that the 180 disbanded soldiers of the 1st Army Corps, who arrived here from Nanking on August 1, left on the evening of the 2nd for Hangchow, where they will be re-enlisted into the Peace Preservation Corps.

To all appearances this means that a new army is being formed in China, and while soldiers are disbanded from the regular military service, they are put into this Peace Preservation Corps, an ingenious method of keeping the ball rolling.

One hundred more disbanded soldiers of the 1st Army Corps, 1st Division, were sent from Nanking to Hangchow on Aug. 3. It is not known at present what will be done with these men. Will the Peace Preservation Corps open its arms to them?

According to the "Shunpao" a representative of Admiral Shen Hung-hieh, commander of the Peichili Squadron, has made arrangements for the surrender of the Northern fleet and the hoisting of the Nationalist flag. It is expected that an agreement will shortly be signed and the Northern men-of-war be brought either to Shanghai or Nanking.

According to investigation by the Canton Provincial Government, damage caused in the province by Communist activities for the past year is estimated at approximately \$80,000,000. More than 56,000 houses were either wrecked or burnt, more than 86,000 persons murdered; about 308,000 persons sustaining losses either with their homes burnt or their property looted.

According to reports from the official Tass Agency, Ivan Yankovsky was sentenced to death by the military tribunal at Kiev last month on charge of espionage on behalf of Poland. Yankovsky, who was formerly an adherent of Marshal Petura and a Soviet official, fled to Poland in March of last year, where it was alleged he entered the service of the Polish General Staff, and was sent by them to carry out espionage work in the Ukraine, where he was arrested.

At a meeting of the three Chinese Chambers of Commerce, the Shanghai Chinese Bankers Association, the Press Association, the Newspaper Mews Club and the Cotton Millowners' Association at the General Chamber on August 7, it was unanimously decided to invite Mr. Hsia Chi-feng, former Chinese secretary to the League of Nations, to resume his propaganda work on behalf of the Nationalists and China abroad and they will be responsible for his expenses.

LEADING ARTICLES

The North-China Herald

Published every Saturday evening.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION

(INCLUDING DELIVERY):

Shanghai Tls. 12 per annum
Other parts of China . . 13 " "

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD LTD., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

THIS FOR REMEMBRANCE

Aug. 6.

It is often said that we are living in a materialistic age and that religion and morality have fallen on evil days. The same claim was made in the days of Noah and, probably, two thousand years earlier, though, owing to the scarcity of the historical records, we have no proof that this was so. Every generation gilds the past with a halo and sees a future iridescent with promise; it is only the bad present that is decadent. But there are certain indications that things are not quite hopeless with the world even in these present evil days. In common with other journals, both Chinese and foreign, we have been giving some space to reporting the ceremonies at the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, when General Chiang Kai-shek was the chief celebrant with Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan and Li Chi-sen as assistants. There was a numerous company of representatives of the Kuomintang organizations and every indication of reverence in the conduct of the service. A similar rite was carried out at Nankou pass in memory of the soldiers that fell there. As was fitting, the common soldier was commemorated as well as the founder of the revolution. Our Tokyo correspondent also writes to us describing the Japanese ritual on all soul's day, when tiny lamps are lit and sent adrift on the waters to light the spirits of the departed, who have been given the privilege of revisiting the glimpses of the moon, back to the islands of the blest. We used to see this custom celebrated on the waters of our own Whangpoo, but the increasing bustle on the river seems to have led to disuse of the practice. It was a pretty and commendable custom and the etiquette of the service as carried out in Peking had nothing in it objectionable. The instinct to commemorate those that have well played their parts on the stage of time is deeply embedded in human nature. We all approve it and every nation has its own fashion of giving expression to its desire that the memory of those worthy of honour should not perish from the earth. America has its Commemoration Day and we, Britons, wear poppies, on one day in the year, for the sake of those who died on Flanders fields.

The general sense of humanity has decided that the simpler the methods adopted on these days of remembrance the more fitting they are. In China the custom at Ching-ming, when the graves were worshipped, was to provide an elaborate feast for those who had gone before to "the yellow springs." Like the Greeks, and the Hebrews the Chinese conceived the spirit world to be a land of shadows. It was lit by the tiniest glimmer of hope but, for the most part, was conceived of as a land from which joy was banished. The softening effect of the advance of civilization is seen in the fact that, at Dr. Sun's tomb, a wreath of flowers took the place of the feast of baked meats that would have been provided in

former days. A reverent silence was enjoined in place of the loud wails of grief that are yet commonly heard at most funeral ceremonies. The departed spirit of the late leader is not thought of as wandering, homeless and hungry, in the never never land and has no need of money to purchase immunity from the persecution of the less fortunate spirits to whom none offer oblations. Nor were any paper paraphernalia of slaves to minister to his wants offered there. These carry the mind back to more barbarous times when the favourite wives and concubines followed their lord into the darkness.

Not so many years ago a very different ceremony might have been held. It was the ancient custom to celebrate a victory by slaying the enemies of the dead hero at his grave side. As recently, in the year 1907 Hsu Hsi-jin, a man who held the rank of a Taotai under the Ching dynasty, and, then, a secret protagonist of the coming revolution, shot and killed En Ming, the Tartar governor of the Province of Anhui. He was seized by the guards and slain with horrible barbarity before the coffin of his victim. At a later date his body was taken to Hangchow and there is a temple to his memory on the West Lake. But the method of his execution excited little comment at the time. Such was the common fate of revolutionaries and the barbarism was incidental to the crime. "If you succeed you are a king," says the proverb, "if you fail you are a bandit." So thin is the partition between a throne and the scaffold and so deep the chasm between triumph and disaster. A bare twenty years is a short time in the history of a nation, but we see the tremendous difference in the mode of commemorating the services of Dr. Sun to the Republic and what might have been had the obsequies been conducted a quarter of a century ago.

THE REIGN OF SHAMS

Aug. 6.

Dr. Williams' speech, at the luncheon to which he was entertained on Saturday by several Chinese business organizations, contained a good deal more than his audience may have appreciated at the moment, or possibly wished to appreciate. For Dr. Williams is not a man who would allow his sympathy with China's hopes and wishes to blind him to the hard facts which still hold back realization. Of the sympathy there was no lack in what he said, nor any doubt of his sincerity. But when Dr. Williams came to that which he has made his life's work, he was dealing with realities. He urged his hearers to encourage those newspapers which sought to present the truth. He bade them copy only the best in Western civilization. And, as a pattern for journalism, he upheld "a standard of dignity, strength and service that would enable it to give correct pictures, fair comment, honest criticism," and, while demanding fair play for China herself, to be equally ready to accord it to others.

It must be frankly said that very few Chinese newspapers are even within measurable distance of this standard. Political and military censorship and, which is yet deadlier, private pressure and even terrorism render them helpless. Again and again we have evidence that Chinese readers turn to foreign newspapers for the truth about their country, saying frankly

that their own are useless. Yet never was there a time in China when fearless speaking by the Press was more needed. The much advertised unification is only superficial. There are rifts within the Nationalist circle, of which the outcome cannot be foreseen. And although the politicians may be adroit enough to patch these up and preserve outward appearances, nothing practical is being done. The flood of resolutions that pour from Nanking, ranging from vast schemes of public works to the abolition of earrings, deceives no one. We read that Shanghai business organizations are petitioning that something must be done to alleviate public distress and that the recommendations of the economic conference held here a few weeks ago shall get a fair hearing at the fifth plenary session of the Kuomintang C.E.C., but one wonders how much hope they have of practical result, while the session itself seems likely to come to naught through internal jealousy and intrigue. The efforts of sincere reformers are stultified by the unbridled self-seeking of those about them. And popular discontent grows daily.

JUSTICE AND POLITICS

Aug. 7.

If any doubts can have existed as to the motives of the Kiangsu Provincial Government and the Kuomintang in hounding Judge Loo out of the Provisional Court, they will certainly be dispelled by what took place at the installation of Dr. Ho Shih-tsung, the new President. The occasion was taken for a display of political partisanship, and particularly for proclaiming to the world that the Provisional Court must be administered in absolute compliance with the dictates of the Kuomintang, which sufficiently proves how very far Chinese politicians are from being able to understand true justice. The explanation of Judge Loo's dismissal given by the chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Kuomintang is specially illuminating. It was Judge Loo's duty, he told us, to obey the wishes of the party and execute their orders; instead, he had allied himself with foreigners; that was the reason why he was not now President of the Court. The Mayor of Greater Shanghai found that the best reason for hoping that Dr. Ho would improve conditions at the Court lay in the fact of his being "a man who is loyal to the party." And even the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, from whom something better might have been expected, after hoping that the Provisional Court "will serve as a wedge to force foreigners to relinquish their extraterritorial privileges," dwells on "the necessity of its officials adhering to the principles of the Kuomintang." In which case we may be sure that General Chen Ta-chun's hope of the Provisional Court proving a model for all, will indeed be realized.

One reads on eagerly through the proceedings to find what the new President will say to all this. Whether one is disappointed in the result or not, depends entirely on what one may have expected. It is not usual for a new incumbent in office to criticize his predecessor's doings. Possibly it was pleasing to Dr. Ho's employers; but to detached onlookers, it appears slightly bad form. Of his own future attitude Dr. Ho leaves us in no doubt whatever: "As a member of the Kuomintang, he would always abide by its decisions. He would give of his best to carry out the party principles." Even if, for example, those principles required him to dispossess the trustees of a

wealthy estate and hand over its management to the party? Dr. Ho may reply that what he meant was that the principles of the Kuomintang are so perfect, that anyone who truly abides by them must necessarily be, the most immaculate of judges. But will he not pause to reflect that the tenets of a political party, however admirable, and the administration of justice are two totally different things? Can Dr. Ho, or anyone else for that matter, imagine a Judge of the King's Bench in England, or of the Supreme Court of the United States, when taking the oath of office, announcing that he will always abide by the decisions of the Conservative party, or the Republican party? Even the Crown itself in England is subject to the law as interpreted by the Judges and any member of the Bench who was suspected of being influenced by political affiliations would get into very hot water with his brother Judges and would find his position untenable.

We have no wish to "crab" Dr. Ho's career at the outset. It may be that the proceedings at the Provisional Court yesterday were actually harmless enough, a mere ebullition of political fervour inseparable just now from any public occasion, a sort of blowing off steam to be regarded indulgently, after which things may go on normally again. But it is only right to warn Dr. Ho Shih-tsung that he stands in a very difficult position. Whether Judge Loo was, or was not open to criticism on minor points, he most certainly had done nothing to deserve being dismissed from office; and the tactics used to drive him out are a lasting disgrace to the Nationalist régime. First he was dismissed without any cause alleged; and when the Consular Body declined to permit this breach of the Rendition Agreement, the Nanking authorities proceeded to "regularize" the situation by patching up five charges against him, of which they themselves had quashed four last October, while on the evidence of standing records the fifth was demonstrably false; they invented new regulations to meet the case because those in existence would not have permitted Judge Loo to be dismissed; and they included in the Disciplinary Committee which was to try Judge Loo, his personal enemy and most violent accuser. If Judge Loo had been the worst criminal in the world, so gross an outrage of justice would be beyond endurance. And now, after such a series of incidents, Dr. Ho may reflect on exactly how he himself stands. He will be very narrowly watched: by the Kuomintang, to see if he obeys their orders; and by foreigners, not only in China, also to see if he carries out the Kuomintang's orders.

FACTS AND THE TREATIES

Aug. 8.

It is not the least distressing feature of the wrangle over the treaties that it tends to run so perpetually on the same lines. Again and again stress is laid on how the Chinese "have suffered" by the treaties, but no Chinese speaker ever tells us exactly what those sufferings mean. And against this view the foreigner can argue by practical examples that the treaties have been directly responsible for better trade, better industry, financial stability and a better standard of living for millions of Chinese. Only the Chinese point of view seems to be considered by Chinese speakers. Here perhaps is a case of the mote and the beam. But with all allowance for partiality we think it may fairly be said that

foreigners have shown a juster appreciation of the Chinese point of view than the Chinese have shown for that of foreigners.

The speeches made by Dr. C. T. Wang and others at his banquet on Monday night are an illustration of the Chinese unwillingness to face realities. When Dr. Wang said "our aspirations are legal and just," he only gave expression to views repeatedly voiced by Sir Austin Chamberlain, and by many British and American speakers and writers. But when Dr. Wang added "We are not in the least unreasonable" it is necessary to test his assertion by fact. When the treaties are revised, foreigners of course will be under Chinese jurisdiction. Now only a few hours before Dr. Wang was speaking, the installation of a new President of the Provisional Court had been used as an occasion for the most extraordinary outburst of political partisanship, in which every speaker, even the new Judge himself, made it particularly plain that his conception of a court of law was that it should carry out the wishes of the Kuomintang and nobody else, regardless of what law and justice might require. If this is the Chinese idea of law, can foreigners be deemed unreasonable if they shrink from submitting themselves to its obviously biased operations? How can anybody expect to get justice, when politicians are perpetually behind the judge's chair instructing him what judgment he must give, and when the judge himself announces that in all things he is prepared to obey the politicians' orders? Further, what justice do we get in matters actually under Chinese control? Some pretence has lately been made of returning the occupied missions and business premises in Nanking to their rightful owners. But in nearly every case restoration has been the merest farce. Buildings have been evacuated, but within a very short space they have been re-occupied. Even worse than the buildings held by troops is the case of those in the possession of Chinese educational bodies. Take for instance Trinity College and the Methodist College at Ningpo: there are others, but these are exceptionally glaring instances of the Nationalist Government's inability, or reluctance, to give the protection it so loudly asserts that it will give. Trinity College and the Methodist College at Ningpo were quietly evacuated and sealed—in the case of Trinity College, we believe, at the Chinese officials' own request to the British Consulate—and both were immediately seized by Chinese schools and continue to be held in defiance of all legal right. We can easily believe that the Nationalist Government is actually helpless against its own troops, and the student organizations. But then, why keep on promising protection which it palpably cannot afford?

Until Dr. Wang and his associates can make good the promises in which they are so profuse and can guarantee that protection of life and property in China which all established governments maintain for the foreigners within their territories, he is not reasonable in asking for the abolition of the treaties, and foreigners are most reasonable in demanding that the treaties shall continue. Let it be further remembered that the Nationalist Government has control of only the outer rim of China. Go but a little distance inland, and you have to deal with others who snap their fingers at Nanking, and do precisely as they please. Furthermore, what justice or protection does the Government extend even over its own people?

The answer is none. Dissatisfaction goes deeper and deeper among the millions in China of all non-official classes, as they continue, like Hamlet, to "eat the air promise-crammed" and wait vainly for real reform. And if Nanking does nothing for its own people, how can we expect it to be more tender towards foreigners? It is an old saying that an ounce of fact is worth a ton of argument. Let the Nationalists do one solid piece of work, however small, to lighten the burden of their countrymen, and to make China a better place to live in, and they will have done more to convince us that the treaties may safely be revised than all their speeches put together.

One other point must be emphasized. There is a tendency among all Chinese speakers to lump the question of foreign settlements and the revision of treaties together, as if they were one and the same. They are of course, totally different and no confusion of thought in this important matter should be allowed. The settlements were in no sense whatever extracted by force from China. They came into existence as the result of free arrangement between the Chinese officials of the district and the foreigners, very largely at the suggestion of the Chinese themselves. And the land held by foreigners was not given to them, but was bought by them from the local Chinese owners. Every inch of land held by foreigners in the International Settlement of Shanghai was bought by them and the prices paid were in all cases very much above the Chinese market price of the day. No Chinese land-owner within the area set aside for foreign residence was obliged to sell his land if he did not wish to do so. At the present time there are Chinese living in the International Settlement, on land which belonged to them before the foreigners came, enjoying all the advantages of the municipal administration and not paying a penny in rates towards its cost.

THE COST OF CIVIL WAR

Aug. 9.

Mr. T. V. Soong's declaration of policy, prepared for the Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, is the frankest statement of the evils of civil warfare in China that has yet appeared. Here was a Minister of Finance called upon to provide \$1,600,000 every five days for military expenditures and he had no control over the expenditure. His task was merely to collect revenue and to hand it over—a system which he rightly condemns as existing nowhere else but in China. That the war was won by money rather than by fighting is obvious from any study of the military engagements and these enormous sums came, as Mr. Soong says, from Kiangsu, Chékiang and half of Anhui. To keep the war going, borrowing had to be resorted to, and now the principal sources of revenue in these two and a half provinces are so hypothecated that unless the Nationalist Government is prepared to adopt the proposals of the Economic and Financial Conferences, as proposed by Mr. Soong, there is nothing in the political offing but complete financial disaster.

The programme recommended by Mr. Soong contains no novelties, no unusual features, nothing which is not incorporated in the system of Government finance of every country of any importance except China. He requires unification of finances, the adoption of a national budget, the reorganization (consolidation) of taxes, tariff autonomy and the carrying into effect of the proposals of the

ferences, which, in themselves, are businesslike and to the point. There has been criticism, particularly from Chékiang, of this programme, and in a recent attack on Mr. Soong, the plight of the poor in being taxed for their kerosene has been pitifully described. But the pathos of the old or new Mandarins, who fear consolidated taxes because it does away with their squeeze, the wail of the likin collector, and the objection of all officialdom to the strict auditing of accounts, must leave everyone who takes to heart the welfare of China, cold indeed.

It is not the purpose of this newspaper, to bolster up Mr. Soong or any other Chinese official. One has in the past been so sorely disappointed that it is impossible not to be scrupulously careful in setting up idols. But Mr. Soong's declarations differ from so much of the bluff and cant that one hears these days, that it comes like a refreshing surprise. He tells his story openly and candidly. He has had to do a miserable and unfortunate job of work to make the Northern Expedition a success. Apparently, he was convinced that in its success lay the germ of peace and unity for China. He knew that the methods he employed in raising funds were economically disastrous, but he hoped that the soldiers would bring the miserable business to an end, before he reached the end of his tether. Fortunately, that happened, but none too soon. Now, apparently, he is unwilling to employ the same unsound measures and to bring further sufferings upon the people. Either the Government will adopt a modern programme of sound government finances, to be honestly and effectively administered, or there will be no further money.

And that brings us to the bankers' ultimatum to Mr. Soong that unless the proposals of the National Economic Conference are adopted, there will be no further loans. So far as can be learned that ultimatum stands. There are, so far, no advances for August, we understand, and there are to be none, unless something concrete is done at Nanking. To make this more emphatic, Mr. Yu Ya-ching leads a body of almost 100 merchants and bankers of Shanghai to Nanking to state the case of the economic middle-class of China, which has put up all the money for all the wars. The "Shang" class of China, has always been meek and long-suffering. It has paid its price for the mere right to live. It has permitted itself to be bled by officialdom, in the hope that while there was still life, there might be profits. But apparently, these plain bankers, merchants and industrialists, can stand the strain no more. They have seen their money prodigally wasted on vicious and meaningless wars; they have seen their silver sent to Scandinavian and Central European countries to purchase at exorbitant prices, second-hand war material; they have watched military satraps build for themselves huge fortunes while nothing is done for a suffering people. And they are weary of it. For the first time in the history of their country, they rise as a body to fight abuse. The history of all great modern nations repeats the progress to political power of the bourgeoisie, who alone can produce economic and financial stability. All foreign friends of China will bid this delegation God-speed and a successful outcome to their expedition. No battle of any militarists can mean more to the welfare of China, than this mission of bankers and merchants to Nanking—and even if they fail this time, they have laid the foundation for a realistic modernization of their country.

THE TYRANNY OF DEPARTMENTS

Aug. 10.

Among social movements of modern England none is more interesting than the gradual stirring of public opinion against the tyranny of the permanent Departments. In the July "Fortnightly" there is a most interesting article by Sir John Marriott, M.P., entitled "Law and Liberty," in which, after showing that the independent administration and interpretation of the law by the Judges is the bulwark of British liberty, he goes on to criticize the tendency of Parliament to put into the permanent Departments' hands powers wholly outside the control of the Law Courts. The first two Stuart Kings strove to subordinate the Judiciary to the Executive. Bacon and Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, supported them; Coke, Chief Justice of the King's Bench resisted and was dismissed, the like penalty falling on several other Judges. The matter was settled once and for all when William III came to the throne by the Act of Settlement, by which judges hold office as long as they behave themselves seemlywise, draw their salaries from independent sources (now the Consolidated Fund) and can only be removed on a joint address from both Houses of Parliament. A moment's reflection shows how tremendous is the safeguard of the liberty of the subject set up by this unassailable independence of the Judges. But in recent years the tendency of Parliament has been more and more to go behind the Judges' backs and give powers to the permanent Departments which they should never possess. Whether this is due to laziness or lack of time to consider properly all the legislation Parliament has to get through, the result is the same. Sir John Marriott notes that "out of 102 Public Acts passed in the year 1919 no fewer than sixty delegated legislative power to some subordinate authority." A most interesting story is told of the Rating and Valuation Bill, in illustration. Clause IV would have empowered the Ministry of Health to get from the High Court an opinion on a doubtful point of law in matters of valuation for the purposes of rating, armed with which it would then proceed to action. This clause passed the House of Commons unnoticed, but in the Upper Chamber the Law Lords fell upon it tooth and nail. It was no business, they said, of the Judges to advise the Executive on purely abstract questions and the effect of such an innovation would be to reduce the Judges to the rank of mere attorneys to the Ministry of Health, and to confer on the latter arbitrary powers irrespective of the rights of individuals. The Law Lords' opposition was so strong and well directed that the Government was obliged to drop the clause. Once more it may be said, "Thank Heaven for the House of Lords."

The article we have been quoting is a good example of criticism increasingly appearing in all directions. Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, is especially making himself the champion of the campaign against Departmental usurpation of power and is, we think we have read recently, about to publish a book on the subject. Now the attack is being waged from a new quarter. As matters stand to-day a private person cannot sue the Crown, which is the collective name for the permanent Departments, except by means of a Petition of Right. The procedure is antiquated, cumbersome and extremely costly. Even if it be invoked, the Departments may plead that documents con-

nected with the dispute cannot be published in the public interest and as, apparently, no one can question their decision, the litigant is largely at their mercy. In 1921 a Committee was set up to inquire into this obvious abuse, with a view to making it easier for private persons to sue the Departments, and in February last year it presented its report, which was actually to all intents and purposes a draft bill, to Parliament. There the matter has since rested. A month ago questions were asked in the House of Commons as to when the Government would give effect to the Committee's recommendations by legislation. The Attorney-General in reply was most discouraging. No hope was held out of early legislation and questioners were invited to consider that the matter was "far from being non-contentious."

The instant question arises, By whom is it contended? The appointment of the Committee is a tacit admission that Ministers recognize the need of reform. No political Party has expressed disapproval. And the Bar Council and Law Society have made it plain that no opposition comes from the lawyers. The only conclusion is that it is the Departments who object, as they naturally would, and that they have succeeded in heading the Government off legislation. As the "Morning Post" aptly puts it:

"The proposed Bill would in effect place the Crown, in respect of litigation, on exactly the same footing as the subject; and while it would thus protect the subject, it would impose no liability on the representatives of the Crown greater than they should bear. But what the Departments fear is the check of the Law. They find that to be beyond the challenge of the aggrieved subject makes for the comfort of their days; and once more they seem to have prevailed with the Cabinet. But this is a most serious question. Nothing is more apparent or more irksome in England now than the autocratic powers of the bureaucracy. In all sorts of ways this is experienced and there appears no remedy. The Department most generally complained of is, not unnaturally, the Inland Revenue. The Commissioners of Income Tax, who were once advisers of the public, are now to all intents and purposes its judges, its accusers, and the framers and interpreters of its own rules of conduct from which no escape seems visible. This, of course, is a slight exaggeration of the actual state of affairs. But the uncontrolled power which the permanent Departments possess and continue more and more to acquire is a most serious danger to individual liberty. Such power is the general practice in Continental countries, but it is entirely new to the English Constitution. The campaign in which Lord Hewart is interesting himself so actively will be watched with keen interest. As once a Lord Chief Justice fought James I for the rights of the subject, another now prepares to fight the permanent Departments. It is a contest in which every British subject will instinctively feel himself involved. Are the Departments to be masters of the public or its servants?"

THE ABORIGINAL PROLETARIAT

Aug. 11.

Now that the Third Internationale has been fully exposed in its relationship to political disorders in Asia, the old, Second Internationale re-appears on the scene in the form of a Labour-Socialist International Congress at Brussels, and it, too, proposes to assist "the aboriginal proletariat" of Asia and Africa.

The Labour-Socialist Internationale is made up of the mild, pink Social Democrats—once vitriolic and aggressive, now paled before the wrath of the Communists. They too commenced as followers of Karl Marx but they gradually revised their theories of capital and labour, of proletarian participation in politics, until the Communists turned upon them as the "running dogs" of capitalism and drove them out of Russia. A Communist only hates an Anarchist worse than he does a Socialist: both he regards as confusionists, who, by their divisionist tactics serve to destroy the unity of thought and action among the proletariat and thus give to Capitalism the victory. This is an exceedingly unpleasant combination of "ists" and "isms" for an August day, but as the radicals of various shades never cease passing resolutions, the remainder of us, small and unimportant though we are, need to assert our claims to a right in the sun.

For, curiously, in spite of the fact that almost all of us, in this vale of tears, have to work for a living, only the delegates to Socialist, Anarchist and Communist congresses regard themselves as labourers. They are the proletariat; the rest of the world are capitalists. The "aboriginal proletariat" is now in Asia and Africa, according to Mr. Vandervelde, which must annoy the European proletariat fearfully, for if it also is not aboriginal, it must consist of capitalists gone to seed.

The essential error of Karl Marx was his unfortunate insistence upon classifying human beings in ill-mated pairs, patrician and plebeian, master and serf, capitalist and proletarian. This made a wonderfully brilliant sentence in the Communist Manifesto, which was written in the middle of the nineteenth century, when rounded periods were dearly loved. But as a matter of actual fact, human beings cannot exactly be fitted into these two classes. What of the poets, for instance? They are not capitalists, usually, for they are often too poor to eat; yet no one would accuse them of being labourers. While in exploited Asia and Africa, where the aboriginal proletariat finds its heated haunts, there are many who have nothing, want nothing and do nothing—and get nothing for it. Where the standard of living is so low, where the people live on a grain and poor vitamin vegetable diet, where there are few opportunities to rise above the condition of life at one's birth, there seems to be less aggressiveness on the part of the proletariat to become capitalistic and the capitalists seem to be less able to hold on to what they inherit. Thus, whereas in the United States, such a man as Mr. Edsel Ford, the son of the capitalist Henry Ford, starts as a mechanic (without a union card) in his father's shop and sweatingly labours like a Hungarian five-dollar-a-day proletarian, in such a country as China, the son of a two-generations removed from the peasantry capitalist, throws his money away on mediocre pleasures, until his son is forced to return to the peasantry to glory in the wondrous misdeeds of his ancestors. In the West, there seems to be a constant movement upward because of the wealth that comes from industrialization of production. But in most Asiatic and African countries, most of the population is economically stationary, except that, where through scholarship, officialdom and merchandizing, a remarkable individual rises beyond his relations, in due course his descendants decline to the general level. As some one once

(Continued on Page 226.)

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Provisional Court

Elsewhere we publish letters from the secretaries of the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the new President of the Provisional Court, denying that they said what we reported of their speeches when Dr. Ho Shih-tung was installed as President last Monday. Four other papers' reports are quoted substantially the same as ours. Dr. Ho has since given, in an interview with our reporter, a version of what he said, which is actually a worse criticism of Judge Loo (the name is not mentioned, but the application is unmistakable) than what any foreign reporter attributed to him. The "Shunpao's" version of Mr. Wunsu King's remarks is so totally different from all other reports that it gives the impression of having been "written up" afterwards to suit the occasion. By one who knew very well what happened at the Court we are told that our report was indeed incorrect, in the sense of not being nearly strong enough. The atmosphere of the Court at Dr. Ho's installation was so charged with political feeling that it would not be surprising if speakers were carried away and said far more than they realized in the excitement of the moment. It was observed that they spoke *ex tempore*; they did not read their speeches. A word in conclusion of Dr. Ho's interview with our reporter. He is apparently surprised at our saying that the administration of justice and the tenets of a political party are two totally different things. The report goes on:—

Dr. Ho said that the editor's view on the subject was quite different from that of the Nationalist Government. "Here in China we have only one party, the Kuomintang, and everyone, even the Nationalist Government itself, must accept the principles of the Kuomintang and its orders. The authority of the Nationalist Government rested upon its obedience to the principles of the Kuomintang," said Dr. Ho.

Yes, our view of justice is quite, quite different from that.

Behaviour of Cabarets

A correspondent has sent us a letter on the behaviour of a particular cabaret in the Broadway and Wayside district, saying that some time ago it unsuccessfully made application for a full cabaret licence yet carries on a cabaret business of the most revolting kind. He omits, however, to mention the name of this establishment, though he describes it as "a low down hovel." Possibly it is. He goes on to say that "the scraps which take place between 11 p.m. and 3 a.m. over women and richies are too numerous to mention" and even tells us that "cries of murder" are not uncommon. "People rushing around brandishing knives" is another allegation. He ends by asking us to "help to make this particular part of our settlement more pleasant to live in." On reference to our files we find very few police court cases of a nature suggested by the happenings our correspondent describes. Police station records show almost a complete absence of such bars and cabarets not only in the Broadway, Wayside, and Yangtseepoo districts but in all other districts where such establishments nightly cater to those who crave entertainment of the variety dispensed. In such cases the quality more than the quantity of the liquor consumed is to blame and this is a very difficult matter to control. In the International Settlement there are 58 bar licences actually in existence and of these 20 have licences permitting dancing. There are also 41 licences issued to restaurants who are authorized to sell liquor only with meals. Whether the Council have erred on the generous side in granting liquor and dance licences is a matter of opinion. But in the matter of general behaviour the cabarets on the whole certainly seem no worse than they need be. A definite cause of complaint should be placed with the police.

"The Well-Dressed Man"

For long years, the theatre programmes have sought, without marked success, to tell us "what the

well-dressed man will wear." Now it is the turn of the Parisian tailors, who are as little likely to impose their dicta on the long-suffering male. The writer is not commissioned to speak for others; nevertheless he is confident of the support of numerous fellows when he registers an emphatic protest against red trousers, as latterly prescribed by self-constituted arbiters of the mode in the French Capital. It would seem that men are not colourful enough. It is once more pointed out that, among the birds, Nature has decreed that in many instances it is the male that shall shine in respect of plumage, and his mate go about dun-coloured or otherwise inconspicuous. So far, so good. Let the birds do as they like about it. Where humans are concerned, the male has long since learned to cherish colour in the opposite sex, and to do very nicely without it, himself. We are not to be construed as reflecting on the inventive powers of the Parisian tailor. On the contrary, any man who imagines that any of his fellows outside of a lunatic asylum is to be induced to don red trousers at his behest, is little short of a genius. Be this as it may, if our Parisian friends have their way, all the drab clothing of the past is to disappear, and you and we, dear reader, are to go about looking as if we had been rescued from a tub of mixed paints. Are you perhaps familiar with that old-fashioned, mottled Castile soap? That is the appearance we are to cut. If one is pock-marked, the effect will be greatly enhanced. Perhaps some will like it. As for ourselves, we are irrevocably committed to the principle, "Millions for red lips and even red noses; but not one cent for scarlet trousers!"

"Ladies' Legs, as Such"

Glancing at a London evening journal of July 5, the eye was attracted by the following announcement, which was deemed of sufficient importance to be housed in a "box."—

Birmingham magistrates "will no longer object to the display on the stage of ladies' bare legs, as such." This announcement was made this morning.

"At one Birmingham theatre the audience to-night will see 14 pairs of bare legs." That announcement was made this afternoon. The item is headed, "Not a Moment Wasted," in tenor whereof we waste not a moment in inquiring just what the Brummagem city fathers can mean by "ladies' legs, as such"? Are ladies' legs, at any time, other than ladies' legs, as essentially distinguished from men's? One suspects that here is a trap concealed within the niceties of legal terminology, and into which some unwitting actress shall walk, only to be haled before the magistrates on the count that her legs are not "legs, as such," the complainant being a theatre-goer who feels that he did not get his money's worth. This at once leads to a further consideration. It may well be that, in view of the mode, residents of Birmingham experience the same delusions as do those of Shanghai, in which latter place one is prepared to swear that, within the short distance along the Maloo from the Bund to Kiangse Road, one moment the grand piano is perambulating ahead of him, and the next, that he has made the acquaintance of a lady peasant of Friesland, on stilts. There are intermediate phantasmagoria, the most notable being the semblance of blocks of granite, rough-hewn from Egypt's quarries for the building of a Pyramid. We accordingly apologize to the Birmingham magistrate for our momentary suspicion that prudery has governed them. We see now that they have been hitherto desirous of sparing the male theatre patron the delusions which afflict the male pedestrian, be it in Birmingham, Bermuda, or Buenos Aires.

We are asked to state that Mr. Wang Ta-ching, who is mentioned by the Japanese press as Nationalist delegate to Japan, is visiting that country in a private capacity. He does not represent the Waichiao.

THE ABORIGINAL PROLETARIAT

(Continued from Page 225.)

said, "the only way to level, is to level down."

Now, the explanation of this social phenomenon lies in the error of Karl Marx and of all Socialists and Communists. They have always insisted upon the division and antagonism of classes because they were certain that wealth would become concentrated in a few hands. Machinery, however, has served to create so much wealth, and the progress of means of communications has brought this wealth to all parts of the world, that wealth has become widely diffused. In countries like France and the United States, everyone, almost, is a capitalist, for everyone owns bonds and shares, in something. And, in effect, the owner of a single share or bond is a full-fledged capitalist, for he has invested a surplus above his needs in industry or commerce. The richest man in the world, does little more than that. And once a man has made such an investment, he ceases to be a proletarian, aboriginal or otherwise, no matter how hard he works.

RADIO

The China Broadcasting Association, 17 The Bund, Shanghai announce the following daily programmes, which will be preceded by the chiming of the Customs clock. Wave length 335 metres.

Daily Except Sunday:

At 1 p.m.—Musical programmes.
Monday.—Operatic and instrumental solos.
Tuesday.—Concerted instrumental and vocal.
Wednesday.—Light music, patter, etc.
Thursday.—Organ, piano and vocal.
Friday.—Light vocal and instrumental.
Saturday.—Light opera, band, etc.
Each programme will be interspersed with orchestral music.
At 7 p.m.—"North-China Daily News" financial and commercial report and news service, followed by dance music and light vocal pieces.
At 9 p.m.—Unless otherwise announced, the Carlton Serenaders and Majestic Hotel Orchestra will broadcast and in between the intervals, instrumental, vocal and light orchestral music will be played.

Forthcoming Programmes

SUNDAY, August 12.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Union Church, Preacher Rev. E. F. Horst-Smith. Subject, Four Steps to Confidence. Hymns: 167, 730, 451, 424, 534.
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral.
9 p.m. Gospel Mission.
FRIDAY, August 17, 9 p.m.—Specially selected musical programme.
SUNDAY, August 19.—Church Services.
11 a.m. Community Church.
6 p.m. Holy Trinity Cathedral.
9 p.m. Gospel Mission.

THE Shanghai Women's Association has telegraphed to the National Women's League advocating united action in demanding the abolition of prostitution and slavery among women and girls. A similar telegram has been addressed to the Kuomintang appealing to that body to approve of the fight against these evils.



RADIO
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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE SILTING UP OF TIENSIN RIVER

Serious Outlook: Ships Now Unable to Get to Tientsin: Vast Masses of Silt Brought by the Yungting

Shanghai, which has suffered so severely from business depression for so long a time, can afford to feel very sympathetic for Tientsin, even though, when our Settlement was at its worst, Tientsin was not doing so badly, for it would seem that, what with political rearrangements and natural causes, the northern port is threatened with a very severe decline, unless, possibly, railways can save it. Readers will not have failed to notice that, for a long time past, both northern and Shanghai papers have been drawing attention to the rapid silting up of the Tientsin river, and only a few days ago we reprinted a short report from the "North-China Daily Mail" indicating a very serious state of affairs.

Ships Unable to Get Up

At present, the port is practically closed to steamer traffic, because, in order to navigate the Haiho, ships have to lighten to a draft of 10 ft., or even down to 9 ft. and, as the majority on the run draw at least 8 ft. 6 in. light, this means that they could not possibly take up more than from 300 to 400 tons of cargo, and it will be understood that it would be still less worth while for a boat to go up and then come out light. The procedure now is for steamers to discharge cargo into lighters at Tangku, and to send passengers up to Tientsin either by launch or railway, and loading is done by the same method. Very few ships attempt the river passage.

The Tientsin river always has been very difficult for navigation, with its narrow, shallow and winding channels, and in the best seasons it was not unusual for a ship to touch a bank occasionally. It speaks well for the skill of the pilots and captains that serious accidents have been so few. Despite all the work done by the Haiho Conservancy, the state of affairs has become gradually worse and last summer also the river was practically closed, though the conditions seem not to have been quite so bad as at present. A recent report from Tientsin told of the Chinese in places beyond Tientsin petitioning the authorities to put in hand certain works not only to improve the water-courses, but also to lessen the danger of inundations, and they offered their services voluntarily; but, even if this were done, it would have little effect on the Haiho.

Outlet for Many Rivers

The Haiho is a comparatively short stretch from Tientsin to the sea, not so much a river as an outlet for several rivers. It is in charge of the Haiho Conservancy, whose highly efficient engineers have done much to keep it navigable, not only by dredging the channels, but by straightening them, thus reducing the length of the waterway and, by providing for a freer and more powerful scouring, assisting in the carriage of the silt through to the sea. At the back of Tientsin there

is a regular network of rivers, large and small, the number of which can only be appreciated by studying such maps as give details of the Chihli and Mongolian watersheds. These all converge into the Haiho and all but one serve a good purpose, for they have comparatively clear water and run strongly, so that they do not deposit silt and actually assist in scouring the Haiho and keeping it clear.

Cause of All Trouble

The exception is the Yungting, or Hun River, and this it is which causes all the trouble in the Haiho. It has its source far back in Mongolia and, fed by thousands of tributaries, and with innumerable branches, it comes down by Kalgan and Peking to the back of Tientsin, where it forms a big delta guarded by artificial dykes, and it has been from this delta also that have started the disastrous floods which periodically harass Tientsin.

The steep edge of the Mongolian plateau, particularly in the dry seasons, very easily washes away and so the Yungting every year brings down uncountable tons of silt which it empties into the Haiho. As stated before, the other swift-running rivers in their turn do much towards washing this silt down to the sea, but, when their waters are low and sluggish on account of dry seasons, the silt accumulates in the Haiho. Should there be two or more dry summers in succession, the silting-up naturally is worse and it is believed that the conditions this year are exceptionally bad because the scouring rivers were unable to clear away the whole of last year's accumulations.

Large Sums Required

Everyone in Shanghai in a position to understand the subject and whose views were sought spoke most highly of the Haiho Conservancy's work and said that, though, with more encouragement and more money, they probably could do still more to improve the course of the Haiho, actually it is beyond the power of this body to tackle the real problem. Its jurisdiction stops at Tientsin and it is beyond there where work must be done, in the territory of the Chihli River Commission. Elaborate schemes have been prepared for diverting the Yungting north or south of Tientsin, for building a system of locks, and various other curative works, but these all would cost an enormous amount of money such as China does not consider in these days for anything but new revolutions, and such officials as are willing and capable get practically no encouragement.

An engineer expressed the opinion that, in favourable circumstances, the trouble would be cured by natural causes, through scouring by the tributary rivers, but he admitted that the silting-up seemed to be so aggravated that there was not a great deal of hope in this direction.

"SHUNPAO" telegrams from Peking report that Tan Wen-kiang, a divisional commander of the former Chihli army, has been arrested as the ringleader of the gang who desecrated the graves of the Manchu Emperors. It is said that about \$400,000 worth of jewellery was stolen.

TIENSIN papers report that Mr. N. P. Mironov, commission agent, 30 years of age, Russian, was drowned in one of the lakes near the Race Course the Sunday before last. He went out on a boating and bathing party with Mr. Chernoff, a friend. Mr. Mironov is reputed to have been a fair swimmer and it is believed he was sunstruck. He failed to appear on the surface after he had dived off the boat. There were a number of people on shore, besides Mr. Chernoff, who witnessed the accident, but none of those present could swim. The body came to the surface on the following afternoon and was recovered by the Chinese police.

Gen. Yang Yu-ting, former Chief of Staff to Marshal Chang Tso-in and now Military Administrator of Fengtien, is shortly to retire from public life, it is said. It is likewise reported that the Young General, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, has issued orders for the retirement of Marshal Chang Chung-chang, former Tupan of Shantung, and Gen. Chu Yu-pu, former Tupan of Chihli.

At a meeting of the Chinese Economics Society, held on Sunday, it was decided that the annual meeting should be held in Hangchow during the Mid-Autumn Festival and that a manifesto should be issued urging the cancellation of exorbitant taxes which are detrimental to Chinese trade. It was also suggested that action should be taken by the authorities to improve the living conditions of the people and that surplus civilian officials should be removed from office.

MR. CHU AND THE
TREATIES

Newly Vice-Minister of Foreign
Affairs Defines Attitude

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
Hongkong, July 31.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin informs your correspondent that he will leave for Nanking some time this week to assume his duties as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs. After taking the oath of office at the Nationalist Capital, he will return to Canton where he will retain his substantive posts of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs.

In an interview with press representatives, Vice-Minister Chu says that foreign affairs in Canton are so important that he is unable to stay in North China for an indefinite period. He can render service to the Ministry just the same even though he remains most of his time in South China.

As Mr. Chu is the first Chinese diplomat who openly denounced the "unequal" treaties when he was representing China at the League of Nations, he was asked his opinion of these foreign obligations. In reply, he pointed out that treaties with Belgium, France, Japan, Portugal, Denmark, and Italy have already expired and that the Nationalist Government has declared them to be abrogated and ineffective. He remarks that the former Peking Government, although it had declared a treaty to have lapsed, regarded it in fact as still in existence. But the Nationalist Government, Mr. Chu believes, will uphold the interim arrangements as announced in the press.

With regard to treaties still in force, he thinks that they should be revised. Because of their nature, they cannot be given full effect. Their very existence is contrary to right and justice and he predicts that they will soon be substituted by new treaties.

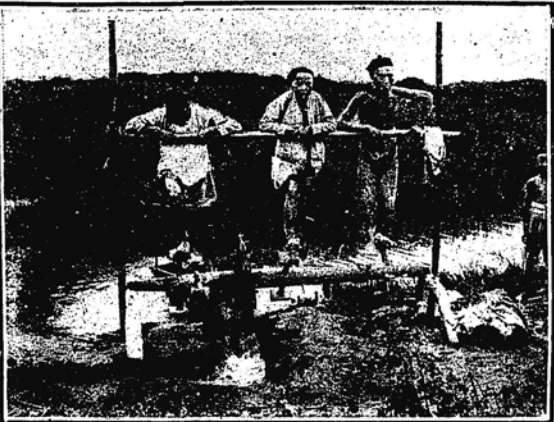
There is no question of the attitude of the United States. With reference to Great Britain, Mr. Chu understands that she will revise the treaties when there is a united Government. He recalls that when he was at Geneva last summer, Sir Austen Chamberlain, informally promised China tariff autonomy when a government existed representing two-thirds of the country. Now that the Peking Government is gone and the Nationalist Government speaks for the whole nation, Britain, Minister Chu believes, should be ready and willing to modify the treaties.

Turning to Japan, the Minister is of opinion that she should indicate her goodwill and willingness to enter into new treaties with China in order to appease current public opinion, and should not fall behind Great Britain and the United States. Moreover, a good many Japanese favour a Sino-Japanese rapprochement. But it is idle to talk about close relationship when Japan insists on the *status quo*,—a matter that affects China's sovereignty and her very national existence. It would be unwise for Japan to retain her privileges and to lose the friendship of China's 400,000,000 people. All ill feeling will vanish into thin air if Japan changes her stubbornness, opines Mr. Chu.

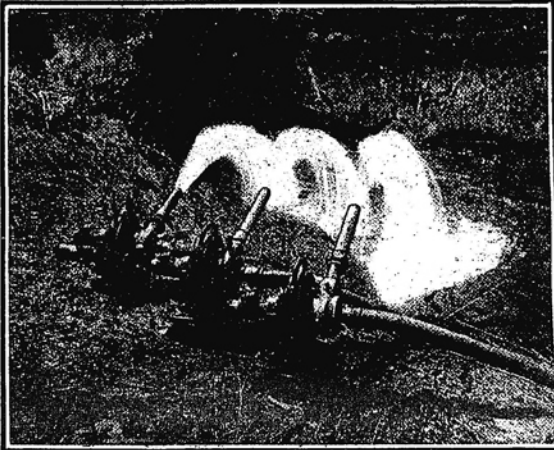
The new Vice-Minister believes that the foreign envoys in Peking should move to Nanking in order to facilitate diplomatic dealings. Mr. Chu says that in important negotiations, the Chinese Foreign Minister may make a trip to Peking for the purpose of expediting matters, but in national celebration and ceremony all foreign plenipotentiaries must come to Nanking.

The next topic Mr. Chu takes up is the Diplomatic Corps and Consular Body. He emphasizes that the latter especially in Canton has no legal standing. He cites an instance in which he refused, at the request of a foreign gentleman, to forward a communication to the Canton Consular Body with a view to transmitting it to the Diplomatic Corps at Peking. Instead, he sent separate requests to the Consuls in Canton asking each to forward the communication to his legation in

IRRIGATION IN CHINA



Three-man power—an unknown quantity



Three Homelite Pumps, showing the complete pumps, engines, and fuel tanks, lifting 24,000 gallons per hour

FUEL-DRIVEN PUMPS
FOR IRRIGATION

Chinese Man-Power Yields to
New Machines

Water is an ever present problem in China and amazing ingenuity has been exercised in the invention of contrivances for irrigating the land and dealing with flood waters.

The modern water-turbine may be said to be a development of the Chinese water-wheel which is such a common feature of the countryside but there is no western equivalent of the coolie or buffalo driven "caterpillar" water lifter. While these are readily adjustable for differences in level they are cumbersome and very inefficient as about ninety per cent. of the power applied by the coolies' weight or the buffalo's energy is wasted in friction and water slip.

Increasing Mechanical Means
An increasing number of centrifugal pumps, generally belt driven by small oil engines, are now in use and this type of pump has the advantage of having no valves to give trouble but it must be driven at a high speed or its size and weight render it unsuitable.

Messrs. Inniss & Riddle (China) Ltd, have recently placed on this market an extremely compact and rugged portable outfit,—the Homelite Portable Pump, which weighs only 95 lb. and will pump no less than 7,500 gallons per hour at fuel

cost of ten cents (Mex.) per hour. This quantity of water represents a solid stream two inches in diameter. The pump is suitable for lifting up to 50 feet.

The equipment consists of an air-cooled valveless kerosene engine fitted with water-proof Bosch magneto and direct-coupled in the same casing to a high efficiency centrifugal pump having a bronze impeller with ample clearances to allow of it being used for the mud-diast water. The kerosene (fuel) tank is bolted below the casing and rests on four coil springs so that no foundation of any kind is required. It is but 20 inches long by 13 inches wide.

Ingenious Construction
The engine has only six moving parts and is exactly the same as in the Homelite Portable Electric Lighting Plant nearly three hundred of which are now in operation in China. These include more than a hundred supplied to the Nationalist Government Radio Services for battery charging.

The United States Navy Department in Shanghai have recently ordered sixteen of these interesting Pumping Outfits for salvage service in the upper reaches of the Yangtze.

They are already being used in China for a wide variety of services such as trench and excavation pumping, irrigation, water supply, filling tanks and boilers, handling oils and chemicals, fire fighting etc. and they are so simple that they can be safely left to coolies to look after.

Peking. Such body according to practice is formed only for social and ceremonial purposes and not for official dealings.

He draws attention that the Diplomatic Corps in Peking acts as a unit whenever the foreign diplomats want to discuss any matter in relation to China. A motion was passed at a meeting of the Corps, and all the foreign countries adopted a united front towards the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Such procedure, he says, has no justification in international practice, and he expects that such system will soon be abolished.

FLOUR merchants of Nantungchow and other places in the interior are reported by the vernacular press to have sent delegates to Nanking to appeal to the Ministry of Finance to relieve them of their sufferings by cancelling the special taxes on flour.

PROCLAMATIONS have been issued by the Chihli Provincial Government forbidding men to have queues and women to bind their feet. All women under 30 are ordered forthwith to have their hair bobbed, says the "Shunpao."

CANTON'S AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES

City's Failure to Find Credit Deposit: Breach of Faith with
American Company: Alleged Saving of \$200,000

A sharp controversy has arisen in Canton over the cancellation of the contract signed by Mr. Sun Fo on behalf of the Canton Municipal Government in 1926 with the Automatic Electric, Inc., of Chicago, for the installation of an automatic telephone service in Canton, states the "Hongkong Daily Press." The Canton Municipality alleged that there was an unwarranted delay of 19 months and, in consequence, they have signed a new contract, at much more reasonable rates, with the China Electric Co. The original contractors dispute this view of the matter and contend that the delay was due to Canton's failure to provide the stipulated guarantee.

Mr. Harry S. Jones, Far Eastern manager of the Automatic Electric, Inc., has lodged a strong protest against the Canton Municipal Government regarding the matter. He has pointed out that Mayor Lin's contentions do not warrant abrupt and unconditional cancellation of the contract with his company. He then went on to answer the Mayor's four points. As regards the first one, he said:—"The value of a telephone plant, like a motor-car, is not determined by the price which the seller asks. It is necessary to compare the detailed specification of each in order to determine their real value. The old contract includes a detailed specification of the automatic apparatus which is to be furnished. The new contract does not give the details."

As regards the second point Mr. Jones explained:—"The old contract does not require any initial payment to the contractor whatsoever. It stipulates that the Municipality must deposit in a foreign Bank G.\$232,000 to show good faith, but the contractor cannot draw out one penny of it until the plant is completed and in operation. Even the accrued interest remains the funds of the Municipality, and is to be applied to future payments."

"The new contract requires a payment of G.\$50,000 on the day of signing the contract (March 17, 1928), and beginning three months thereafter (June 17, 1928), the Municipality must pay G.\$30,000 per month. Also the new contract includes a special clause to the effect that, if any payments are delayed, the seller shall correspondingly delay the delivery or deliveries of the materials and equipment. In other words, the Municipality will pay in advance before they can receive any material or equipment."

In refutation of the Mayor's third point Mr. Jones said:—"Due to the detailed specifications included in the old contract, the Municipality is assured that full value will be received in the equipment and materials which the contractor agreed to furnish."

Finally, in answer to the Mayor's last point, Mr. Jones said:—"Both the Municipality and the Automatic Electric, Inc., commenced work on the contract the day it was signed, the Municipality on its financial arrangements and the contractor on the engineering work. The Municipality collected approximately \$180,000 Canton currency, but, in-

stead of placing it in a foreign bank, the money was used for other purposes.

"The contractor sent an engineer to Canton in February, 1927, and he remained until September, 1927, during which time he made a complete survey of the city and made complete plans for the underground and aerial plants. The contractor has always been and still is ready and willing to continue the work and satisfactorily fulfil his obligations under the old contract. Up to date, however, he has been prevented from doing so because the Municipality has, for 19 months, failed to establish the credit."

Arbitration Committee Appointed

The Canton Municipal Government has attached considerable importance to the protest of the Automatic Electric, Inc., and has asked three expert lawyers to form an arbitration committee to arrange for a settlement. The members of the committee consist of Mr. Tu Chi-ti; Mr. Chiang Hsun, Chairman of the Land Arbitration Bureau of Canton; and Mr. Ho Chi-li, Professor of Law at Sun Yat-sen University. At the first meeting of the Arbitration Committee, Mr. Fung Wai, Chief of the Bureau of Public Utilities, made a lengthy report, in which he said:—

"I worked in the Telephone Administration for several months but never heard of any scheme for solving the question. This year the Utilities Office found the telephone system very bad, so the matter was taken up again. As this is a public necessity and the representative of that company had returned to the United States without any scheme for solving the matter, I made a new contract with the new company (China Electric Co.) because we want to see the telephone system improved quickly. The difference between the new contract and the old contract is about \$200,000."

A Sharp Criticism

Commenting upon Mr. Fung's report and the whole procedure, Mr. Jones said:—

"Mr. Fung ignores the fact that, by the hand of their Mayor, Mr. Sun Fo, in August, 1926, the Municipality of Canton entered into a solemn contract and under the seal of their authority guaranteed to establish in a foreign bank a confirmed credit for one-third of the contract price. The Municipality failed to fulfil their obligations. Mr. Fung also states that the new contract is a saving of about \$200,000 to the public. This is not a fact and I know that Mr. Fung has no way to prove it.

"We have not failed in any respect. We have always been ready and are still ready and willing to carry out our obligations under the contract, just as soon as the Municipality establish the credit in a foreign bank, but, if the Municipality insist on going ahead with a contract with another company covering the same subject, then they force us to take proper measures to recover loss and damage."

NOTES IN CHENG TU
UNAUTHORIZED

Brought in by Unknown
Persons

Chengtu, July 20.

A new feature in the money situation is causing much local concern. Recently many new notes of the Young Bros. Bank have been put into circulation. When taken to the bank the people were told that they were not good and could not be exchanged for silver. The bank claims that these notes were brought to Chengtu from Shanghai by persons unknown and that they will refuse to honour them. The Chamber of Commerce has held meetings and the military leaders have been appealed to to come to the help of the injured people but up to the present the matter remains unsettled. Meanwhile the rates of exchange between the different kinds of coins vary almost daily and

MR. YADA RETURNING
TO JAPAN

To Discuss Tsinan Incident with
Foreign Office

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

The Foreign Office has instructed Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, by telegraph to return to Japan to confer on the questions of treaty revision and the Tsinan incident.—Reuter.

THE Associated Provincial Chambers of Commerce again have sent a telegram to the Nationalist Ministry of Finance urging that the Interior Bureau for the collection of taxes should be closed.

the money changers continue to profit accordingly. Exchange with Shanghai is at par in the old dollars and at a premium of 70 in the half dollars; a month ago the premium in half dollars was 130.—Reuter.

MERCHANTS' TURN TO LAUGH

Boycotters Squelched at Canton: Disgraceful Administration of a Railway: Practical Methods of Disbandment

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, July 30.

The police officers have been instructed by the Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety to put a stop for once and all to the seizing of goods and the levying of fines against those goods on the pretext that they are of Japanese origin. Calling newspaper reporters to his office this morning, Chief-of-Police Tang Sai-chang told them the welcome news. It means Government intervention; it means a cessation of the highhandedness of the Municipal Kuomintang Boycott Committee; it means a victory scored for Marshal Li Chien-shan and a crushing defeat for his enemies.

Only yesterday, it looked pretty dark for the business community, and the merchants were much depressed. Two meetings held the previous day had taken turns that spelled disaster for them, and while they had raised despairing eyes in the direction of the Government Building, aid was so slow in coming, that it seemed as if it was not to be tendered. With the Marshal away, had no official the grit to carry out his policies? Thus far the Boycott Committee had violated the rules laid down by Li Chien-shan with impunity. Was such a state of affairs to endure for ever? Small wonder that the merchants were downcast.

Boycotters' Arrogance

At the Boycott Committee's meeting of the 29th, the merchants had been asked to send representatives. These were not invited to take part in the discussion, but to listen to the voice of authority. The parent had decided what was good for the child, and it was to hear what it should do, and to learn what dire punishment would be sure to result from disobedience.

To ease the burden a little, one concession had been made to the shop owners; they still had to pay their fine, equivalent to 30 per cent. of the value of all Japanese goods already in stock, or which might subsequently be purchased; but it had been decided to allow payments to be made on the instalment plan, so much down, and so much a month.

Every mother's son kept clear of the Committee's meeting, and the merchants held their own little conference on Sunday, to which seventeen of the hongts that handle considerable quantities of Japanese products sent full delegations. But the boycotters saw to it that even here the merchants did not have everything their own way. The principal speaker was a youngster hardly out of knickers, but with well-developed lungs, who raved and ranted, all for the cause of the Boycott Committee.

Heart Bursting with Patriotism

This youthful orator claimed to be the author of the 30 per cent. fine scheme, so objectionable to those who perform must listen while he told the shop owners what he thought of them, on which score, he had plenty to say. The Boycott Committee was working heart and soul to make successful a boycott aimed at cruel Japan, and simultaneously merchants were boycotting the Committee. By their actions, they were preventing the attainment of a national cause; for pressure which the Committee were prepared to exert would drive Japan and keep her on the run until she would have to amend her old treaty with China. Whereby, China's prestige in the eyes of the world powers would be greatly enhanced. They were skunks, these merchants, they had no love of country, they thought only of their own pocket-books. In to their faces the child orator flung these insults.

Little Surprise for "Searchers"

The worm has turned. If the avowed purpose of the Chief of Police is any sign of what may be expected from official Canton, the work of the Boycott Committee is finished. A victory for the Right may then be chalked up, for this

struggle to force a boycott on Canton has been a convulsion started by the Leftists. Nearly all of the Municipal Kuomintang members are of that wing of the Party, while the Provincial Kuomintang with which the government officials, for the most part, are affiliated, is predominately of the Right.

Just before the Chief of Police spoke his mind, the Boycott Committee had despatched a band of its workers, who went about visiting shops suspected of carrying Japanese wares. Seeking admission, the searching party was surprised and indignant to learn that permission not to be obtained, and that only by using physical force could they carry out their "duties." Right here, evidently, the Chief of Police thought it high time to make it plain that not only could the aid of his officers in securing entry to the Canton shops not be counted upon, but quite to the contrary, the patrolmen were to resist all efforts to force an entry.

With that, the Boycott Committee, has adopted different tactics. To-day it commenced to publish in the vernacular journals the names of the shops whose owners were so unpatriotic as to deny the searching bands the right to enter and look over the stocks of goods on hand. Which causes the merchants to laugh up their sleeves. It is now their turn to laugh.

Railway Scandal

A pretty mess was stirred up when, a few weeks ago, Detective Chan, who had just uncovered a cache of contraband goods in which employees of the Canton-Shiukwan railroad were dealing illicitly, was pounced upon by these self-same employees and beaten nearly to death. Following that criminal assault, the board of managers of the road failed to perform their duty of rendering a report, apprising the Government of what had taken place. It has taken these several weeks for the full particulars to reach the ears of the government, but once it had the details, it lost no time in acting.

From top to bottom the Canton-Shiukwan Railroad administration is being cleared out. Nearly the entire board of managers has been changed, and quite a few of the workmen and foremen have been dismissed. For years the whole system has been rotten to the core, and the evidence points to the fact that at least part of the railroad workers were plotting against the incumbent government. In the machine shops, they had been wont to turn out rifle barrels, and a whole arsenal of small arms is known to have been manufactured by these labourers. When they set upon the Police Detective Chan, rifles, revolvers and automatics were displayed by many in the attacking party.

"Disbandment" With a Vengeance

Up on the North River not far from the Wunan border a battle is going on, the first shots having been exchanged on the evening of the 29th. On one side are the Wunan troops of Fan Shek-shan, Hui Hak-cheung and Wu Fung-cheung, their enemy being another Government force, Kwangsi troops, assisted by Kwangtung companies that have recently returned from Swatow to take part in this engagement. The allied Kwangtung-Kwangsi forces are seeking to disarm their opponents, for Military Headquarters wants to put the Wunan divisions out of existence.

It is simply a part of the program which calls for the cutting down of the standing army. In carrying out that program, it is only natural that alien troops should be done away with first. The pay of the Wunan soldiers was cut off sometime ago, but their commanders would not obey orders and muster out their units or withdraw them to another province. Force, then, is being used to attain the object.

BOYCOTT ECHOES AT SWATOW

Movement Difficult to Suppress: Merchants Indifferent

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, August 2.

As already reported, the agitators have been very active of late to make the anti-Japanese boycott one in fact instead of merely in name, and now, the so-called Committee for the Severance of Economic Relations with Japan are calling on all merchants to register with the Committee the quantity of goods of Japanese origin held in stock and to pay a certain percentage towards a reserve fund for the purpose of promoting the wider use of native goods.

Merchants Slow to Respond

However, up to date, only a very few merchants have registered, the reason being that traders generally consider that the real object of the Committee to make money, in the guise of patriotism. At a meeting of the Boycott Committee held at Canton on July 24, it was resolved to enforce all measures decided upon by the Committee. It is said that a definite date will now be set for the registration of stocks of Japanese goods, after which date, any stocks found of unregistered goods will be confiscated. It has been decided by the Committee to write again to all the trade guilds and labour and students' organizations, inviting all to nominate representatives to act as examiners and searchers.

How far this so-called Boycott Committee will succeed in curbing the entry of Japanese goods into this province remains to be seen. The fact of the matter is that Japanese goods continue to enter Swatow and Canton freely, albeit through indirect channels, whereas the public at large do not seem to be patriotic enough to refrain from bringing such Japanese goods as may suit their purse and fancy. Moreover, the merchants know from past experiences that agitators are keen to enforce boycotts for the reason that they always gain considerable pecuniary benefits therefrom. The mere mention of "registration fees" and "search parties" gives the whole show away.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT

Mass Meeting in Nanking: The Student Army

An anti-Japanese mass meeting was held at Nanking on Aug. 6. Several hundred representatives of the various public bodies of the Nationalist Metropolis gathered together at the Science Hall of the Central University to discuss ways and means for further enforcement of the anti-Japanese boycott and for development of home industry.

The delegates to the National anti-Japanese Convention at Shanghai were mostly present at yesterday morning's gathering in Nanking and many speeches were made by men from Canton, Hankow and other commercial centres of China.

A move was also made for the support of the cadet armies in the country and for placing all students of the country under compulsory military training.—Kuo Wen.

MARSHAL Chang Hsueh-liang is reported to have said that he will raise the Kuomintang banner after he has made definite arrangements with the Nationalist Government for the reorganization of the Three Eastern Provinces. Furthermore, he is strongly in favour of the election of Government officials by popular vote.

AMOI telegrams to the Chinese press state that the compradore of the Osaka Kisen Kaisha, a Japanese concern, was attacked and seriously injured by members of the anti-Japanese Committee and a bomb was thrown into his house a couple of days ago. Other merchants who declined to take heed of the Committee's demands were treated likewise, and several bomb explosions took place in various parts of the city.

POLICEMAN SHOT AT HANKOW

Robbers and Disbanded Soldiers on Rampage: What a Hardworking Thief Must Endure

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, July 30.

The week-end in Hankow has been marked by two serious incidents, and the Chinese police of the First and Third Special Districts have once again displayed conspicuous bravery. The first incident occurred in the ex-German Concession on Saturday. Having received information that the gang of robbers who have been active of late were making their headquarters at 3 Woofuh Lane, near the premises of the International Export Company, some of the S.A.D. 1, police, accompanied by some of the Garrison Commander's detectives entered the premises and secured two members of the gang without much trouble. The prisoners were removed without alarming the neighbourhood, and two of the detectives and one of the police were left behind to receive visitors.

Policeman Seriously Wounded

No one came 'till about eight in the evening, when a third member of the gang came to the house and was secured. Matters were then quiet till well after midnight, when a fourth robber entered the house. He was pounced upon by those in waiting but managed to draw his automatic and fire once before he was overcome. The bullet unfortunately lodged in the abdomen of a policeman, and he is lying in a serious state at the Tung Ren Hospital.

Dropping his weapon the robber shook himself free from the detectives and rushed into the street, but policemen who were on duty outside the house saw him climb the wall of a lumber yard near by. The yard was surrounded and the man was found and placed under arrest.

Disbanded Soldiers on Rampage

The second incident fortunately entailed no casualties to the police though they were fired upon and returned the fire. During Sunday morning and afternoon about 5,000 men belonging to the 44th army, which was recently disbanded, were taken across to Wuchang and despatched by train to Changsha. Incidentally, it is to be feared that they will be heartily welcomed by the various organizations which are working to disturb the peace of Hunan at this time.

Three of their number, who had secreted five guns and an automatic, landed from a boat at a point opposite the British Consulate at about 3.30 a.m., on Monday morning. They had the guns in a box, and one of the three had the loaded automatic in his belt. They were halted by an armed policeman, who was supported by a plain clothes detective. Finding that the box contained rifles the policeman ordered the men to accompany him to the police-station, whereupon the armed member of the party bolted and fired twice at the policeman as he ran. The detective replied with two shots, but the man made good his escape. A second man made a dash for liberty, but he was soon captured, and with the third man and the arms was placed under lock and key.

Rumours of Wu Pei-fu

The Chinese city is full of rumours that General Wu Pei-fu is descending on Hunan with a large army. Whether these rumours are true or not, the authorities have ordered the 17th and 19th armies to move at once to the Siangho region near Ichang and all day Sunday police were at work securing coolies to go with these armies. About 3,000 coolies are being held somewhere on the Hsiananlo ready for service with the troops. People are busy bargaining for the release of their bread-winners at prices from a dollar upwards.

Characteristic Welcome

The Minister of Communications, Mr. Wong Pei-chun, has arrived here from Peking. The Sunday afternoon delivery of letters was suspended while the postmen joined in a welcome to him. The posters that were put out were fulsome in their flattery and suggested a ro-

habilitation of the railways and a development of the Postal service as a result of the tour which the Minister is making. May all the hopes be realized, and that speedily.

More Arrests

Aug. 2.

Following upon the round up of a gang of robbers in the Wu Fu Li in the ex-German Concession at Hankow, in the course of which a Chinese policeman sustained injuries from which he has since died, the detectives have done some smart work. One of the men arrested during that raid offered to help the detectives, and with consent of the French Concession police he led a party to a house in that area. Here three men were arrested and a search of the baskets of melons and plums in the shop disclosed two automatics and a supply of ammunition.

"Old Four"

From these newly captured men the police secured information which led them to a house near the Water Tower in the Chinese city in search of a lady who goes by the name of "Old Four." The house proved to be an opium den, and after arresting "Old Four" and another lady, who were wearing a number of gold rings and gold hair ornaments, the police discovered quite a lot of loot recently taken from a shop in the Chinese city.

Heartrending Tale of Ill-Luck

The ladies were talkative, and gave the police an account of the many woes which the band they were helping had had to endure. They thought that they had pulled off a robbery in the S.A.D. 3, last November, when they tried to hold up a cash shop, but an automatic alarm spoiled that game and the police search was so vigorous that they had to lie low. They next tried to rob a silversmith's shop in the Chinese city, but had to bolt without their loot. They made all arrangements to rob a cash shop in the Pan Pien Street, but found just in time that the police knew their plans. They broke into a rice shop near the Hwei Lung Su and secured forty dollars!

Their luck seemed to be turning when they held up a silversmith's shop in the Wei Tzu Street and got off with a lot of loot, which they now say was posted to accomplices in Sinyang, Honan. The accomplices disposed of it, and with the proceeds the band rented a house near the Tan Shui Tzu and installed a telephone to allow of communication with agents in the Chinese city. They were busy planning a coup near the Japanese Concession when they received a message outlining plans for a robbery in the ex-German concession. And it was when responding to these suggestions that they walked into the police trap which has placed the leaders of the band in the hands of the Garrison Commander. A robber's life is evidently not worth living.

JAPANESE INTERESTS IN TIENTSIN

Appeal for Permanent Stationing of Gunboat

Tientsin, Aug. 5.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce propose appealing to the Japanese Premier, General Baron Tanaka, to have a gunboat stationed at Tientsin, pointing out that there are 6,000 Japanese nationals here and that the annual trade from Japan amounts to \$8,000,000.

The Japanese papers state that much propaganda of an anti-foreign nature is still going on.

It is also pointed out that communications between Tientsin and Tangku were cut off for three weeks during the troubles recently.—Reuter.

Mr. Ling Lu-chao has been mentioned as managing director of the Canton-Samshui Railway.

RAIN OF HEADS AND LIMBS

Terrific Explosion at Weihsien, Followed by Conflagration

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tsingtao, Aug. 1.

A missionary arriving from Weihsien several days ago reports that a terrific explosion of gunpowder occurred at the east gate of that city some days ago. From all that can be learned there was a large amount of gunpowder stored in the east gate tower and as there had been no use for it for many years the Hsien-djang decided to sell it.

200 Houses Burned

On examination it was found to have solidified and could only be dug out in large chunks. There are few left to tell how the accident occurred, but it is said to have been brought about while the powder was being cut up into smaller lumps with chisels. It is highly probable that a steel chisel struck a piece of rock or gravel in the powder and the resulting spark caused the explosion. Twenty men are reported to have been killed outright and an unknown number injured. Head arms, and legs fell in various places. The blazing fragments hurled out started several fires and 200 houses were burned before it could be checked. The mission hospital was filled with victims, many of whom, died of their injuries.

Press is Mute

No less worthy of note than the explosion itself is the fact that, although this occurred quite some days ago, there has been no notice of it in any newspaper as yet. Were it not for the casual report of this missionary visitor, it might have escaped public attention altogether; and this happening in the most important city on the railway between Tsingtao and Tsinan!

One is reminded of a similar accident in Japan, a dozen or so years ago. An old powder magazine was being moved and the scattered grains that had fallen to the earth on floor year by year and been trampled in were sufficient to set off a terrible explosion when a workman's pick furnished the spark.

COOLIES DROWNED BY HUNDREDS

Appalling Catastrophe at Hankow: Men Tied Together

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 3.

For some days now the military, assisted by the police in the Chinese city of Hankow, have been impressing men to act as carriers for troops that have been ordered to proceed to Ichang and other places to meet the threatened Szechuenese advance into Hupeh.

No discrimination has been shown and any strong-looking man has been in danger of being pressed into service, because those who are in a position to do so will naturally pay a fine to secure release. It is said that the military have also commandeered a number of women to act as washerwomen and needlewomen in the camps before the troops leave.

Unfortunates Bound Together

Yesterday about 40 steam launches were ordered to tow junks and lighters full of these coolies up river. The Chinese craft were packed to the limit of their capacity and to prevent possible deserters the men were tied together in batches during the embarkation and had not been untied when the journey commenced.

The Han River has been in spate for the past few days and the current in the Yangtze is swift. One of the launches was towing several lighters full of men up stream when the tow-ropes snapped. The lighters were caught in the swirl of water, and upset and sank.

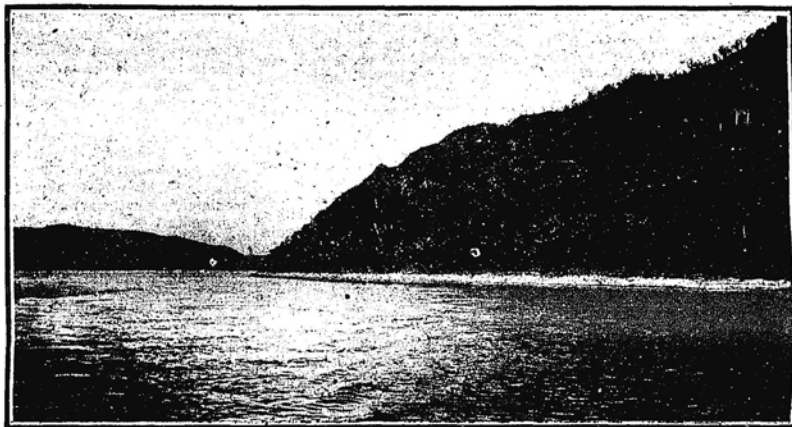
Chinese estimate that 800 coolies were drowned, as well as all the boatmen. Being tied together, the wretched coolies had of course no chance to swim; and the bodies will no doubt be carried a long way down river before they are cast ashore.

SCENES FROM FLOODED AMUR DISTRICT

Photo by A. E. Kobza.



One of main streets of Blagovestchensk, capital of the Amur Province, with wooden houses and pavements. This town is now inundated by the floods.



Scene on the Amur River, nearing Hingan, where the stream runs through a miniature "Yangtze Gorges."

LETTERS FROM HIGH ALTITUDES

The Nine Determined Old Ladies: High Border Temperatures: Things in General: The Tentacles of the Octopus

BY OUR TACHIEU CORRESPONDENT

Tachienlu, July 13.

A strange procession arrived in this border town some days ago. Nine old women, eight from Kuangtung and one from Shansi, all bordering on the age of 70, reached the frontier after circumambulating China's five sacred mountains. They have come from Omel, the high sacred mountain of Szechuan. Some of them have small feet, and have found this holy pilgrimage hard and trying. They are resting here a while before proceeding to Tibet and Lhasa, it being their object to visit the holy city of the lamas.

Many in town have grave doubts about their proceeding further, China's five sacred mountains are still China; the language is Chinese, the food is Chinese, the custom is Chinese. Beyond this city everything is Tibetan, food, houses, and language. The old ladies, however, are determined to make the attempt. To perambulate Lhasa, even with all its dirt and filth and smell, will mean much to those weary pilgrims. The five sacred mountains of China lie behind them so they are not prepared to yield before the barren plateau, the dangerous precipice, the rugged mountain, and the snow-bound pass. Religion has taken men over many hard and rough roads and these old ladies are determined to follow in their train.

Will Augment Mission

The Chinese Buddhist Mission to Tibet still remains at Kanze, 15 days beyond Tachienlu. The Dayong and the Dagang and their large retinue are busy studying the sacred books of the lamas at a quiet retreat near the large lamasery at Kanze. They are exercising tre-

mondous patience. Lhasa, more than Lamaism, is the object of their quest. They left Peking with Lhasa on their maps and Lhasa they are determined, come what may, to see. The Chinese Buddhist Mission to Tibet has a very ambitious programme. It started out a few years ago from Peking; with great state it crossed China to the Tibetan frontier; on arrival here it assumed pretensions which no one recognized; it resumed its journey, believing that "doing things big" will get you anywhere in Central Asia.

It is now over two years since this Mission left Tachienlu for Kanze. The idea is to wait there till the Dalai Lama gives his permission to enter the land of the lamas. This so far has not been given and there is now every prospect that the Mission will be joined by the old lady pilgrims. In the meantime the Dayong is not idle. Messages and messengers come and go and the Dalai may yet be persuaded to give his consent. There is still, however, considerable suspicion surrounding the Mission, the Dalai no doubt fearing its members may be emissaries of the Panchan Lama.

Heat and Other Factors

Tachienlu is having a very hot spell, the temperature in the shade at noon being 78 degrees W. This is considered very hot for this border town and many are asking what it must be done on the Chentu plain, some 7,000 feet below this place. The border and the province of Hsikang remain fairly quiet. Quite a few troops have left the frontier for the plains below to take part in the usual summer campaign of mutual destruction.

The big men in Szechuan are on the move and naturally the little men move with them. The province is slowly evolving a gigantic military machine which will some day be a great menace to its own peace and safety.

Some years ago the average scholar or school-boy considered it beneath him to chih-liang. It has now become the fashion and school boys are leaving their desks before they have mastered the ordinary education and wander about the streets in the humble uniform of a budding officer. This at any time, in any clime spells disaster.

Military Octopus

The province, consciously or unconsciously, is nursing a huge octopus which will some day give it a nasty pinch. At present it has vicious tentacles with minor tentacles on each tentacle and every tentacle is busy crushing something or somebody. Crawling all over this huge octopus, and tickling it to facilitate its movement, is the young office-seeking scholastic life of the province. How the six big men can handle a million soldiers and feed a million students is not difficult to discover. They merely give them the figure and appearance of a large octopus and let it feed on others. The only safe place in Szechuan now is on the hard shell-back of this huge octopus, and there is a terrific struggle to get there. A young man marries a wife and pulls her up on the back of the octopus; a merchant closes his business and crawls up on the back of the octopus; a schoolboy feels he has learned all he needs so springs up on the back of the octopus. The 2,000,000 people now sitting tightly are shouting lustily to the 58,000,000 below, warning them of the danger from this creatures tentacles. Occasionally someone slips from the back of the octopus and then he denounces the creature and its cruel and vicious tentacles. However the man up has always less to say than the man down, and so the game goes on.

AMUR FLOOD WATERS FALLING

Seven Villages Completely Disappeared

Moscow, Aug. 2.

Seven villages in the Amur flood area have completely disappeared.

Preliminary estimates put the losses suffered by the whole area at Rbbs. 10,000,000.

The waters of the Amur have begun to fall.

Aug. 4.

The level of the Middle Amur continues to rise but the flood situation elsewhere is improving.—Reuter.

CHEFOO PEACEFUL BUT PANICKY

Port Presents Aspect Typical of Troublous Times

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chefoo, Aug. 1.

Ever since the coup on the evening of Sunday July 22, the city of Chefoo has been living near the crater of a volcano not knowing just when there might be a disastrous eruption. For a few days after the turnover, the wary merchants kept their stores closed, or only did business through the back door. Gradually fear subsided and "Business as usual" became the order of the day. However everybody kept their eyes on the watch for possible trouble, and oftentimes when the streets seemed peaceful and men and women were doing their shopping suddenly a few shots exchanged by some military squad sent the pedestrians scurrying for shelter. Shutters were put up in wild confusion, and again the streets presented a Sunday appearance.

Occasional Martial Law

Occasionally military law is enforced, and everyone passing through certain areas must submit to a close search before being permitted to pass by. On such occasions rich coolies are hard to find, as they hasten to their hiding places lest they be impressed into service by the soldiers, who travel fast and furiously, but who give but little pay.

During the past twenty four hours military autos have been racing to and fro with an air of urgency, and it seems quite possible that ere long the present defenders of the city may be called upon to test their strength with the Nationalist forces whom it is expected will soon appear upon the scene.

Meanwhile there is a goodly array of British and American war vessels in port, and the former have signal men on shore ready at a moment's notice to flash the news to the ships should danger arise.

ARMED ROBBER FIGHT IN TIENTSIN

Tientsin, Aug. 5.

There was considerable excitement this morning when a large force of Chinese police fired on two armed robbers in the ex-Russian Concession. The robbers put up a good fight, wounding a number of police, though eventually they were surrounded. One of them, however, got away in a mysterious manner.—Reuter.

APROPOS of the now very serious water famine in Hongkong, the "Hongkong Daily Press" writes: We wonder how many members of the general public and how many of our Unofficial Members of Council realize that at the present time approximately five million gallons of water are being wasted daily. Kowloon, at the moment, has more than enough water from its own reservoirs. The Shing Mun valley supplies are not being touched and, therefore, they are pouring gloriously into the sea in one great stream. A pipe line is required to bring this water across the harbour but apparently there is some trouble about deciding the best method of laying the pipe.

MOSCOW HAS SET HERSELF TO BREED REVOLT IN JAPAN

Strikes Subventioned and Japanese Communists Trained to Form Cells and Organize Peasants

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Communist activities in Japan are developing at a gigantic pace. All this can be seen clearly in the new attitude of Moscow, which at the present time is one of openly inviting Japanese workers and peasants to an uprising. Hitherto the hand of friendship has been held out to Japan, but now newspapers and Comintern periodicals have thrown off the mask. At the same time all Soviet newspapers during the past two months have begun openly to speak of Japan's preparations for war with the U.S.S.R.

Reliable information has it, also, that on certain Soviet frontiers, a regrouping of military detachments is taking place. The whole Chinese Eastern Railway is militarized and military men are appointed as directors. A former military attaché of the Soviet Legation in Peking, by name, Egorov, has now been appointed a member of the board of directors. Egorov, along with two others, Hekert and Lashevich, are former Red Army commanders. Further, all responsible posts in Harbin, as well as on the railway line, are occupied by military people.

The Red Press at Work

Recent articles appearing in "Pravda" and "Izvestia" are held responsible for the changes which have taken place. These articles point out that Japan is going through an acute crisis in which the country finds it impossible to increase salaries for workmen and at the same time to decrease taxes, which are very high at the present time. Therefore, the Soviet say that the Japanese military party sees the only hope of the country in war. The only two possibilities for a war are, the logic continues, China or the U.S.S.R.

According to the opinion of Soviet political writers, Japan is not inclined to declare war on China, because it is believed that the United States of America would oppose such a war. On the other hand, war with Soviet Russia would win the approval of the whole world.

As soon as it began to be evident that Soviet money and munitions were finding their way into Korea, Japan showed considerable nervousness, and Japanese political leaders, in turn, entered into certain negotiations with a group of White Russian leaders for the purpose of organizing partisan detachments against Bolshevism.

The "Red Flag," an official paper published in Vladivostok, stated that during last June in certain parts of Siberia, White Russian bands put in their appearance, well equipped and armed, but "not by China" the newspaper added.

Moscow Orders the Attack

When the Japanese administration began to arrest and to search Japanese Communists, Moscow ordered Japanese Communists to enter into open war with the government. All former orders not to touch the interior life of Japan, and all words of friendship were forgotten by Moscow, and Moscow's permission was given, also, to Korean bands to enter into Korea and to attack Japanese garrisons. In consequence of this Japan was obliged to reinforce detachments on the frontier.

Moscow's activities in Japan can be clearly traced. As soon as Chinese Nationalists declared themselves hostile to Communistic ideas, Moscow agitators decided to start the "work of awakening" Japanese workers and peasants. The Soviet press received orders to be silent about Communist activities in Japan, and about "progress of labour movement there." At the same time the work on the Korean frontier was stopped, but through Manchuria and South China, Red agitators were directed to Japan.

In 1926, the "Asiatic Communist University" in Moscow graduated 14 Japanese students. These new Communists and some Japanese students who were receiving their education in South China went to Japan for propaganda work. Some of the new workers were caught by the police, as for example, the members of the Pan Pacific Conference, yet many of

them succeeded in carrying on their work safely.

The Soviet Legation in Tokyo continued to express its loyalty to the Japanese Government and at the same time to provide the chief base for Japanese Communism. In 1926-27, the Soviet Japanese alliance attained its highest point. And the Japanese Government believing in the "noble behaviour" of Soviet Russia granted visas to Russian Bolsheviks who were obliged to leave China in a great hurry. Dozens of these Russian Bolsheviks could be named, who received visas from Japan and remained in the country. Many of them found occupation in Kobe and Tokyo, continuing their "useful work" of propaganda.

The Heavy Guns

Russian Bolsheviks are working in Japan very carefully. They brought Japanese heavy guns like Katayama and other Japanese Communists to Moscow and the work was continued with Russian Communists who had as their help-meets young Japanese Communists who had passed through the special Communist University in Moscow.

As it was impossible to organize at once the Central Committee of the Communist party and to make a revolution in Japan, Japanese Communists under the leadership of Russian comrades created a left wing of the Labour Party, which has received the name of "Rodo Nominto." Officially this party was the Left Wing yet unofficially it was the general staff of Communist organization. "Rodo Nominto" received moral and financial support from Moscow, and has organized many Communist cells and created as official organs a number of periodicals.

In 1926 Rodo Nominto had 20,000 adherents, chiefly amongst the workmen, and when in the next year municipal elections took place the party received about 110,000 votes.

This splendid result was met in Moscow with sincere joy and the old Japanese Communist, Katayama, expressed his particular joy in a series of articles which were published in Soviet papers and Comintern periodicals. In these articles open satisfaction is expressed upon the achievements of the Japanese Communist Party.

The Japanese Lenin

Katayama or the "Japanese Lenin," as he is called in Moscow, declares in the "International Press Correspondence" and in "La Correspondence Internationale," that the hour of Japanese Communists' victory is nearing. However, Japanese official circles did not take any notice of these articles and continued to believe in the "friendship" of the U.S.S.R.

Since 1925 the propaganda work in Japan has been continuing with the same energy as in China, the only difference being that in Japan, Russian Bolsheviks have worked with more secrecy, without the participation of Borodins and Galens, without advisers and airplanes, but of course with propagandists and propaganda literature, which was sent from Vladivostok to Japan on the Japanese steamers.

Japanese fishing companies every year are sending many thousands of Japanese workers to their concessions in U.S.S.R. and Kamchatka. All these workers when returning home bring with them money for propaganda. On their return home they organized demonstrations and created the so-called "Peasants Union."

The Japanese peasant is not very different from a Chinese peasant. Yet, in a short time the former has penetrated the sense of Communist doctrines and the Japanese Peasants Unions were organized with such skill that now the Government has no power to close these "Red Unions."

According to Lozovsky's declaration 140,000 Japanese workmen adhere to Red Proletariat (Congress of Red Trade Unions) and as the Red Proletariat co-operates in its turn with the Comintern, Japanese political men as for instance Goto

and so forth may congratulate themselves that they have a very respectable Comintern army.

Supported by Moscow

Moreover, by order of Moscow in 1925 Red Trade Unions were created in Japan as a counter to the already existing labour unions, which are headed by Nichiroto and Shakai Minshuto (Social democrats).

These Red Trade Unions are called Hiohikai. They are powerful organizations supported by the Proletariat, that is by Moscow, and in spite of the fact that head-quarters are closed as well as their press organs, they continue to exist and to cause many disagreeable moments to the Japanese Government.

The third gift presented to Japan by Moscow was the so-called "Federation of Revolutionary Youth," "Seinen Domai." If we simplify the name of this organization, we see that it is nothing else than a variety of the "Communist Youth Union" which is in Soviet Russia. This Federation according to statistical returns has more than 180,000 members and the whole presidium of the organization were selected as honorary members in the Comintern of Youth. The chief of this organization is "our old friend," Katayama.

The National labour unions, which are in existence in Japan, such as Nichiroto and Shakai Minshuto have not interfered with the work of the radical parties, but when they saw that Japan might be transformed into the U.S.S.R. they declared that these left parties were acting under the leadership of Moscow, in reply to which the left parties have called them "the traitors of the labour class."

Japanese Communists have skillfully used every available possibility, for their work and it is not in vain that now the Soviet Press calls the Japanese Communist Party a powerful organization, which will show its power in due course.

Workmen Corrupted

All events before and after the Legislative Election show that Japanese Communists have corrupted a great number of Japanese workmen. Communists in their declarations invite the population to follow the example of Russia, and to overthrow the Emperor's family and all bureaucratic rule. Nor have the Communists left religion untouched. They have organized atheistic clubs throughout the country. These have proved popular, not alone with Japanese workmen and peasants, but also amongst the intelligent classes of the country, and amongst the students.

Comintern in its periodicals recognizes that the strike which occurred some time ago among the workmen of the Noda factory, which involved about 2,000 men, was supported by money from the Proletariat and Krestintern (Peasants International), and all workmen and peasants who were members of the Left Wing or organizations contributed money and rice. But this was not enough for the Communists. They organized a street demonstration by all the strikers. The demonstration was stopped by the police who arrested 20 men, but strikes in Japan are continuing and Comintern periodicals are giving all details about them, keeping Moscow informed at the same time, and openly announcing the amount of money Moscow sends to this or the other of the groups of striking workmen.

Strikes Subventioned

From this source we learn that Moscow sent \$10,444 to the workmen of the Shibaori factory where the strike continued for three months. The strike at the Hamatsu Factory cost \$7 a day and so forth.

Earl Brouder, American Communist and member of the Comintern and once chairman of the Communist conference, which was officially called as Pan-Pacific conference, and which took place on April 26, 1928, wrote an appeal to the Japanese proletariat in which he says:

"Peasants' troubles are taking place very often and they cannot be stopped by administrative measures. Japanese workers must create a democratic country and organize the government of peasants and workmen."

Sen Katayama writes on June 12, 1928: "Japanese workman and peasant in spite of militarists and bourgeois resistance have become a very solid power and the hour is

nearing when the Japanese people will throw off from his shoulders the capitalistic yoke."

Such language Katayama never used before. Evidently, the conditions in Japan have improved from a Communist point of view, and Moscow authorized Katayama to speak less guardedly and more definitely than he was allowed to do formerly.

In the reports of the Proletariat and the Comintern we read as follows:

"The Japanese communist party, which is standing at the head of Japanese proletariat, lead the vanguard of Japanese peasants and workers to victories and even the Government sometimes feel themselves powerless and are compelled to satisfy the demands of the labour class, being afraid of their attitude."

These are not words only. Comintern gives some examples which are proving the triumph of Communism in Japan.

A Conference Broken Up

On January 13, all workmen of Tokyo and its suburbs organized a conference to help their striking comrades. About 700 delegates were present but the conference was interrupted by the police who arrested 50 delegates. Labour organizations protested against this and agitated the release of all arrested persons. "After several arrests in Kawasaki, a central industrial district in Tokyo, workmen organized a mass manifestation and the administration released 100 arrested workers."

"In Nagano the peasants federation organized a meeting of protest against mass arrests in Tokyo. This meeting took place almost immediately after the arrest of several representatives of the peasant party of Nagano. It proved that peasants are very well organized and can raise their voices whenever they want to do so. The meeting was not interrupted by the police, because the partakers outnumbered the local gendarmery and police."

"In some places, as for instance in the Nachin Communist party, losses were sustained. Many members were arrested, but all imprisoned went on a hunger strike and the administration were compelled to set them free."

"In Masusaka and Isonaga a crowd of demonstrators, under the leadership of some energetic Communists, released all prisoners and many of them fled to U.S.S.R. when the police began to arrest them again."

Boastful Reports

Such are the boasting reports of Communist organs. Whether the Japanese press commented on these facts or not is beside the point, but it is impossible not to appreciate that they indicate a serious situation. It seems in any case that Communists are very strong in Japan.

Of course Moscow is indignant that 36 Communist candidates instead of sitting in Parliament are sitting in prison, but Moscow Communists declare as follows:—

"The Communist Party must fight against the Japanese bourgeoisie. Arrests of thousands are only proving that Japanese capital is afraid and that the moment is near at hand when the workmen and peasants of Japan will raise their flag, the Reg Flag, of peasant and worker, freed from the tier of Imperialism."

"The Japanese Mikado," they write further, "wants to start a war not against Chiang Kai-shek—generals like whom are in close connection with Japanese and American Intelligence services—but against the Chinese Revolution and the Chinese people. Thanks to Chiang Kai-shek Japanese imperialism is successfully struggling against Chinese peasant and worker."

That was written a month ago by the Japanese Communist, Sen Katayama. Meanwhile the Comintern is sending from Moscow new instructions for Japanese Communists. These instructions are interesting in a high degree.

ACCORDING to the vernacular press, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has forbidden the delivery of speeches, shouting of slogans and posting up of literature of an anti-foreign nature as, he says, such is likely to cause a breach of relations at the time when the Powers are showing their friendship to the Nationalists.

FANATICS WORSHIP IN TREE-TOP

Communists' Attempt to Dominate Red Spears

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, Aug. 6.

The movement known as the Red Spear Guild, now united with another and similar movement called the Red Door Guild, boasts a membership of 11,000 men in six counties of the Hupeh Province lying between the Kin-Han railway and the Han River. They are divided into three bands under three leaders, who seem to be inspired with the one idea of protecting the villages from impositions by the troops and from raids by the bandits. The members of the guild are expected to attend "schools" at which instruction is given in the art of defence and in the principles of democracy. Left to themselves these Red Spears would probably do nothing aggressive or lawless, but would proceed with the tilling of their fields and the marketing of their produce, only gathering together in force when their liberties were assailed.

The Communist Touch

But there are ominous signs that the Communists are trying to turn the Red Spear movement to their own advantage. It is said that a band of two hundred Communists, fairly well armed, have gathered at the foot of the Meng Lan Shan, a place of pilgrimage in the Hwangpi county. These men are attempting to terrorize the Red Spears into joining in a Communist uprising. At the same time a fanatic has appeared near Siaoan. He has erected a platform at the top of a tree and ascends there to burn incense to the spirits of the air and to receive inspiration. He claims that on one occasion a Heavenly Book was given to him and on another a Precious Sword, and that he is able to impart invulnerability to those who follow him. His teaching is distinctly Communistic.

Reputed by Red Spears

The three leaders of the Red Spears have repudiated this fanatic, and the officials are evidently convinced of the sincerity of these leaders. While they have sent troops in haste to Siaoan and vicinity they have also invited the Red Spears to abandon their present organization and become regular village trainbands under the direction of the officials.

Merchants Approve

This scheme has the approval of the business community in the county towns, for it is understood that a deputation from the county Chambers of Commerce has come to Hankow to seek the help of the Hupeh Chamber. These business men point out that when a large body of troops is sent to a county town, it is necessary for the community to provide for their accommodation and very often for their feeding, and that therefore it would be very much better to arrange for the Red Spears to work with the local authorities in maintaining order. It is very interesting to watch the constant trend of Chinese thought, when uninfluenced by returned students, towards the methods of self-government which prevailed 20 years ago in all the country districts of Hupeh.

At the request of the Soochow authorities, Gen. Chien Ta-chun, the local Gendarmery Commissioner, who is also commander of the 32nd Army Corps stationed along the Shanghai-Hangchow and Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has put a large number of his soldiers to work on the construction of new roads in Soochow.

It is announced that Prince George will now join H.M.S. Durban, which has left China for the North American Station. It was the original intention that the Prince should join H.M.S. Dauntless, for his visit to Canada. H.M.S. Durban is cruising through the mass of islands off the shores of Alaska, and she is the first modern British cruiser to visit those waters. Prince George was to leave England at the end of July, and it is expected that he will be away for about six months.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS AT WEIHAIWEI

Including Races for Ainahs and Mothers: Much Fun

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

A children's regatta took place on Saturday afternoon July 28, for residents at King's Hotel. As the number of competitors in one class or another totalled over seventy, the scene upon the little beach and the private pier was not lacking in noise, in colour or in interest for which children as may be imagined were largely responsible.

To the number of children must be added an equal number of adults, most of whom were either mothers, or fathers or nurses, and all of whom were present to see their favourites win.

The weather conditions were in keeping with the occasion; the sea was smooth, the sky cloudless and the sun tempered by a gentle breeze.

A list of events was drawn up and handicaps arranged so that the chances for everybody were as nearly equal as first competitions could be expected to be and as things turned out no "dark horses" made their appearance.

A number of ladies and gentlemen consented to act in conjunction with the older children as committee and officials.

Programme

Single Oar Punt Race—A class
Long Plunge—A class
Standing Dive—A and B class
Single Oar Punt Race—B class
Double Oar Punt Race—
Flat Race (Tiny Tots)—Z class
Flat Race (Tiny Tots)—Y class
Flat Race (Tiny Tots)—X class
Single Oar Punt Race—C class
Single Oar Punt Race—D class
50 yds. Swimming h'cap—A class
50 yds. Swimming h'cap—B class
25 yds. Swimming h'cap—A class
25 yds. Swimming h'cap—B class
25 yds. Swimming h'cap—C class
25 yds. Swimming (in life-belts)—D class
50 yds. Flat Race (Mothers)
250 yds. Swimming h'cap—A class
250 yds. Swimming h'cap—B class
Diving for platina, Amah Race, h'cap
Girls competed on equal terms with boys.

A prize distribution was arranged for Thursday, August 2 at which the children were present in fancy dress. The proprietors of the King's Hotel very kindly provided a special gala tea after which the prize winners were called to receive their prizes.

Results

- Event
1. Punt Race.—1st Tom Skidmore, 2nd John Skidmore, 3rd Terence Young, 4th Lorraine Habecost.
 2. Long Plunge.—1st John Skidmore, 2nd Jessie Wheeler, 3rd Tom Skidmore, 4th Terence Young.
 3. Diving (a).—1st John Skidmore, 2nd Terence Young, 3rd Lorraine Habecost, 4th Tom Skidmore.
 4. Punt Race (b).—1st Kenneth Kershaw, 2nd Donald Healey, 3rd Meg Stewart and Eric Kershaw, 4th Betty Roberts.
 5. Punt Race (c).—1st Tom Skidmore, 2nd Terence Young, 3rd Lorraine Habecost, 4th John Skidmore and Volmer Johnson.
 6. Flat Race (a).—1st David Scatchard, 2nd Helen Habecost, 3rd Joyce Collinge, 4th Irene Onguid.
 7. Swimming Race (50 yds.).—1st Tom Skidmore, 2nd Lorraine Habecost, 3rd Terence Young, 4th Tay Miller.
 8. Swimming Race (50 yds.).—1st Nancy Scatchard, 2nd Elaine Habecost, 3rd Betty Roberts, 4th Meg Stewart.
 9. Swimming Race (25 yds.).—1st Diana Soper.
 10. Swimming Race (25 yds. life-belts).—1st David Porter, 2nd James Porter, 3rd Peter Skidmore.
 11. Swimming Race (25 yds.).—(a).—1st Lorraine Habecost, (b).—1st Betty Roberts, 2nd Meg Stewart, 3rd Elaine Habecost.
 12. Flat Race (Mothers).—1st Mrs. Elmore and Mrs. Nuland, 2nd Mrs. Gorman, 3rd Mrs. Wheeler.
 13. Flat Race (Amahs).—1st Mrs. Scatchard's, 2nd Mrs. Duquid's, 3rd Mrs. Laessoe's.

The prizes were presented to successful competitors by Mrs. W. D. J. Brownrigg.

THE Chihli Provincial Government has asked the Government to take charge of the Taku Dockyard, the Peking Steel Works and the Chihli Arsenal, all of which are in Tientsin, says the "Shunpao."

SCENES FROM WEIHAIWEI



Some of the Suffolks on their bathing beach.



Double Punt race at King's Hotel Regatta.

OUR JAPAN LETTER

Chinese Envoys Busy Explaining Things: Is Their Object Money?: Japan's Advice to Chang Hsueh-liang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, July 30.

The Chinese envoys from Nanking and Mukden camps are extremely busy interviewing the leading statesmen, business magnates and politicians of Japan. Mr. Wang Ta-chien, who is closely connected with Dr. C. T. Wang, told newspaper men that his presence here was not in the capacity of a special envoy, but in order to see important personages in Japan, and to find out ways and means whereby Japan and China could adjust their present differences. He declared that, personally, he attached far greater importance to the fact that Japan and China are destined to be inter-dependent, and therefore, to the necessity for smooth political relations between the two, than to "temporary and sectional questions." He said that one of his dearest hopes was to arrange a commercial treaty between the two countries on a basis of equality.

General Chang's Secretary

Mr. Tao Chang-ming, secretary of General Chang Hsueh-liang by whom he is said to have been specially sent to Japan, has told reporters that one of his main objectives in coming was to do all he possibly could to settle the knotty problems confronting Japan and Manchuria. He declared that General Chang Hsueh-liang is not irrevocably opposed to the adoption of the Three Principles for the people of Manchuria, but feared that they might confound these with Bolshevism.

Press Smells a Mouse

The vernacular papers are of the opinion, however, that the mission of Mr. Tao and of Mr. Lin Wenlung (formerly chief of the Japanese section of the Waichiao-pu), who is with Mr. Tao, is to secure a loan of Yen 60,000,000 for General Chang Hsueh-liang, and that they have been instructed to say that General Chang is willing to break with the

Nationalists if this money is forthcoming. The "Osaka Mainichi" is responsible for the statement that these two envoys have unofficially hinted that it is impossible for General Chang to comply with the "advice" offered him through Consul-General Hayashi, at Mukden unless he could maintain an independent status, for which purpose he is badly in need of funds.

Interview With Premier

Mr. Tao has had an interview with Premier Tanaka who, according to the Nippon Dempo, urged the envoy to recommend to his chief the advisability of postponing an immediate compromise with Nanking, the Premier is also said to have declared that, while the Japanese Government was not interested in what sort of a flag Chang cared to fly, the hoisting of the Nationalist emblem must be accompanied by ample guarantees for the maintenance of peace and order in Manchuria and the cessation of all radical propaganda in that area.

Mr. Tao is said to have told Premier Tanaka that there were two divisions of opinion, one desirous of compromise with Nanking and the other equally desirous of remaining aloof. Both were agreed, however, that Chang is rather in an embarrassing position.

Baron Tanaka's Declaration

Premier Tanaka, according to Nippon Dempo, is said to have declared that the advice given Chang Hsueh-liang by Consul-General Hayashi is to be regarded, as the opinion of the Japanese Government.

The Premier then told Mr. Tao that he has requested Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, former Ambassador to the Court of St. James, to go to Mukden and, after making known to General Chang Hsueh-liang and other leaders the real intentions of the Japanese Government towards

Manchuria, to confer with them on the present China situation.

It is further reported that Premier Tanaka has instructed Baron Hayashi to proceed to Nanking, after his task in Mukden is over, and there confer with General Chiang Kai-shek, Marshal Peng, General Yen Shih-shan and other Nanking leaders and do all he can to eliminate any misunderstanding by Nanking as to Japan's course in China.

The New American Treaty

With regard to the agreement that has just been concluded between the United States and Nanking, Mr. Wang Ta-chien has given out the following for publication:—"Although some people in Japan may think that the Sino-American treaty is meaningless, I am rather of the opinion that its conclusion will have a far-reaching effect on the relations between China and the other Powers. The present case reminds me of a similar one when Great Britain signed a treaty of full equality with Japan ahead of the other Powers in the days of the Emperor Meiji, when Japan was struggling for revision of her treaties with other nations."

"The conditions in China to-day are certainly not on a par with the conditions that obtained in Japan then, but the public opinion of the world has considerably changed since then and I hope the Powers will give sympathetic consideration to the efforts of China for recovery of her lost national rights."

"The conclusion of equal treaties between China and the other nations will not only please the Chinese, but will also benefit foreign nations. Commercial relations will, I am sure, become more prosperous when these are carried under a friendly atmosphere."

Mr. Wang Ta-chien, it might be mentioned, is a fluent speaker and writer in Japanese.

COLONEL R. A. Steel, of Lye Mead, Ditchling (Sussex), who was related to Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M. P., died suddenly on July 12. He served in China, being mentioned in despatches for his conduct at the Relief of Peking during the Boxer rising. Following the Russo-Japan war he was attached to the Japanese army.

SOLDIER RIDDEN SZECHUAN

Newspaper's Abuse of Military: People Pay for War

Chengtu, July 19.

The attack on Chungking has not materialized although troops are still being concentrated in an area about three days march from that port. The general sentiment seems to anticipate a fight but rumours to this effect have been heard for such long time now that one is inclined to suspect that no one is eager to start it.

The two Lius, General Liu Hsiang in Chungking and General Liu Wen-hui at Chengtu, control the Great East road between these two cities and all the south part of the province. The other group of generals seems to have made all the necessary preparations and to be waiting for something to happen. They have not indicated their intention to join up with Yang Sen in his attack on Chungking but in case such an arrangement were reached they would be in a position to act quickly.

Meanwhile Yang Sen appears to have withdrawn from Fuchow which he occupied after defeating his disgruntled generals and to have retreated towards Wansin. An army made up of Yunnan and Kueichow troops is said to be threatening Fuchow. A few days ago a local paper featured an article abusing the military people of these two provinces and saying that whether they were successful or were defeated the people of Szechuan would have to pay for any invasion of their province by the armies of Yunnan or Kueichow.—P-uter.

APROPPOS of the demise of the "Nagasaki Press" recently noted in this column, the "Japan Chronicle" writes: So passes the oldest surviving foreign newspaper in Japan. It began in 1876 as "The Rising Sun and Nagasaki Express," and the name was changed in 1888 to "The Nagasaki Press." Nagasaki before the Russo-Japanese war used to be a flourishing port, and there seems to be no reason why it should not again become a large commercial centre, with its populous and fertile hinterland. The fact remains that it has not done so. When the Nippon Yusen Kaisha started its express service from Nagasaki to Shanghai it was expected to give a little fillip to Nagasaki if only in transit business; but it was soon found necessary to bring the express ships along to Kobe as well. So Nagasaki remains somewhat in a backwater, much as it has to recommend it in the way of natural advantages. For some years Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co. kept up the "Nagasaki Press," apparently out of pure public spirit, as there could not have been any money in it. Mr. E. S. Pardon was, we believe, the last foreign Editor. It was latterly taken over by Japanese owners.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

DRAMATIC FIRE ON THE KALYAN

Race for Shanghai of P. & O. Mail Carrier with Fire in the No. 3 Hold: Passengers' and Crew's Trying Two Day Ordeal

READY RESPONSE TO LINER'S CALLS FOR HELP

Captain's Praise for Excellent Behaviour of All on Board: Fire Eventually Quenched in Port

"S. O. S., S. O. S. S. O. S. We are on fire in lat. 27.29 N. long. 121.25 E. require a steamer to stand by me, P. & O. Kalyan."

This was the message sent out by Capt. B. J. B. W. Cornwall-Jones, in command, announcing the commencement of a two day's drama on board a vessel steaming against time in order to reach safety for her passengers, and the necessary aid to quench the fire which was eating into her vitals. The Kalyan was then some 297 miles out from Shanghai whither she was bound from Home, and about 76 miles south of the Huishan Light.

About 9.30 a.m. on Aug. 6, the third and fourth officers were just changing watch when they noticed smoke emerging from a ventilator near the No. 3 hold.

The captain was immediately informed. This was at 9.35 a.m. There were 41 passengers on board.

The captain hurried to the bridge and the following took place:

9.35 a.m. Ship stopped and engines as required to turn ship round to wind.

10.15 a.m. Resumed course. Proceeded full speed. Water continuously pumped into hold.

11 a.m. mails removed on deck. 677 bags of mails and parcel post.

The following wireless messages were sent out:

10.02 a.m. One fire lower hold number three. Oldenburg coming to stand by me will endeavour to proceed Shanghai if possible.

10.14 a.m. Message to all ships. Am running for Shanghai still require a vessel to stand by me.

10.32 a.m. Fire in No. 3 hold amongst cotton. Am trying to smother it and proceeding best speed.

11.00 a.m. To Master Kanchow. You may proceed your destination. I am running for Shanghai. Thank you.

11.58 a.m. To all ships. Fire in hold serious.

The Second S. O. S.

4 p.m. S. O. S. On fire. Require assistance.

4.17 p.m. Proceeding. Explosion in hold. Hope to make Shanghai.

4.52 p.m. Fire in hold still serious. Am proceeding usual route. Arriving Fairway Buoy 3 a.m.

Then followed several messages to the pilot station and at 7 a.m. on August 7 "Have examined No. 3 hold. Fire still burning. Send fire float to Woosung."

To the above messages, the following replied intimating that they were proceeding to the Kalyan at full speed: The Hamburg America str. Oldenburg, C. N. S. Kanchow, J. C. L. Tjikarag and the str. Manchester Castle. Then later the salvage tugs Sampson and St. Dominic. The latter wireless:—Proceeding to you via Bonham and Steep Island pass to meet you.

The Kalyan arrived at the Fairway Buoy at 3 a.m. on August 7 and made Woosung at 3 p.m. She was met by the Shanghai Municipal Firefloat with a dozen foreign firemen and about twenty native staff.

The above is the bare story from the records: the following is the full story.

Much Cargo Involved

At 9.35 a.m. on August 6 fire was seen issuing from a ventilator over No. 3 hold in the forward part of the ship. The captain was immediately summoned and the fire bell was rung. Passengers and crew were ordered to boat stations. In the meantime water was being pumped into the hold which contained 2,056 bales of cotton and 30 cases of tea for Japanese ports. 546 bales cotton and 144 cases of rubber for Shanghai. There was also other cargo.

The hatches were removed from

the hold and dense volumes of black and pungent smoke issued. It was realized that the fire was confined to No. 3 lower hold. Smoke helmets were donned and the third officer—Mr. Whyte-McKay—went below to try and ascertain the extent of the fire. Others followed but were driven back by the intense heat and the dense volume of smoke. The third officer emerged and reported that it was extremely dangerous to attempt to return to the hold. In spite of his helmet he had had to give up.

The second officer was in charge of the fire fighting operations as the chief officer—Mr. D. M. Stuart—was incapacitated with a broken ankle which was in plaster of Paris. Notwithstanding this he was hopping about, as he called it. The chief engineer rendered great assistance to the captain in advising as to the bunkers and other matters.

Mail Bags taken Out

At 11 a.m. owing to the seriousness of the situation, it was deemed advisable to get out the mails totalling 677 bags and officers, engineers and all departments of the crew worked strenuously to get this accomplished. Capt. Cornwall-Jones paid a great tribute to the officers, engineers and crew for the very great work they accomplished. He also emphasized the point that the native crew worked splendidly without fear as is usually attributed to Lascars when a ship is in peril. The captain also remarked at this juncture that the passengers behaved splendidly. There was no panic and he kept them advised from time to time of the situation thus allaying their fears and putting aside the usual crop of rumours which inevitably arise in a situation such as this was. All passengers did as they were told.

The ship was now in communication with its agents at Shanghai and other ships were rushing to its assistance. The S. O. S. was answered and then cancelled as the situation was improving and the ships in the vicinity were kept advised as to the position. She was running at full speed for Shanghai with water being pumped into the holds causing her to take a list to port and it was necessary to empty a ballast tank to straighten her. Dense clouds of smoke were pouring from the hold and the stench from burning rubber was terrible obliging passengers to seek all sorts of corners to get away from it.

Explosion in the Hold

The fire was apparently subdued by the water pumped in, for the hold contained 17 feet of water which was deemed sufficient to cover the burning cargo. Hatches were battened down but at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a terrific explosion shook the ship and the hatch covers flew off, due no doubt to the steam and gases accumulating below. The fire broke out again and another S. O. S. was sent out and replied to and the German str. Oldenburg came within al-

most speaking distance. The vessel proceeded to the pilot station and remained there until 11 a.m. on August 7 waiting for the tide. She then proceeded to Woosung with her pilot—Capt. N. R. Bennett—and there took on board the Shanghai Municipal firemen who had arrived on the firefloat in response to a wireless message.

The following passengers were on board:

1st Saloon:—Lt. Com. G. A. Worth, Col. and Mrs. Badham-Thornhill, Mr. D. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Martin, child, infant, and Nurse, Lt. G. W. M. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Gain and infant, Surgeon Lt. L. P. Wiles, Mr. E. B. Eddington, Mr. C. E. Wilkinson, Mr. F. E. Geldart, Mr. G. F. Pfannstiel, Mr. B. Itallieri, Mr. J. R. Robson, for Shanghai, Miss T. M. Hughes and Miss A. E. Dyer for Kobe.

2nd Saloon:—Lt. Cpl. W. Guppy, Corpl. E. Lewis, Mr. R. Bird, Mr. G. Carstairs, Mr. E. J. Hankin, Mr. R. E. Chow, Mr. A. C. Frowne, Mr. K. P. Sergeant, Mr. D. F. Owens, Mr. Robt. Lam, Mr. L. T. Kwang, Mr. Leong Dik Mau, Mr. Wen Kwam, Mr. Wong Wen, Mr. Mak Wai and Mr. Lam Fook for Shanghai; Mr. R. Yamamoto and Mr. G. Thatcher for Kobe.

Under Control Early

The firemen took charge of the situation and after much work got the fire under control in the early afternoon of Aug. 7 although even when the ship was alongside—she arrived at 7 o'clock—a little smoke was still issuing from the hold. Another squad took over from those on board and an engine was put into operation and more water was pumped in to make the position absolutely secure. She proceeded from Woosung to her berth under her own steam and without assistance.

In the meantime, relatives and friends of those on board were waiting on the Customs jetty expecting the passengers to arrive on the tug Scot 1. This latter vessel arrived about 6 p.m. on August 7 with the mails and all those waiting then made their way to meet the Kalyan who passed the Shanghai & Hongkong wharf—where she is now berthed—and swung opposite the Astor House hotel before making her berth. It was fortunate that Shanghai did not know the seriousness of the situation and that two S. O. S. calls had been sent out by the steamer otherwise the consternation which undoubtedly would have ensued can be better imagined than described. As the vessel moved towards the wharf the smell of burning rubber was noticeable and the heat from the hold was considerable.

The Kalyan was built in 1914. Her gross tonnage is 9,118 tons. Nett tonnage 5,602. Deadweight 11,150 tons. Her accommodation is as follows:—1st class passengers 89. 2nd class 66 and third class 18. She sailed from London on June 28 with a full passenger list. Among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Martin, with their two children. Mr. Martin was recently appointed Registrar of H. M. Supreme Court. He was formerly H. M. Vice-Consul and Senior Mixed Court Assessor. There were also several army officers on board. The fire is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion.

BOYCOTT SEIZURES TO BE RETURNED

Result of Vigorous Representations by Mr. Yada

As a result of vigorous representations by Mr. S. Yada, Consul-General for Japan, to Mr. Wuntz King, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Boycott Committee has agreed to release and return certain Japanese goods which were seized by them "in accordance with the boycott rules."

These include several hundred packages of goods belonging to the Yung Ho Co. and the Joh Hsin Co., as well as a large quantity of matches belonging to a Japanese match company.

The Boycott Committee has agreed to return other goods seized provided the "offending, treacherous merchants" pay a levy towards the reserve fund for the country's salvation. Many merchants are said to have consented to this and promised that they will purchase no more Japanese goods after their present stocks have been sold.

Meanwhile, it is of interest to note that, up to the present time, more than \$200,000 has been collected to the national salvation reserve fund.

FATAL DESIRE FOR CLEANLINESS

Six Armed Robbers Rounded Up by Police in a Bath-house: Criminal Shot Dead in a Raid

The quiescent period, insofar as major crime is concerned, which Shanghai had been experiencing for some weeks gave way on Aug. 4 to a violent outburst on the part of armed robbers, culminating in some very fine work on the part of detectives and Police in running the desperadoes to earth. Two hundred and seventeen arrests were effected by the Shanghai Municipal police for the week ending August 4, including nine armed kidnappers, 26 armed robbers, 19 pickpockets and four snatchers. Out of this number 59 have been identified as having previous convictions.

One robber was shot by Det-Insp. Hunter, in charge of the detective branch of Central Police Station, and ten other members of the gang were arrested on Saturday afternoon, while a Chinese detective was slightly wounded in the arm, following raids made by the Police at various places frequented by the robbers. The Police hope to effect the arrest of other members of the gang shortly.

Late in the afternoon, Central Police Station received information to the effect that six armed robbers were in a bath-house in Canton Road. A party led by Det-Insp. Hunter raided the premises and had no difficulty in effecting the arrest of the six men, who were quite unprepared for such a visit.

The Usual Fusillade

As a result of interrogation of these robbers, the Police, with the assistance of the Chinese gendarmerie, made a further raid on a house in the Chinese City near the West Gate. The house was surrounded and a dash made for both the front and back doors. Det-Insp. Hunter and party, who rushed to the front door, were met with a fusillade of shots from a member of the gang who, unknown to the Police, was stationed as a scout in an alley-way. From behind a brick wall he fired nine shots at the Police party, who immediately returned the fire. However, the robber on guard decided upon retreat and he escaped by running along the side entrance and then into the maze of streets thereabouts. Later, the Police found a spare clip of .32 ammunition and the nine empty shells discarded by the robber on guard.

Three men inside the house were arrested without much show of resistance and one was found to be in possession of an automatic pistol and three spare clips of ammunition.

From inquiries made at the Police Station, to where the arrested men were at once taken, the address of the leader of the gang was obtained and, in the subsequent raid at a house in Amiral Bayle, a robber, identified as the one who had escaped from the Police a little earlier at West Gate, was shot dead after an entrance had been effected by smashing the front door. As soon as the party led by Det-Insp. Hunter entered the house they met with pistol shots fired by a man who eventually stationed himself in a back room.

Insp. Hunter fired two shots and the robber fell to the floor, but the former took no chances and closed with his man to wrest the pistol from him. Chinese detectives soon arrived and shot the robber dead. One of the Chinese detectives received a bullet wound in the arm.

Two women, one believed to be the wife of the dead robber, were arrested by the Police and a quantity of documents of interest to the authorities were found when a search of the premises was made.

In all, eight armed robberies were reported to the Police on Aug. 4, the first of which took place at a shop, No. 156 Wayside Road, at three o'clock in the morning when five men, two of whom were armed, stole money and jewellery valued at \$77. The robbers fired two shots when making their escape. One man was arrested by the Police and part of the stolen property recovered.

Money and jewellery valued at \$57 was secured by six robbers four armed, when they held up the inmates of No. 413 Yuenfong Road at 7.15 a.m.

Six robbers, four armed, (evidently the same gang as that mentioned in the preceding case) at 11.30 a.m. entered No. 1079 Sinza Road and took away money and jewellery valued at \$204. Before taking their leave the robbers locked the inmates in a small room.

Constable Fired at

At 1.50 p.m., six robbers, three armed, opened the back door of No. 410 Myburgh Road and intimidated the 20 inmates of the house. Whilst the robbery was in progress an unknown coolie informed a Chinese constable who immediately proceeded to the scene. On entering the house, the constable was observed by one of the gang, who at once fired three shots at him, none of which, however, took effect. The constable returned the fire, but without success, the robbers making good their escape.

No. 3655 Point Road was the scene of the next robbery at 9.45 p.m., when four men, alleged to be armed with pistols, stole money and jewellery valued at \$478.

A male Chinese, who was in Taku Road, near Lungmen Road, at 11.45 p.m. was held up by three men, one of whom was armed, and robbed of \$205 in notes.

After remaining on the premises for an hour and a half, six men, four armed, secured property valued at \$350 from a shop at No. 22 Changsha Road.

Jewellery valued at \$95 was taken from the wife of the tenant of No. 951 Chusan Road at 3 a.m. on August 5 when three armed men entered the premises.

Two men, both of whom were armed with pistols, on the night of August 3, entered a Chinese residence, No. 466 Chekiang Road, and held up the twelve inmates. One of the female occupants, somewhat braver than the rest, raised an alarm, and the robbers fled, without stealing anything.

Two Killed by Armed Robbers

At about 7 a.m. on August 7 five men, two of whom were armed with pistols, broke into a Chinese residence, at 89 Canton Road, and stole cash and property worth a large sum. All the inmates were herded into one room and one of the armed men kept guard over them, but somehow one of the occupants was overlooked, and this man made his way to the roof of the house, with the idea of shouting for help from there, but, unfortunately, one of the robbers saw him and followed him. Before he could raise an alarm he was pushed off the roof on to the pavement below, where he died a few moments later, as the result of a fractured skull. The thieves immediately fled with their booty, and got safely away.

Three men, all of whom were armed, at about 9 p.m. on August 5, gained access to No. 221 North Szechuen Road, a store, by casually strolling in as if they intended to make some purchases. Once inside they produced their pistols and held up the ten shop assistants and the two customers present at the time, and took \$310 from the cashier's desk. They then calmly walked out into the street again, and escaped.

It is reported that several shops in the Chinese city suffered from raids by bands of armed men, on August 6. Several of the shops were robbed of large sums, and where the slightest resistance was shown, fire was opened. One fatality and one wounding is recorded.

Armed Robbers' Fight with Chapei Police

A Chapei police constable and a pedestrian were wounded on August 6 at about 5.40 p.m. in Chapei, just off Elgin Road, following an exchange of shots by the constable and a gang of armed robbers. The robbers, five in number and of whom three were armed with pistols, had entered No. 150 Elgin Road and robbed the inmates of property valued at \$1,300, and were making good their escape into Chinese territory when they were confronted by the police constable. No arrests have so far been made.

BRITAIN TURNING MORE AND MORE TO ELECTRICITY

The Small House and Servant Problem Find a Simple Solution: Government Help in Spreading and Cheapening "Juice"

The changes in Great Britain which are being brought about by the present wide-spread demand for electricity even in remote country villages are some of the principal things which strike a visitor to England, according to Mr. T. H. U. Aldridge, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.C.H., F.E.L.A.I.E.E., Engineer-in-chief and Manager of the S.M.C. Electricity Department. Mr. Aldridge has recently returned from several months in Great Britain and America where every endeavour is being made to produce more cheaply and to sell at lower cost the actuating power which electricity has become in a modern age.

Substitute for Servants

Mr. Aldridge explained to a representative of the "North China Daily News" on Aug. 3 the way in which electricity for domestic purposes was catching on throughout the British Isles. This was seen perhaps most clearly in the increased demand for all kinds of electrical appliances, he said, especially in the use of electric cookers and water heaters. It was more than likely that there was some connection between the demand for electrical appliances and the "servant problem" and the modern tendency to prefer a small electrically equipped flat or house to a large one of the old type which required a large staff of servants to keep things going smoothly.

The extended use of electricity was improving the working and living conditions in general in the whole country in an amazing way. Groups of working class dwellings built by various urban and borough authorities might be given as an example of what was meant. These were wired both for electric lights and for heating and cooking, and practically all new houses even in small country places were wired for electric lights.

Comprehensive Government Scheme

The Electricity Act of 1926 passed by the British Government to foster a cheap and abundant supply of electricity throughout Great Britain is expected to increase largely the consumption of electricity. Selected power stations are being extended and new ones are about to be built. The main idea is to scrap the numerous small and inefficient stations and to operate only the larger and more efficient ones, so that in course of time the whole of the public supply of electricity in Britain will be derived from a relatively small number of large power plants located at more or less suitable geographical centres, due regard being given to the density of the existing and potential demands in the different areas. These stations will feed into a common overhead transmission network, known as the "Grid," work on which has already commenced. The "Grid" will be tapped at selected places and the energy transformed to a lower pressure for local distribution.

The whole country is being divided into sections, as for example Southeast England Transmission, West Midlands, Central Scottish, etc., and in each area, 132,000 volt. transmission lines will form a network to supply the country round. Certain big stations had been selected by the Government to supply their own districts and also to feed into the "Grid," and in the course of a few years, Mr. Aldridge declared that a supply would be available for remote villages throughout the country.

Improvements in Engineering

Improvements in electrical engineering constituted another large subject, Mr. Aldridge pointed out, of interest to those watching the progress of electricity. In this connection, a great deal of credit was due to the manufacturers of turbine plants, in design and in manufacture, the new types showing a great improvement over those of several years ago. A vast amount of research preceded improvement in design and manufacture, and Mr. Aldridge stressed the tendency which was being shown at the present time of big electrical engineer-

ing companies to share the results of their research to the greater benefit of the whole industry.

A tendency was seen, also, he said, to operate boilers and steam turbines at a much higher pressure and higher temperature of steam in order to effect greater economy in production. There were two schools of thought, Mr. Aldridge said, one that pressure should be limited to 600 lbs., per square inch, and the other advocating pressure as high as 1,200 lbs. per square inch.

Examples in Economy

An example was provided locally in the Riverside Power Station as regarded some of the economies possible through the new designs. That section of the power station which was designed in 1910 and which operates at a steam pressure of 200 lbs per square inch and at a final steam temperature of 572 degrees F, requires approximately 428,000 tons of coal a year, at a cost of approximately Tls. 3,800,000.

At the present time four large boilers and two 20,000 kilowatt turbines are being installed, the boilers designed to operate at 375 lbs. pressure and the steam temperature at 700 degrees F. If the whole output of the present station operating at 200 lbs. (pressure) were operating under similar conditions to the new extension, the amount of coal consumed would be 327,000 tons a year, costing Tls. 2,916,000 approximately, or an annual saving of Tls. 884,000 over the present arrangements.

The whole attitude of go-ahead public utility concerns nowadays, Mr. Aldridge said, was to adopt the more modern designs which were being worked out by electrical and mechanical engineers as the improved economy was what was constantly before them. Bringing the matter down to local issues, Mr. Aldridge said that it was practically certain that within a reasonable distance of time, Shanghai would benefit by lowered electrical production costs, made possible by the adoption of higher pressure and temperature in Riverside Station. Although the initial capital costs were higher for the higher pressure designs, it was the general opinion that the operation economy would much more than off-set this.

Pulverized Fuel

Among other points which came to Mr. Aldridge's attention during his months in England and America was the increased use of pulverized fuel in power stations, as a means of burning coal more efficiently. Although pulverized fuel was being extensively used, there were still important plants, however, not using it, which when followed up could be traced generally to local conditions more than to general ones. The installation of a pulverizing fuel plant at Riverside Station which was being carried out was confidently expected to give better results with local coals than the existing type of mechanical stokers made possible.

Switch-gear was another important link in the electrical development chain, Mr. Aldridge said. Manufacturers were striving to make switch-gear more reliable, simpler and yet capable of handling the enormous amount of power now issuing from big modern power stations. Much research work was being done in England, on the Continent and in the United States on the subject of switch gear. The same thing applied, also, to the problem of underground transmission, made increasingly difficult by the continuing big supply of electricity. Manufacturers were, therefore, exerting themselves to produce cables which would be reliable at higher pressures than those now in general use, the object being to transmit a greater amount of power with less cable.

The Ministry of Industry and Commerce, according to the Chinese press, has declined to cancel the special tax on coal. Coal must be taxed, it says, in order to help the country's finances.

DR. AND MRS. SILSBY LEAVE CHINA

Over 40 Years' Work Given to China: Great Record

Many old Shanghai residents have been leaving China recently. On August 3, the Rev. J. A. Silsby D.D., and Mrs. Silsby of the American Presbyterian Mission (North) left for America on the President Lincoln, probably not to return. A large number of friends, Chinese and foreign, were on the Customs Jetty to bid them farewell.

Arriving in 1887, Dr. and Mrs. Silsby have given over 40 years of devoted service to China and the Chinese in this city. Dr. Silsby's principal work has been as an educationalist in the Lowrie Institute, South Gate, of which for many years he was the Principal. His students are to be found holding important positions in commercial, professional and political circles in Shanghai and many other parts of China. Many of his old pupils were present to bid their old teacher farewell.

Dr. Silsby also did valuable work in connection with the study of the Shanghai Vernacular. He was Editor of the "English-Chinese Vocabulary of the Shanghai Dialect" and prepared and published two Syllabaries—one in Chinese characters and one in Phonetics. He collaborated with Dr. Davis in publishing "Davis & Silsby's Lessons in the Shanghai Vernacular." He also adapted the National Phonetic Script to the local dialect. For a number of years he was a leading member of the Committee for the translation of the Bible in the Shanghai Dialect.

Dr. Silsby was a man wise in counsel and broad in sympathy, a strong Evangelical and at the same time truly catholic in his outlook. Though quiet and retiring, Dr. and Mrs. Silsby exercised a very real and gracious influence in our midst and their departure from Shanghai will be a great loss to their many friends and to this city in which they have spent 40 years of devoted service.

HOW CHINESE USE THE PARKS

Nearly Three Quarters of a Million Orderly Visitors

During the past two months 725,000 visitors have been recorded as having strolled in Shanghai parks, a number which, when compared with figures of previous years, will show to what a large extent the Chinese community are making use of the various parks of the city.

In the Public Gardens alone, during the month of July there were 232,900 Chinese and foreign visitors, while 67,000 are reported at Jessfield, and a total number visiting all parks for last month is given as 420,000.

Those in a position to judge the situation state emphatically that Chinese visitors although new to the whole idea of park regulations are proving amenable to the restrictions obtaining about personal conduct. Not only are they well-behaved for the most part but any breach of regulations if brought to their attention by the park authorities has been seen to be principally ignorance on the part of the offender who receives the information politely that he is breaking the rules. The authorities go a step further and point out that cases of offending foreigners frequently implied a noisy argument, which has not proved the case with Chinese visitors.

Moreover, since admission of Chinese to the parks, the open spaces are considerably cleaner than hitherto, for the reason, principally, that more guards are employed to cope with the increased visitors and because foreigners of the beach-comber class do not make as much use of the parks as hitherto and therefore create less litter. No cases of flagrant destruction of park foliage or properties have been reported during the period under discussion.

Mr. Wang Chia-yen, manager of the Chefoo branch of the Bank of Communications, has come to Shanghai.

MORE GREYHOUND COURSES

Chinese Promoters Said to Be Planning for Three More Tracks: Chinese Officials Disturbed

It has been said that in some one or other of Shakespeare's writings there can be found a line applicable to every known situation of the past, present, or future. So, one can quote:—"What, will the line stretch out to the crack o' doom?" (Macbeth) and apply it to the present situation in Shanghai as regards greyhound racing. Greyhound racing companies in Shanghai just now swarm as locusts in Woon-sung.

Barely a week ago we ventured a mild appeal for a halt, on the ground that two racing companies already were operating, another almost certainly will be ready before the end of the year, and at that time still a fourth was endeavouring to purchase a plot of land off Bubbling Well Road for another racing track. There are good reasons for believing that the fourth scheme has been dropped, for, in any case, the ground was too small, and the price must be prohibitive.

Three Chinese Tracks

However, as though these four were not sufficient, it has now come to light that there are three more companies (believed to be purely Chinese) fully organized, with officials and, it is said, capital guaranteed, who have hopes of operating in the Chinese city. On the other hand, we are prepared to doubt whether there are seven racing tracks in the whole of the Greater London area, with its several millions of people, many millions of whom as yet most certainly never have been to any of the courses and probably never will go. Small wonder, then, that Shanghai begins to look uneasy at the prospect of seven courses for a population which cannot be more than two million on the most conservative estimate, apart from the consideration that probably half the number are so poor that they could not afford an admission price even of 10 cents.

Chinese Authorities Object

It is as little to be wondered at that protests have been raining in to all those who might be expected to have a chance of calling a halt. To the credit of the Chinese, the Chinese Raceplayers' Association ap-

pear to have been the first to send in a formal protest, this being directed to the Shanghai Municipal Council, and, individually, to the Chinese Councilors and advisors on the S. M. C., pleading for such action as will put a stop to greyhound racing. There are good reasons for believing that this protest has been followed by others from both foreign and Chinese associations and individuals, and it is understood that action has been deferred until it is possible to call a conference of all those who may be able to use their influence in putting on the curb. This, it is understood, will happen very shortly.

The Opposition's Argument

In the space of a short article, it is not possible to enumerate all the arguments for or against greyhound racing. Briefly, it can be said that the principal argument against is that it is essentially a business proposition, and that the sole source of profit is betting—in other words, that, without betting, there would not be greyhound racing—and the Chinese protest is based solely on the immense hardships inflicted on the lower and middle-class Chinese through an excess of gambling. There is also the point that, although one, or possibly two, courses might have been tolerated, three and up to seven is somewhat too much, and, though they may kill each other in the long run, the slaughtering process will be highly damaging to many thousands of people.

Hongkong Rejects

There is a further consideration that Shanghai is unlikely to escape with the blame for its own sins. Hongkong very definitely turned down a scheme for greyhound racing in the Colony, and it is understood that Tientsin also has viewed such a proposition with disfavour. However, it is a fact that from Shanghai there is being worked a scheme to inaugurate dog-racing in Canton, and it is stated that Marshal Li Chi-shen has granted permission to a Shanghai concessionaire, and Hankow and Nanking also are mentioned as being in the market, though definite evidence as to the latter cannot be obtained.

AGITATION AGAINST LOTTERIES

Resolution to Communicate with French Authorities

That drastic measures be adopted to prohibit lotteries under the cloak of savings bonds; that local newspapers be notified to refrain from publishing the advertisement of lottery dealers in the French Concession; and that a letter be sent to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs asking him to communicate with the French authorities on the matter, was a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Kuomintang Affairs Direction Committee.

It was also decided that all members of the staff of the local Kuomintang office should contribute to a fund to defray the cost of erecting a bronze statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the compound of the North Station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

A further resolution was that a petition be submitted to the Central Executive Committee of the Nationalist Government suggesting that a circular order be issued prohibiting superior officers from appointing advisors, counsellors, and other honorary posts.

A CURIOUS quarrel has arisen in Chinese circles. It appears that a man named Jung married a widow named Chen, who had a son. The latter was left with the Chen family after the woman's remarriage and, upon her death, her corpse was claimed both by her son and the Jung family for burial in their respective family cemeteries. A quarrel arose which lasted for several months and now the matter has been brought before the Court for settlement. Meanwhile, the corpse remains unburied.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST DETECTIVE

Alleged Attempt to Bribe Superior Officer

The Chinese authorities have arrested a former detective of the Bureau of Public Safety named Huan Kuan-lin, who is being charged with aiding and abetting armed robbers and attempting to bribe his superior officer.

Upon hearing that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Hua Chang-ken, leader of the gang (which was said to include two Japanese), Huan is reported to have approached his superior officer, a man named Chu Hsiao-tung, and offered to pay him \$200 if he refused to carry out the order. He said that he was Hua's friend and did not wish to see him arrested.

Chu reported the matter to the Commissioner, who at once ordered Huan's arrest. Huan was at once taken into custody and handed over to the District Court, where he now is awaiting trial.

In drawing attention once more to the question of public dance halls, the Commissioner of Public Safety says that most of these are in Chinese territory, the managers having taken advantage of China's weakness and their extraterritorial rights to impose on the Chinese authorities. He says that most of these are houses of ill-fame to which young men are lured and their morality are impaired. This being the case, the Commissioner has ordered his men to suppress all dance halls in Chinese territory and find out the names of the managers in order that action may be taken against them.

PROVISIONAL COURT'S NEW ROLE

Astonishing Remarks Made at Installation of Dr. Ho Shih-tsun as President: To Abide by Party Decisions

What had been expected to be a very formal ceremony at the Provisional Court, on August 6—the installation of Dr. Ho Shih-tsun as President of the Provisional Court—proved to be somewhat of a sensation, when some of the speakers chose the occasion to make the judicial bench a propaganda platform.

The abolition of foreign influence and the handing over, in its complete entirety, of the Provisional Court to the Chinese authorities was the main topic of some of the speakers, while another alleged that the retiring president was a follower of the foreigners.

Reading of Dr. Sun's Will

After the usual Kuomintang opening ceremony, the three bows to the Nationalist flag and the portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the recital of the late leader's will by Gen. Chien Ta-chun, Gendarmerie Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung, the new President, Dr. Ho, took the oath of office.

Gen. Chien Ta-chun was the first speaker, and he said that the Provisional Court had been in existence for about 18 months and still had another 18 months to go. At the present time it was looked upon as a model Court which would serve to show the foreigners that the opportunity had arisen for them to abolish the foreign judicial rights which they held under the Rendition Agreement. He was sure that in Dr. Ho they had a man who would assist in bringing about such a state of affairs.

The Yoke of Extraterritoriality

Mr. Chu Sz, representing the Kuomintang, said that extraterritoriality was a yoke on the neck of the Chinese people, and that all should work for its abolition.

Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, said that the Provisional Court should serve as a wedge to force the foreigners to relinquish their extraterritorial privileges, and spoke on the necessity of officials adhering to the principles of the Kuomintang Party.

Kuomintang Attack on Loo

That Judge Loo Hsing-yuan, Dr. Ho's predecessor, had carried out his duties very improperly was alleged by Mr. Chen Teh-ching, chairman of the local Kuomintang. He had stood on that same platform on a previous occasion when he heard Judge Loo take the oath of office, but he could only say that the Judge had failed to carry out his duty. It was his duty to obey the wishes of the party and to obey their orders. Instead, Judge Loo had allied himself with the foreigners. That was the reason why he was not there that day in his position.

Gen. Chang Ting-fan, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, also spoke and said that in Dr. Ho they had a man who was loyal to the party and whom he thought would improve conditions at the Provisional Court to make it the best court in China.

Dr. Ho's Loyalty to Party

Dr. Ho said that he desired to thank all those who had spoken and who had offered their congratulations upon his appointment. He had pledged himself to see that matters in the Court would be improved. There were many things which Judge Loo had done which would have to be altered, so that eventually it would be the model court of China. As a member of the Kuomintang, he would always abide by its decisions. If at any time they desired that he should go, he would do so. He would give of his best to carry out the party principles.

The Consuls Not Present

The No. 1 Court, where the ceremony took place, was well-filled with spectators, including judges of the Court, Court officials, members of the Chinese Bar Association, and prominent leaders of the Kuomintang and various organizations. Although it is understood that invitations had been issued to all the Consuls in the Settlement, only Mr. Franz Winkler, Austrian Consul-General, was noticed in Court.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, a group photo was taken on the steps of the Provisional Court and refreshments were served. The business of the Court was then suspended for the day.

Resignations Sent in by Three Judges

As had been expected, following upon the installation of Dr. Ho, the matter of the resignations of Judges of the Court who had signified their intention, either directly or indirectly, of resigning upon Dr. Loo Hsing-yuan's dismissal has come prominently to the fore and is creating widespread interest in both foreign and Chinese circles.

Commenting on the installation ceremonies the vernacular press has it that, now that Dr. Ho holds the positions concurrently of President of the Provisional Court and Chief Judge, "there will be certain changes among the Cantonese judges of the Provisional Court." In part, those changes have taken place already, while as to the balance events are moving rapidly.

Judge Ziar Yung-sung, Chief Judge of the Appellate Division of the Provisional Court, is at present away in Europe on long leave, but, it is understood, will not resume his position on his return. An intimate friend of the deposed President, Judge Liang Lone, is also away on "summer vacation" leave and, in Court circles, it is believed that he will tender his resignation. There are many who predict also that Judge Chau Sin-kok, who is attached to the Criminal Division of the Court, is contemplating handing in his petition to be relieved of his duties.

Already Three Absentees

So far, three Judges have sent in their resignations and in addition have absented themselves from the Court without first having awaited the acceptance of their petitions from the Kiangsu Provincial Government. Judge Tsan Kuei-feng and Judge Loo Wen-lai, both of the Appellate Division, and Judge Wan Chien, of the Criminal Division, are the three judges referred to who have sent in their resignations. In Judge Wan's case it is understood that he sent in his resignation with an application for "ten days' sick leave."

Interviewed by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" Dr. Ho said that the resignations of the Judges had been referred to the Kiangsu Provincial authorities and that it would probably be a week before any action was taken. The appointment of new Judges rested solely with the Kiangsu Provincial Government.

Dr. Ho said he desired it to be understood that he made no reference whatever to Judge Loo personally, but that he simply stated that, as the Provisional Court was a Chinese Court, he hoped that in the near future the organization of the Court would be so altered as to be in accordance with Chinese law. That was a correct translation of his remarks on the subject.

With reference to the remarks in our leading article as to "a Judge of the King's Bench in England or of the Supreme Court of the United States, when taking the oath of office, announcing that he will always abide by the decisions of the Conservative Party or Republican Party," Dr. Ho said that the editor's view on the subject was quite different from that of the Nationalist Government. "Here in China we have only one party, the Kuomintang, and everyone, even the Nationalist Government itself, must accept the principles of the Kuomintang and its orders. The authority of the Nationalist Government rested upon its obedience to the principles of the Kuomintang," said Dr. Ho.

"I would also like to emphasize the fact that I believe in the strict enforcement in China of no judicial interference. The President of the Provisional Court is an administrative official rather than a judicial officer, and in this connection I would refer, to support my contention, to one of the charges laid

against my predecessor, Judge Loo, that of actual interference with a decision made by Judge Liang," concluded Dr. Ho.

CHARGES OF INCORRECT REPORT BY "N.-C. DAILY NEWS"

We have received two letters, one from the secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs and one from a gentleman who is presumably secretary to Dr. Ho Shih-tsun, stating that parts of our report of the speeches made at Dr. Ho's installation were inaccurate.

As the denials involve a matter of considerable importance we append to each letter that part of the report from each of the other Shanghai foreign papers which covers the speech in question.

Mr. Wunsz King's Speech

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In to-day's issue of your paper, the report is given of Commissioner Wunsz King's having said at the inauguration of the President of the Shanghai Provisional Court yesterday that

"the Provisional Court should serve as a wedge to force the foreigners to relinquish their extraterritorial privileges, and spoke on the necessity of officials adhering to the principles of the Kuomintang Party."

Mr. King did not say anything of the kind. I am sending a clipping from the "Shun Pao" which gave a correct version of what Mr. King had said.

Please make the necessary corrections.

I have the honour, etc.,

S. K. LIN,

Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1928.

Reports of Other Papers

The "Shanghai Times":—

Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, also spoke and described Dr. Ho as a man admirably suited to the position of President of the Provisional Court. Referring to the treaties, Mr. King said they could be revised only if experiments such as the Provisional Court proved successful. The duties of the new President would be twofold. He would, first of all, require to run the Court properly and, secondly, run it in such a manner as to bring about the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The "China Press":—

"The Provisional Court must be operated in a manner that will be a wedge which will bring about abolition of extraterritorial rights," Commissioner King told his hearers. "Judge Ho is a very good man and ably suited for the post." Commissioner King also dwelt on what Chinese officials of the Provisional Court could do to bring about the cancellation of extraterritorial rights.

The "Shanghai Mercury":—

Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, who spoke next, welcomed the new President as a man admirably suited to the position. Mr. King went further than the other speakers and referred to the treaties, which could only be revised if experiments such as the Provisional Court proved successful. The duties of the new President would be twofold, said Mr. King. He would, first of all, require to run the Court properly and, secondly, run it in such a manner that it could be taken over altogether by the Chinese authorities and so be used as a wedge for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

The "Evening News":—

"The Provisional Court must be operated in a manner that will be a wedge which will bring about abolition of extraterritorial rights," Commissioner King told his hearers. "Judge Ho is a very good man and ably suited for the post." Commissioner King also dwelt on what Chinese officials of the Provisional Court could do to bring about the cancellation of extraterritorial rights.

Allowing for certain differences in wording, the only difference in our report is the reference to the necessity of officials adhering to the principles of the Kuomintang which, we imagine, Mr. Wunsz King would scarcely repudiate. If anything, as judged by other reports, we rather under than over-stated what Mr. King said. All agree in the reference to the Court as a wedge to bring about abolition of extraterritoriality.

Dr. Ho Shih-tsun's Speech

We now come to the second letter dealing with the speech by the new President of the Provisional Court.

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In reading your article under the title "Provisional Court's New

Rôle" which appears on to-day's paper and in which a statement reads "There were many things which Judge Loo had done which would have to be altered, so that eventually it would be the model court of China."

I wish to inform you that the said statement is entirely unfounded, as a matter of fact Dr. Ho did not touch anything about the former Judge Loo in his speech. I shall be much obliged if you would kindly put a correction on your paper to-morrow.

Yours faithfully,
YAO SHAO SUAN.

Shanghai Provisional Court,
Aug. 7, 1928.

Reports of Other Papers

The "Shanghai Times":—

Dr. Ho was the last speaker and pledged himself to work for the benefit of the Court and to make it a model tribunal, the best in China. He said that he would have to make many changes in the administration of the Court as it had been under Judge Loo and concluded by expressing himself entirely willing to carry out the orders of the Kuomintang Party. "I will do whatever the Kuomintang may ask of me," said the new President, "in spite of all obstacles, and if I fail and I am asked to go, I will go."

The "China Press":—

The closing address was made by the new president, Judge Ho. He thanked the speakers for their kindness. He said that there were many things about the Provisional Court that would have to be changed and that he would make these changes. It was his intention to make the Special Provisional Court the best court in China.

A member of the Kuomintang Party, he declared, is obliged to carry out instructions of the Kuomintang and will always obey its instructions.

The "Shanghai Mercury":—

The final speaker was the new President himself. Dr. Ho first pledged himself to work for the benefit of the Court and to make it a model tribunal, the best in China. He said that he would have to make many changes in the administration of the Court as it had been under Judge Loo and concluded by expressing himself entirely willing to carry out the orders of the Kuomintang Party. "I will do whatever the Kuomintang may ask of me," said the new President, "in spite of all obstacles, and if I fail and I am asked to go, I will go." (Applause.)

The "Evening News":—

The closing address was made by the new president, Judge Ho. He thanked the speakers for their kindness. He said that there were many things about the Provisional Court that would have to be changed and that he would make these changes. It was his intention to make the Special Provisional Court the best court in China.

A member of the Kuomintang Party, he declared, is obliged to carry out instructions of the Kuomintang and will always obey its instructions.

We have italicized the essential lines in the above. Two reports quote Judge Ho as mentioning the name of Judge Loo, two do not. But in view of the tenor of all reports, how can Mr. Yao possibly say of our report that "the said statement is entirely unfounded"?

Dr. Ho's Interview With Us

But let us recall what Dr. Ho said in the interview with our Provisional Court reporter:—

Dr. Ho said he desired it to be understood that he made no reference whatever to Judge Loo personally, but that he simply stated that, as the Provisional Court was a Chinese Court, he hoped that in the near future the organization of the Court would be so altered as to be in accordance with Chinese law. That was a correct translation of his remarks on the subject.

This is a considerably worse attack on Judge Loo than anybody had previously reported. For who was responsible for the Court before Dr. Ho's arrival but Judge Loo? If it has to be "so altered as to be in accordance with Chinese law" then the inference is that in Judge Ho's opinion, Judge Loo had been conducting the Court not in accordance with Chinese law.

Judge Ho may not actually have mentioned Judge Loo's name, though three reporters apparently thought he did. But to say that he did not inferentially but quite unmistakably criticize Judge Loo's administration of the Court is simply untrue.

"Shunpao's" Report of Mr. King

The following is a translation of the "Shunpao's" report of Mr. Wunsz King's speech:—

To-day, being the day of President Ho's assumption of his appointment, I am exceedingly glad to attend as a witness and to take part in the celebrations. Everybody knows of President Ho's experience and knowledge so it is unnecessary for me to relate it again. I had not hitherto had the opportunity of making Pre-

sident Ho's acquaintance but since the Provisional Government appointed him to this important position I have been able to meet him and I realize his high character and wide knowledge. He now is a very good friend of mine and I also an excellent president, because of his aims of learning. In political life nowadays, it is necessary that we should have men of learning so that the old mandarin aims will be done away with. The Provisional Court, as its name implies, is a temporary institution. Its regulations are also temporary. According to the regulations, it shall be a provisional court for not less than three years and, during this period, the Central Government may form plans for its disposition or the Provincial Government may bring it up for revision six months prior to the expiration of the rendition agreement. I hope that President Ho will formulate good plans for reform so that the Provisional Court system may be placed on the same basis as other courts in China and so that the people of the Settlement may live in peace and happiness. I am confident that President Ho has plans for reform and hope that he will remain in office for a long time. There are many obstacles in the way to success and much opposition in Shanghai. These we should fight against so that President Ho may bring about his reforms within a short period of time.

It is curious that the "Shunpao's" reporter seems to have heard nothing of the Court's being used as a wedge to force foreigners to relinquish extraterritorial rights, although four other reporters did.

OUR REPORT CONFIRMED IN HIGH QUARTER

Our readers must excuse our reverting once more to the question of the speeches made at the installation of Dr. Ho. But we have received from official sources a report of what was then said, made by one entirely qualified for such a task and who, for this reason, was sent to the Court to report proceedings.

This report corroborates what we and other papers printed as being substantially accurate. There are, of course, differences in phrasing due to translation, but no difference in meaning.

Officials Must Be Kuomintang

It is unnecessary to go through the speeches again in detail. Dr. Ho's criticism of the management of the Court under Judge Loo was amply confirmed by what he said in an interview with our reporter next day. But there is one point in connection with Mr. Wunsz King's remarks which we must mention.

The only part of our report not found in the reports given by other papers was this:

"(He) spoke of the necessity of officials adhering to the principles of the Kuomintang Party." But now in the report received from official sources we find this at the end of Mr. Wunsz King's speech:—

"I have to impress very strongly the necessity of officials adhering to the Party principles." Our report thus appears fully corroborated both by other newspapers and by an independent reporter sent to make an official record.

Foreign Newspapers Reports

On the subject of foreign newspaper reports generally, we received yesterday the following letter:—

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir, As a friend of your distinguished paper I hope you will accept my testimony in the spirit in which it is given.

I went as a spectator to witness the Monday's installation ceremony of the new President. It was held in No. 1 Court Room. It being a small room, there was really no difficulty in hearing every word that was spoken. All the speeches were in Mandarin, but I take a person who is conversant with Wu dialect and has travelled in Central China to understand every word of the speeches made by the several speakers, who are from various provinces.

I expected to see Chinese reporters there, but I certainly did not expect to see foreign reporters on an occasion such as that when speeches in Chinese are usually short and perfunctory. However, after the ceremony, while the photographs were being taken, I noticed two or three young foreigners pottering about and together with some pencil notes in hand seeking information from some of the persons present. For example, I saw one foreign reporter asking Dr. S. Chen "Who is Mr. Teh-ching?" and "How do you spell his name?" I did wonder in my mind at the time how much Chinese these fellows knew and how did they expect to get anything for they did not appear to be sinologists or men who could speak much Chinese. I thought to myself that these people were very brainless.

Now referring to the speeches, all were badly reported and even in most

of the Chinese papers they were incomplete.

At the breakfast table the following morning I said to my barrister friend Mr. Chow immediately after reading your paper, "If I become an official, I must have all my speeches typewritten and given out to the reporters, so that there will be at least no misreporting nor misrepresentation."

Now Mr. King Wunss said nothing about using the Provisional Court as a "wedge to force the foreigners to relinquish their extra-territorial privileges." I wonder if the reporters can still recollect the Chinese expression used that gave them that particular rendering? Personally, I did not hear any such expression conveying that meaning in the slightest. Probably, the passage referred to was the remark that the rendition of the Mixed Court was one step towards the abolition of extraterritoriality.

There is nothing strange in the fact that all reporters have agreed because I am pretty sure these reporters must have compared notes before they parted, and if it is the case, I am sure that they hit upon the same rendering, we have a wonderful group of translators!

Again, nobody actually mentioned the name of Judge Loo. The only person who made an allusion to Mr. Loo was Mr. Chen, but even then I do not think he mentioned the name "Mr. Loo."

I shall be very much obliged if you will publish this letter for the sake of truth and accuracy. Many thanks. I am etc.,

C. L. HSIA.

Shanghai, Aug. 9, 1928.

Of this it may be said, first, that there was at least one Chinese reporter in the Court; secondly it matters nothing that a reporter does not know the name of a particular speaker; what does matter is that the persons he applied to for a translation should be able to give him a correct account of what was said.

The Slurs on Judge Loo

Dr. Hsia says he "does not think Mr. Chen mentioned the name 'Mr. Loo'." Mr. Chen is the chairman of the local branch of the Kuomintang who made a particularly violent speech. This is what the official report records of his allusions to Judge Loo:—

"The new President Ho is a Chinese and a faithful Kuomintang member. He can't be compared with these foreign registered persons. The former President Loo is a foreign registered person and he is the one who disobeyed the instructions of the Government and the Party principles."

Incidentally we believe there is no foundation for this assertion about Judge Loo being foreign-registered. But any slick is good enough to beat one who dares, for the sake of doing justice, to disobey the instructions of the Government.

GOOD TEMPLARS' NEW LODGE

Instituted at Gospel Mission Hutment

Another attempt to make prohibition a success was made on August 2 when the Talavera Welcome Lodge, M.252 of the Good Templars, was instituted. This is a regimental lodge of the 1st Battalion, the Northamptonshire Regiment.

The institution was performed by Bro. J. K. Lawson, Chief Deputy for Shanghai, at the Gospel Mission Hutment, 21 Foochow Road, in the presence of 14 members. The ceremony commenced at 8.15 p.m. when, after the formal opening, two friends were initiated into the Order.

During the hour interval, refreshments were provided. The election of officers, which followed, proved to be very interesting, the following securing votes for the chief offices:—

Lodge Deputy, Bro. L. West; Chief Templar, Bro. R. Barber; Vice-Templar, Bro. L. Arnold; Secretary, Bro. P. Smith; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Bro. A. Chandler; Marshal, Bro. R. Hubbock; Chaplain, Bro. A. Hatman. The officers were installed by the Chief Deputy, after which the necessary business in connection with an institution was completed.

Greetings were received from the following and accepted:—

Bro. P. B. Randall, Grand Vice-Templar; G. L. T. India; Kearsey Memorial Lodge, Allahabad, India; and the Executives of the Military, Notts, East Kent and S. W. Lancs. Districts.

The closure at 8.45 p.m. brought

DR. WILLIAMS OF MISSOURI ON DUTY OF JOURNALISM IN CHINA

An Honest Presentation of Facts and Frank Criticism: China's Need of Copying the Best from Others

A gathering, over which there was an atmosphere of the most cordial goodwill and friendship, coupled with the spirit of optimism took place at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce on Aug. 4 when the Shanghai Chinese General, Shanghai District, and Chapei Chambers of Commerce, the Shanghai Chinese Bankers' Association, the Shanghai Native Bankers' Guild, and the Chinese Press Association were hosts at a tiffin in honour of Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and Mrs. Williams.

Mr. S. S. Fung, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, presided, and in introducing Dr. Williams said:—

China's New Era

"On behalf of the organizations that are privileged to have you as their guest of honour, it gives me exceedingly great pleasure to extend to you our most hearty welcome. Being an old friend of China a guest like you calls for no introduction. All that we have to say is to tell you how happy we are to have you in our midst, how highly appreciative we are of your monumental achievement in the world of journalism, and how optimistic we are in our great faith in the magnificent success of your further undertakings on even a broader scope through such world-wide organization as the World Press Congress, through your immense influence in the newspaper world as a whole, and last but not least through your host of able students scattered in various parts of the earth."

"Dr. Williams, we are doubly happy to have you with us at this moment when we find ourselves at the threshold of a New China rejoicing over the fact that with the completion of the northern punitive expedition, the first and the militant period of our revolution is brought to a successful conclusion. This success makes possible the determined efforts of the nation to proceed with its long-awaited reform of reduction of the army. We are embarking on a huge undertaking which knows no bounds, and we feel convinced that our efforts will be crowned with success, especially when friendly nations such as your own have given us enthusiastic assurances of their eagerness to face a new order of things in China, to see the country relieved of all the encumbrances which have been fastened upon it by the unilateral treaties."

The Power of the Press

"Dr. Williams, when we welcome you, the founder of the first American school of journalism, it is almost needless to recall the fact that the power of the press is everywhere recognized as a moulder and interpreter of public opinion. But the background of the efforts to be made to build up a healthy public opinion nationally and internationally is an intimate knowledge of facts. And in the matter of creating facilities for the liberal exchange of news between your country and ours, we are glad to observe that you do not only realize the grave importance of the issue at stake but are fully prepared to go ahead and exert your influence to have this want supplied."

For the present things in this respect are unsatisfactory, for there is no working system for transmitting news direct from America to China nor do we have direct facilities to keep your fellow-countrymen generally well informed of what is going on over here. This makes possible the presentation of distorted facts to the reading public in your country although your people have learned by experience to treat such propaganda with wise skepticism. But the sooner this state of affairs is re-

to an end an enjoyable and memorable evening.

The Talavera Welcome Lodge meets every Thursday at 7.30 and the North China Pioneer Lodge on Tuesdays at 7.30 in the Gospel Mission Hut.

medied, the better it will be for all concerned.

"Dr. Williams, we hope you will have a very pleasant sojourn in our country, and that the associations between China and your School of Journalism will grow wider and wider for out of all our needs we stand in want of an increasing number of well-trained journalists of the type that emerges from your institution in order to make China better known to the outside world and to promote international understanding and Sino-foreign co-operation. And when you go back to your homeland, be sure to convey to the American people a message of goodwill and appreciation from the Chinese people. For we know that America's friendship for China manifests itself not by words but by actions, and you have already taken the first forward step to meet the legitimate aspirations of Republican China; we refer to the matter of tariff autonomy."

"Gentlemen, let us drink to the health and success of the 'grand old man,' China's beloved friend, the venerable Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri."

Dean Williams' Reply

Dean Williams, who on rising to respond was greeted with applause, said that he considered it a great honour to have the privilege of again meeting his friends and to be the recipient of the hospitality of the various organizations responsible for the gathering. He considered it a special privilege to be in China at the present time when the Republic of China was coming into its own among the great nations of the earth, and he esteemed it especially a privilege to be here at a time when America, showing its historic and continuing interest, had given another instance of its regard in connection with the Tariff Autonomy. American citizenship should, and he thought it did, carry a franchise for fairness and goodwill; it should not be merely a shield for material or commercial selfishness nor should it ever be an excuse for exploitation. American citizenship was a public trust and should not be under any circumstances merely a cover for private material or military greed.

"If there ever have been in Shanghai or in China Americans who do not show or represent the spirit and thought of America in regard to their position and obligations in China, it is because they have failed to understand the policy and spirit of the republic, your sister republic across the Pacific Ocean. For the United States of America has in regard to China only the desire that it should be a united and peaceful and prosperous China, seeking the highest interests of all its people as an independent and equal nation among the other nations of the world, said Dean Williams."

Choosing the Best

The speaker said that as an independent nation, and by that he meant not only political independence that gave it equality among the nations, but an economically independent one that would mean sufficiency and prosperity, he would wish it to be independent in that it would not slavishly copy the worst of Western civilization, but that it would be enabled to take the best out of the other civilizations and incorporate it with its own, thus making of the New China a greater one than they now even dreamed that it would be.

There was no greater need for China and for the United States and for other nations in the world to-day than to have the profession of journalism raised to the standard of dignity and strength and service that would enable it to give correct pictures, fair comment, honest criticism, and a true presentation of the hopes and aspirations of other peoples throughout the world.

Students from Missouri

If they would permit him to say without trespassing on the pro-

prieties of the occasion, he would like to say that he was proud of the students who had gone forth from the School of Journalism of Missouri and who had given to China, and to America, valuable and courageous service. On looking around he noticed many who had been his students and who, he was proud to know, were doing so much to promote friendly relations between the two countries.

America was showing an interest in the new journalism of China, and he had made arrangements for a reciprocal plan whereby the students of journalism of the Yenching University, Peiping, would have the privilege of the aid and friendship of the Missouri School of Journalism. He had also just had a talk with the president of Shanghai College with regard to the formation of a course at that institution.

Journalism's Chance

Journalism was a profession that concerned vitally the business interests of a city and nation. The business men should be deeply concerned with the character and standing of newspapers and journalists and because of the wide influence and power of the press he would strongly appeal to those present who had the business affairs of Shanghai and China at heart to see that those newspapers and their representatives who sought to present the truth should receive the support and encouragement that meant so much to them and which after all meant more to them all.

They were to have in Honolulu next year a conference of journalists of all countries bordering on the Pacific, and it was important that China should be represented at this Press League of Nations in the midst of the Pacific Ocean. He had formed a committee in Shanghai to deal with the matter and he hoped that China would have adequate representation.

Under Two Flags

Dean Williams continued that he was grateful for the hospitable reception accorded to Mrs. Williams and himself from his many old friends and he hoped that they would make many new ones during this, his sixth, visit to China. He was coming six times more, if they wanted him to come. He saw over the doorway as he entered two flags, the flag of China and the flag of the United States, side by side. One was the flag of the oldest nation, the other that of one of the youngest; one the flag of the youngest republic, the other that of one of the oldest. "I hope they will always remain side by side, leading the new world to a happier, more peaceful and more prosperous state for every man and every woman in these two great sister republics for the benefit of mankind," concluded Dean Williams.

Speeches of welcome were also made by Mr. Kuo Teh-hwa, chief secretary to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Commissioner, and Mr. Hsi Chifeng, former Chinese secretary of the League of Nations at Geneva, and who has recently returned from Europe.

WHAT A JOURNALIST MUST BE

Before leaving Shanghai Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism at Missouri University, paid a visit to Shanghai College and gave an address to the newly organized Press Club.

"Independence, industry, inspiration, imagination, sympathy and interest—these are six things that are essential to a good and successful journalist," said Dr. Williams.

He expressed his pleasure in being present and begged his audience to consider him as "a brother of their college."

"What I want to say to you this morning," he continued, "is what I wish to say to the journalists the world over. I feel that there are six things that are essential to a good and successful journalist to-day" and he named the six qualities mentioned above.

"To be independent," Dr. Williams went on, "is to be unbiased and dispassionate. A good journalist is always an independent person; that is, he is always free from prejudices."

The Busy Bee

"Then a journalist should always keep himself busy. Industry should be the keynote of his life. It is

BATHING MISHAP AT POOTOO

Man Caught by Big Wave Carried Out to Sea

Excursionists to the island of Pootoo over the week-end from Shanghai, who returned on August 7 on board the excursion steamer Ningshao report that ideal weather conditions made the trip a delightful one, and they declare that in every way, Pootoo is an excellent short-holiday destination.

One incident only marred the trip. This occurred on August 5 when a member of the party, a well known local man, was bathing in the sea. A heavy storm had apparently preceded the "trippers" to the island and the waves were still rolling inward with considerable force when the party landed. As a result of being caught by one of these big waves, the Shanghai man, although only waist deep in water, was thrown backwards and carried with great force out to sea. He recovered himself, after an exhausting struggle, however, and was able to return to shore unaided. Although appearing at the time not particularly the worse for wear from his narrow escape, upon return to Shanghai the gentleman in question was found to be suffering from a high temperature and was taken to the hospital where he is under diagnosis. Friends who accompanied him on the trip are of the opinion that his stay in the water before he could get back to shore must have chilled him thoroughly, always a bad thing to have happen at this time of year.

The day following the ship's arrival at Pootoo, however, the sea was quiet and no trace remained of the recent storm. The remainder of the excursion was much enjoyed and the excursionists report friendliness and helpfulness on the part of the people on the island, as well as at Ningpo where no signs of anti-foreignism were apparent during the two or three hours the boat stopped there.

A Chinese, named Shih Tsengping, locally known as Tai Ping-shih was shot dead, and his wife wounded, by some assailant, or assailants, unknown at present, at 6.15 a.m. on August 3, outside the Antung Hotel, No. 66 Hupeh Road. The deceased was an intelligence agent of the Nationalist Government, and had just recently recovered from bullet wounds received during an attempt on his life by armed assassins at his house, 60 Rue Admiral Bayle, on July 13, last.

said that we work for one of these three things, for money, for love, and for dear life. But a journalist works and writes for all of these things combined.

"Next to industry, a good journalist should possess a great deal of imagination. He must be able to see beyond to-day and to make a better world for to-morrow."

"To add to his independence, his industry and his imagination, he should have the necessary inspiration for his work. In order to be of service to his country and to his world, he should champion some worthy cause and be inspired by that cause in what he may choose to write."

"Then he must possess a tremendous amount of sympathy. He should feel whatever he writes. After all a newspaper is but the journalist in print."

Nihil Humani Alienum

"Lastly, a good journalist should have interest in whatever he writes. He should be interested in people, not only in the people of his own country but peoples of other countries as well. The world is getting smaller every day; and the nations are growing dependent upon one another as never before. With this growth of dependence on the part of the nations, there should also be a growing sense of responsibility on the part of journalists, whose influence upon the weal or woe of the world is steadily increasing with the advance of days."

Dr. Williams' speech was followed by a short speech by Mrs. Williams who pointed out the wide opportunities for women to enter into the field of journalism in China.



THE BEAUTIFUL CECILIA HANSEN
the world's greatest woman violinist who comes to Shanghai on
September 27, for a series of concerts.

hitherto Mr. Strok has brought only the world's greatest men violinists to Shanghai in past seasons. This year he makes a new departure in sponsoring a woman violinist. The calibre of Miss Hansen's playing is so great, according to Mr. Strok, that as soon as she has been heard in the Orient, there can be no doubt that she will add Far Eastern triumphs to her long list from Europe, America and England.

Moiseiwitch the Great Pianist

After Miss Hansen, will come Benno Moiseiwitch, who was heard here last year, and who will give 35 concerts ranging throughout October, November and December. In view of the fact that this great artist is at present fulfilling engagements in Australia, and will play in America early next year, Mr. Strok took the opportunity of re-engaging him for a return tour of the Orient, when his programmes will include many new items not included in his previous tour.

Miss Ruth Page

Starting on October 1, for a season of 25 nights, Miss Ruth Page and Dancing trio, will make their Orient debut at the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo. Miss Page is one of the youngest of the new generation of dancers to achieve fame. Besides being solo dancer of the Metropolitan Opera Company, New York City, she is premiere danseuse of the Ravinia Opera Company of Chicago and other well-known institutions.

La Argentina

January 26, will see another star making her first appearance in the Orient also at the Imperial Theatre, Tokyo, La Argentina, the Great Spanish Dancer and the attraction supreme in the world to-day. La Argentina is among the few who



RUTH PAGE
danseuse of the Metropolitan Opera House who will be in
Shanghai before Christmas.

WORLD-FAMOUS MUSICIANS AND DANCERS COMING TO SHANGHAI

Miss Cecilia Hansen the Violinist: Benno Moiseiwitch:
Galli-Curci: Miss Ruth Page: And La Argentina

The thoughts of autumn at this time of year, when one begins to look forward to the physical and mental refreshment of cooler days, the commencement of a new season, with new ideas and new prospects, will always be one of the nicest things about each year. And Shanghai is specially prone at this time of year to view the autumn wistfully.

In direct line with all this comes the announcement that an exceptionally fine season of music and various forms of artistic performance is being provided for coming months which will literally put Shanghai "on the map" as regards the best kinds of entertainment. One more Mr. A. Strok, the local

impresario is deserving of considerable appreciation for the programme which he has arranged for Shanghai music lovers.

Miss Cecilia Hansen

The artists who will make their appearance during the coming season, in the order of their arrivals in Shanghai, will be, first, Miss Cecilia Hansen, the world's greatest woman violinist. On August 14 she will give a programme at Singapore, the initial point of her appearance in the Far East. Her Shanghai concerts will commence on September 27, followed by others on September 29, October 3, and 6.

In connection with Cecilia Hansen, it is interesting to recall that



Mme. AMELITA GALLI-CURCI
who will be heard in Shanghai
next spring.

can attract packed houses wherever she appears. In Paris, this remarkable artist holds all box office records and her truly marvellous artistry has made her one of the most outstanding figures of modern times in the French capital where she is worshipped by thousands.

It cannot be denied that Shanghai has had opportunity in the past to see and hear many of the best artists in the world, but if one is to judge from those who have seen La Argentina in the sinuous beauty of the dances of her country she stands alone as one of the greatest artists. Anatole France, seeing her, declared, "Argentina is unique."

Galli-Curci

Then in March, the great Amelita Galli-Curci will make her first appearance in the Far East at Manila. Indescribable scenes of enthusiasm greeted her arrival in Sydney on her last Australian tour, and such adulations as the dropping of flowers on her steamer by hovering aeroplanes told that she had vanquished Australia. Her London appearances saw all available seats disposed of six months before her arrival in the English capital. This famous singer is literally beloved of millions and her artistry is unbelievable. Owing to the fact that the halls in which Madame Galli-Curci will appear out here are somewhat small to accommodate all who desire to attend her concerts, Mr. Strok has decided to open the booking for her Oriental appearances five months in advance. Those wishing to make early reservations are asked to communicate with him at his office, 56 Rue Massenet, Shanghai. Madame Galli-Curci will be accompanied by her husband-accompanist, Mr. Homer Samuels

PERCY'S PERILOUS PURSUITS

Ended by Arrest Effected in
Tsingtao

A foreign dressed Chinese, known variously as Tsok Ts-tse, Zee Ling-sung, Percy Hsu and Reginald Wong has who it is alleged recently been committing larcenies, etc., in foreign-run boarding houses and doctors' establishments, here and who when the Settlement authorities got hot on his trail suddenly disappeared, to the relief of boarding house keepers is reported to be in custody. Information was received by the police on Aug. 4 that he had been apprehended by the Tsingtao police, who have made arrangements for his extradition to Shanghai.

THE Council is removing the barbed wire barricades in Range Road. Work was begun on this on August 4.

and her Flutist, Mr. Manuel Berenguer. According to cable advice received on Saturday Madame Galli-Curci and party will leave Seattle by the President Taft on February 9, and will arrive in Manila on March 4.

Other attractions are being arranged to follow on the foregoing artists, details of which will be given in the near future.

NANKING ROAD CORNER TRANSFORMED

Gangs of Labourers Move
the Tram Lines

An unusually tranquil aspect was given to the busy corner of Nanking Road and the Bund over the week-end as the result of an announcement that traffic would be suspended along Nanking Road from the Bund to Szechuen Road, from 8 p.m. on Aug. 4 until midnight of Aug. 5. A final effort on the part of the Shanghai Tramways Co. was thereby indicated to finish their operations in changing the tracks in front of the new Sassoon building. Accordingly coolie gangs worked in shifts all round the clock throughout the week-end and co-operation with the Public Works Department of the Council and with other public utility services made possible the carrying out of the required changes with a minimum of traffic dislocation.

The new tramline lies considerably to the north of the old track in the greatly improved aspect of the now wide thoroughfare of Nanking Road from the Bund, along the frontage of Sassoon House. The obvious advantages as regards increased traffic facilities vie with those civic improvements from the standpoint of the handsome vista of the widened thoroughfare. With the smart new facade of Sassoon House reared above the widened street, the Nanking Road of a few years ago would hardly be recognizable to anyone absent during the course of the past year's constructions.

Although traffic other than pedestrian was not allowed along the stretch of Nanking Road under discussion, tramcars did move over the new tracks yesterday morning. It will be recalled that at this junction during the course of a day nearly all tramways in the Settlement pass, Bubbling Well cars, Hongkong Park, Circle 6, Yangtszepoo, and those going on to the French Concession travelling along this route.

The transfer of the tramway with its network of points and lines was completed in six hours and all cars were able to negotiate the terminus at 6 a.m. on August 5.

After the rails were removed to their new position, the fibre blocks were roughly replaced to allow road traffic to pass. In conjunction with the P. W. D. the roadway surrounding the new track will be levelled and it will probably be a few days before the whole work is completed.



BENNO MOISEIWITCH
will make a return tour to Shanghai for 35 concerts in October, November and December.



LA ARGENTINA
the idol of Europe who will be seen here early in 1929.

1928 A RECORD IN PEACHES.

Large, Juicy and Beautiful: Where They Come From

Look at it how you will—and there are some people who do not like peaches—a ripe peach is the symbol of luxuriant summer. Its scented lusciousness seems to have collected all the rich qualities of late summer and sun to make juicy mouthfuls—if it is that kind of peach. We all know there are many varieties, and a certain amount of adverse comment has been heard on the subject of the peaches grown in China. But the present season proves the exception.

The peach tree growing in Chinese soil has a precarious time. Some years Nature sees to it that the peach crop is a miserable failure. At other times she benignly blesses it. Fruit specialists assert that the average Chinese fruit-grower takes these ups and downs as a part of the business and make no effort to thwart the caprices of the season. Moreover a peach is a peach and maskee whether it might suit a more fastidious palate.

But the 1928 season is one in which Nature has outdone herself in the matter of peaches. Not only a bumper crop prevails in all the districts noted for this kind of fruit, but an exceptional flavour and size characterizes this year's peaches. How this came about is a natural phenomenon, but all local fruit dealers and the markets bear out the season's favour.

The Best Orchards

Some of the very best come from Ningpo, from the districts of Si Au and Lih Zah towns. In Shanghai fruit-dealers wrap these peaches in their own tissue wrappers bearing their names in Chinese characters, with occasional English lettering, and sell the nicer ones for 10 cents big money each, and the others for 10 cents small money.

Taung Ming Island, opposite Woosung Forts, likewise produces peaches which share in the general excellence of this season. Many of these are speckled with red on the yellow fuzz of the peach's skin, and the size and flavour of the peach encourages dealers to charge 15 cents each big money.

From Yue Yao, Chékiang, another well known peach growing district, comes a particularly excellent peach which looks as though a fastidious artist had tinted a deep rose on one side of its creamy texture. These peaches are somewhat smaller than the Tsung Ming variety and sell for 10 cents each.

The flat peach, known technically as *prunus persica platycarpa*, is grown locally. It has always had a good reputation for flavour though in recent years its reputation has been somewhat impaired by other imported peaches. The present season finds it practically finished.

Good as California

And finally, no one but the 28 years-in-service number one boy of a well known Shanghai yachtsman seems to know about the enormous peaches, perfumed by sun and divinely flavoured which come four in a basket from "Hangchow way" and can be bought at only one fruit-seller's in Shanghai, somewhere behind Wing On's. These peaches prove that China can grow them as well as California, if circumstances are auspicious.

Another attribute of the season's peach is the ease with which it can be skinned without leaving a bruise on its mellow surface, and the good coating of fuzz on the exterior which proclaims it a real peach and no nectarine.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Chang Hsing Coal Mining Co., have petitioned various members of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee for protection and for permission to re-open their mines, which have been closed by order of the Chékiang provincial authorities.

Shanghai News continued on pp. 240-241

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

BAR SILVER 27 1/2

DEMAND SELLING RATES

£1 at 2/8 1/2 = \$7.48 at 71.80 = \$10.42

G\$100 at 64 1/2 = \$154.14 at 71.80 = \$214.68

Chi. Dollars, per \$100, selling \$72.20

Chi. Dollars, per \$100, buying \$71.80

Native Interest per day on \$1,000 \$7.04

Copper Cash per \$100 407.000

New York on London, \$44.85 1/2

OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—Tel. transfer 2/8

Demand 2/8 1/2

NEW YORK—Tel. transfer 2/8 1/2

Demand 2/8 1/2

PARIS—Demand 2/8 1/2

INDIA—Demand 2/8 1/2

BATAVIA—Demand 2/8 1/2

HONGKONG—Demand 2/8 1/2

YOKOHAMA—Demand 2/8 1/2

SINGAPORE—Demand 2/8 1/2

OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—Demand 2/8 1/2

4 months' sight credits 2/10 1/2

4 months' sight docts 2/10 1/2

6 months' sight credits 2/10 1/2

6 months' sight docts 2/10 1/2

NEW YORK—Demand 2/8 1/2

4 months' sight credits 2/10 1/2

4 months' sight docts 2/10 1/2

PARIS—4 months' sight docts 2/8 1/2

GOLD BAR—Opening \$337.00

Highest \$338.00

Lowest \$336.50

Closing \$336.50

American Oriental Bank

BANK CLOSING DRAFT

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$213.86

S'g. \$1.00 " 8.44

P'cs. 100.00 " 97.14

Yen 100.00 " 91.53

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$209.46

S'g. \$1.00 " 8.10

P'cs. 100.00 " 91.53

Yen 100.00 " 91.53

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

SELLING RATES

Belgas 4.67 \$1

Belgas 3.34 \$1

Italian Bank for China

big SELLING RATES

It. Lire 12.40 \$1

It. Lire 8.38 Mex. \$1

Swiss Frs. 3.37 \$1

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

KIANUAN SILVER 20-CENTS—

Morning 100 = \$71.9475

Afternoon 100 = \$72.025

MEX. AND CHINESE DOLLARS—

Morning 500 = \$61.20

Afternoon 500 = \$61.20

CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS—

Morning 500 = \$58.5875

Afternoon 500 = \$58.675

COFFERS—

Morning 406,000 coppers = \$100

Afternoon 406,000 coppers = \$100

SMALL CHANGE—

6 silver 20-cents and 5 coppers = \$1

293 coppers = \$1

24 coppers = 10 cents silver

10 cts. silver and 5 coppers = 10 cts.

Mex. \$1 = \$0.72

\$1 = Mex. \$1.38.88

Native Interest (Per Day)

Morning \$0.10 per \$1,000

Afternoon \$0.12 per \$1,000

Customs August Exchange Rates

\$1 Hk. Tls. 6.72

Gold \$1 Hk. Tls. 1.38

Hk. Tls. 1 French Francs 18.46

" 1 Yen 1.57

" 1 Hongkong \$1.45

" 1 Singapore \$1.28

" 1 Rupees 2.00

" 1 Reich Marks 3.03

" 1 Guilders 1.80

" 1 Italian Lire 13.81

" 1 Swiss Francs 3.76

" 1 Belgas 5.20

" 1 Swedish Kronen 2.69

" 1 Norwegian Kronen 2.70

" 1 Danish Kronen 4.38

" 1 Czech Slav. Kronen 24.32

" 1 Austrian Shillings 5.11

" 1 Mex. \$1.54

Exchange Market

Messrs. Lindsay, Macintyre & Drakeford report business done on August 10 as follows:

INTER-BANK OCTOBER DELIVERY

\$ Highest Lowest

U.S. \$ 2 7/8 2 7/8

£ 65 65

Yen 69 69

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

BANK SELLING

£ T.T. 2/8 1/2 del. Aug.-Dec.

G\$ T.T. 6 1/2 del. Aug.-Dec.

Fcs. T.T. 160 1/2 del. Aug.-Dec.

Rs. T.T. 180 1/2 del. Aug.-Sept.

BANK SELLING

£ 4 m/s. l.c. 2/9 del. Aug.-Sept.

G\$ 4 m/s. l.c. 6 1/2 del. Aug.-Sept.

Fcs. 4 m/s. 170 1/2 del. Aug.-Sept.

Rs. 4 m/s. 182 1/2 del. Aug.-Sept.

BULLION Highest-Lowest

Gold Bars 338.90 335.50

BAR SILVER Ready For'd

Lond. pence per std. oz. 27 1/2 27 3/4

N.Y. cents per oz. troy 59 59

Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 62.02

Bamboo off-take 100 bars

Erratic. Closing firm.

REVIEW OF SHANGHAI

EXCHANGE MARKET

For the Week Ending August 4

The general inactivity, prevailing on the local exchange market during the greater part of the week, changed into weakness which became accentuated on Saturday forenoon. On August 4, business for near delivery (interbank) was repeatedly done at 2/8d and 64 7/8, gold bars advancing to Tls. 343. Export paper (August-September delivery) was negotiated at 2s/8d for four months credits or D/P Lyons, while G\$ bills could be placed at 66 1/2/16 and franc paper at 16.97 1/2. Towards the close the market firmed up a little with sellers at 2s/8d for near, but without buyers at that level. Some export paper was attracted by the lower rates.

During the week, the mint at Nanking re-opened. Noting that the price for local dollars fell on Saturday to 71.9, it would appear that minting is no more remunerative, so that it is quite possible that one of the two mints, probably Hangchow, will cease work. From Tientsin comes the news that the mint there, after having been taken over by the Nationalist authorities, is repairing its machinery with a view of resuming coinage of the new Sun Yat-sen dollar.

Present Market Prospects

The following factors present themselves to the observer:

For lower rates:

(a.) Excessive cash funds in the vaults of Shanghai banks, partly due to cessation of export of silver from here to outposts and chiefly to exceptionally heavy imports of silver recently received from abroad. The July shipments of bar silver from San Francisco to Shanghai are again normal, namely 4,400,000 oz.

(b.) Continued stagnation in exports from Shanghai, especially as regards raw silk.

(c.) Requirements by the Chinese government for its foreign loan service. For August these are moderate (about £300,000), but for September the demand will be heavy, namely £600,000 for loans well secured, while another £400,000 at least are due and not unlikely to be met, at least in part.

The principal items, which are almost sure to be met, are:

August September

4 1/2 gold loan of 1898 69,000 69,000

5% Reorganization 1913 124,000 124,000

5% gold loan 1896 79,000 79,000

5% gold loan 1908 — 312,000

Total 272,000 584,000

Other items due

Tientsin Pakow Rly. 1908 187,000*

5% Crisp loan 1912 210,000

* (Tientsin).

For higher rates:

(b.) Excellent grain crops in China. The abundance of the wheat crop will reduce imports of that commodity, as well as foreign milled flour. The rice crop also is excellent, so that imports of rice from abroad will be negligible.

(c.) The Manchurian bean crop, according to experts forecasts, will be above normal this autumn, so that export prospects appear to be very good.

(f.) The close of the import season of raw cotton for China mills. The latter are well supplied and are not likely to make fresh purchases for months to come.

(g.) The progress of the Indian monsoon, reports about which continue favourable.

(h.) The resumption of general exports from China in autumn.

There are a number of other factors claiming attention, but their immediate influence is, at this stage, too remote to be included here. Amongst these are notably:

(i.) The improvement in the yen cross-rate (causing higher silver prices), or eventually a further decline in Japan's currency (favouring lower silver quotations).

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

The Washington Cotton Bureau Report and its Effect on the China Market: Most Markets Dull but a Fairly Active Tone in Silk

Aug. 11.

On Wednesday last, the Washington Cotton Bureau Report was issued giving the condition of the American crop at August 1, as 67.9 per cent. of normal and indicating a crop of 14,291,000 bales as against 69.5 per cent. and 13,492,000 at the same time last year.

American cotton quotations therefore rose nearly 150 points and closed about 80 points higher than the previous day.

It would appear, however, that very little faith is placed in the report, which was about half a million bales less than anticipated, as owing to very aggressive selling on the day following the issue of the report, cotton dropped 150 points. It will thus be seen that American Cotton has now reached the lowest level for several months.

On the local exchange, Cotton has followed the same course in a lesser degree. Yesterday's opening rates being about Tls. 1.40 per picul less than Thursday's closing.

Yarn prices are about Tls. 6 lower than a week ago.

Clearances from the Mills have not been very brisk and with these violent fluctuations in prices, dealers are inclined to hold off.

Piece Goods

The stock position is slack and with few exceptions local values have an easier tendency, with second-hand sales small. Trade in the north has not come up to expectations and merchants find their shipments during July are not moving readily into consumption, with the result that Tientsin is at the moment sending very few repeat orders.

Dealers report also less doing for the near markets, owing to increased provincial taxes—these are being opposed, but goods are being held up pending a settlement.

Silk

A change for the better was evident in this market during the past week. There has been a fairly active market and prices remain strong. Quite a good demand exists from Europe and America.

Black Teas

The market remains dull, though a little business has been induced by the falling off in the prices of Keemuns which now show signs of

(j.) The decreasing of the effective 12 1/2 per cent. import duty within the next few months, or alternatively the putting into force of customs autonomy. In both instances we are likely to witness a rush for imports, the exchange settlement for which would call for weaker market rates here.

(k.) The flotation of loans in foreign currency. This would call for a rise of silver quotations. We believe, however, that loan prospects are far too distant to be taken note of at this juncture.

(l.) The working of China's provincial mints constitutes one of the most important arguments for silver prices. When operating normally, the provincial mints at Nanking and Hangchow can easily consume 7,000 bars of silver a month, which means one-third of world production. At this juncture we cannot foretell how long these two mints will continue working, or whether other coinage plants (Tientsin, Canton, etc.) may join. In this direction it is to be found one of the stronger pivots for silver.

(m.) Political happenings, influences and rumours concerning affairs within this country and/or its foreign relations. The bearing of these on market rates is obvious, but eventual happenings are, at this moment, still a mystery. Therefore to the politically untrained mind not a guide to the future.

Present aspects point to slightly lower rates during the coming four or six weeks, with many fluctuations and occasional reactions, but a firmer market in autumn—unforeseen circumstances excepted.

Record of Business Done in July

The following market rates, as far as they came to the notice of

approaching the point where they can compete as tea on the consuming markets with other growths.

Some business has been done in Ningchows, principally for Russia and stocks are slightly reduced in spite of new arrivals during the week.

Hankow Black Teas:—The general situation is unchanged; business is quiet and the Russians are doing most of what there is.

Common Monings have been taken for Europe and stock is now very small.

Green Teas

Hoochows & Pingsuys:—A little business was done at the end of last week in good quality teas, but generally speaking the market remains lifeless while stocks here are accumulating. There can be no demand from America until the ultimate supply is gauged; North Africa, meanwhile, refuses to buy any grade but Pinheads.

Country Teas:—The present stocks of uncoloured chop are nearly exhausted. For what few of these there are left, demand is strong and prices are accordingly maintained.

Chun Mees:—Prices are firm and rising in consequence of heavy purchases made during the week for North Africa. There is a good general demand and prices for medium teas are distinctly higher while quality declines steadily.

Sowmees:—Market activity remains unabated, and taking into account the increased supplies compared with last year the prices paid for medium teas would seem to indicate considerable confidence on the part of buyers.

Timber

There is a slight improvement in the demand for Oregon pine. The Teak market is quiet with little inquiry.

Metals

The market remains dull with practically no inquiry. Home prices remain firm.

Produce

There is no change from our last report. The market remains inactive except for a certain amount of inquiry for egg products from Europe and America. Little change is expected until the latter part of next month.

the reviewer, refer to October delivery:—

Bullion prices, during July, were as follows:—

T.T. in £ 2/8 1/2 2/7 1/2

GS 66 1/2 64 1/2

Yen 72 1/2 68 1/2

Bullion prices, during July, were as follows:—

Bar silver, London 27 1/2 27 1/2

" New York 59 1/2 59 1/2

" Bombay 63/04 61/14

Gold bars, Shanghai 352.30 335.30

THE Municipality of Greater Shanghai has issued an order forbidding landlords to increase their rents at random or to such a figure that it is impossible for tenants to pay.

Mr. Loo Shih-chieh, a graduate of the Chih Tz University and the Comparative School of Law (Soochow University), is leaving for France on August 4 to continue his studies in law and economics.

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Japanese Finance Ministry, the total advances from Japan to China, inclusive of the loans for private business concerns, etc., come up to approximately Y.650,000,000.

THE French Chief of Police (says the "Eastern Times") has ordered his subordinate to suppress the Kuang Yieh and Kuang Yieh lotteries as well as the so-called Tsing-tao Race Club's champions sweepstakes.

MARTIN'S PILLS

There is no better pill than MARTIN'S. You can rely upon MARTIN'S PILLS.

Sold by J. S. Watson & Son, Chemists, and all Chemists and Druggists.

Shanghai Share Report 28/32 for Week Ending August 10, 1928.

The Transfer Books will be closed from August 16 to 20, 1928, both days inclusive.

Notice is also hereby given that the Transfer Books for the above Issue will be closed on December 24, 1928, after which date no further transfers can be made.

At the close of business on August 9, the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 51,420,000 and \$88,750,000. These figures include Tls. 13,970,000 and \$60,190,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 3,197 bars.

Arrivals were:—

2,447 bars from America
44 " " Japan

2,491 bars

Shipments were:—

1,413 bars to Hangchow
453 " " Nanking

SYCEB

No movements.

DOLLARS

Arrivals were:—

\$1,900,000	from Hangchow
750,000	" Nanking
200,000	" Chinkiang
200,000	" Wusih
100,000	" Tungchow
50,000	" Kashing
\$3,200,000	

Silver

The quotation received from London on August 10 was 27½d. ready and 27¾d. forward as against 27¼d. ready and forward a week ago, and were the highest during the week, the lowest being 27½d. ready and forward on August 7.

China was reported as a small buyer on most days, but India was not mentioned.

Exchange

The official rate for selling Sterling T.T. was lowered from 2/8d. to 2/7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. on August 4 at which it remained until August 10 when it was raised to 2/8d. again. The highest quotation reported for near interbank T.T. during the week was 2/3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and the lowest 2/8d. Speculators position is estimated at overbought Yen 2 million and in Sterling and Gold Dollar \$300,000.

The market has generally been quiet with an uncertain tendency and closed quiet and steady.

Sellers: 2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Aug./Sept., 2/8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Oct., 2/8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Nov./Dec.

G.\$65½ Aug./Sept., 65½ Oct., 65½ Nov./Dec.
Merchant paper could probably be placed at 2/9d.

Aug./Sept., 2/9¹/₂d. October/Dec., G.66¹/₂ to December.

Greyhound Racing shares have declined considerably since last week, but are steady at the close with buyers offering M.\$18.50 for Luna Park (Ord.), sellers at M.\$19; whilst S.I.G.S. close buyers M.\$16.75 with sellers at M.\$17. French Race Course are neglected. The amount of business in this section has been a good deal below the record of the previous few weeks.

Raw rubber prices during the week (see below) show a further improvement, which is reflected yesterday and to-day in more enquiry for shares at better rates. The quantity of business transacted in this section, however, is very small. Another substantial decrease (1.151 tons) is recorded in London stocks.

Among Miscellaneous shares (other than Rubber and Greyhound shares) the following features are noteworthy, viz.—H. & S. Banks were quoted during the week at M. \$1,295 ex dividend paid on August 7. Chinese Eng. & Mining (Bearer) improved to T21.25 buyers. Ewo (Ord.) are better at the close with buyers offering T8.70, sellers at T8.90. Union Insurance continue in steady demand with buyers to-day again quoting H\$48. Further business throughout the week has been transacted in Trams (Bearer) at T18 cash, with T18.25 August reported. Omnibus are steady at T11 business done, sellers continue to offer at this rate. New Engineerings (Ord.) have improved to T5.15 business done. S'hai Docks have improved to T101½ cash and T102 September. S'hai Lands at T139 buyers and Anglo-French Lands at T136 buyers show an improvement. Waterworks £20 continue in steady demand with business reported in Regd. shares at T187.50 cum dividend paid on August 8.

Chinese Government loans continue steady, and Chinese Railway bonds are firmer, and the latest cabled quotations received are as follows:—

and the latest cable quotations received are as follows:—					
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—Brit.I.		..	..	£64. 17. 6	Middle Price
" " " " " —F.L.		..	..	64. 12. 6	" Cam. B.I.R.S
" " " " " —F.L.		..	..	64. 7. 0	Sellers Ex. "
" " " " " —Belg.I.		..	..	63. 0. 0	Buyers Cum. "
" " " " S'hai-Hanchow Ry. Bonds		..	..	64. 10. 0	" " "
" " " " Honan Railway Bonds 1905		..	..	31. 15. 0	" " "
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B"		..	..	2. 0. 6	Middle Price
Shanghai Electric Construction Co., "B"		..	..	4. 3. 3	Buyers
British-American Tobacco Co., "B"		..	..	6. 1. 3	Middle Price
Gula Kalumpung Rub. Est., Ltd. Old Fully Paid		..	..	1. 9. 6	Buyers
" " " " New Fully Paid		..	..	1. 4. 9	"
Shell Transport & Trading Co., "B"		..	..	5. 1. 10½	"
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.		..	..	22. 0. 0	"
Kinta Kelas Tin Dredging Co.		..	..	1. 6. 3	Sellers

The following business has been recorded during the week:—
(*August Settlement; †Stock Exchange Official; ‡Stock Exchange Unofficial; §Other Business Reported)

AUGUST	4th		6th		7th		8th		9th		10th	
	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.	Cash	Sept.
RUBBERS												
Java Conso'd Tls.	..	..			..	..		..	\$11.20	..	..	..
Kota Bahroe..	..	..					\$10.65		\$ 0.65	..	..	..
Sumatra ..	..	..					\$7.90			..	..	..
Tanah Merah ..	..	..							\$10.72	..	..	..
Ziangbe ..	..	..			\$4.75	..				..	..	..
MISC. STOCKS												
S.I. G'hounds \$	..	..			..	..	..	..	\$17.1	..	..	..
" " "	..	..			..	..	..	..	\$17.25	..	..	..
G'hound Reg. Ord.,	..	..			\$18	..	..	..	\$17	..	..	..
" " Found,	..	..			\$18.25	..	..	..	\$18.25	..	..	..
Fr. Race Course Ord.,	..	..			..	..	..	..	\$75	..	..	..
S'hai Trams "B" Tls.	\$18.25	..			\$18	..	\$21.18	..	\$170	..	\$18	..
Omnibus ..	..	..			..	..	\$11	..	\$18	..	..	..
S'hai Dock ..	..	..			..	..	\$10.90	..	\$100	\$102	\$101	\$102
Waterwks (A) "K"	..	..			\$61.50	..	..	..	\$187.50	C.D.	..	..
Telephone ..	..	..			\$60.50	..	..	..	\$5.10	..	\$5.12	..
New Eng. (Ord.)	..	..			..	..	\$5.15	..	\$5.15	..	..	..
Culty Dairy Co. ..	..	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	\$10	..
COTTONS												
Oriental..	..	..			..	..	..	..	\$2.45	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
S.M.C. 7%, 1920 Tls.	\$98.50	..			\$98.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 8%, 1921	..	..			..	..	..	..	\$102	..	..	..
S.M.C. 7%, 1922	..	..			\$99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1923	\$90	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.M.C. 6%, 1924	..	..			..	..	\$90	..	..	..	..	..
S.W.W. 6%, 1926	\$90	..			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.W.W. 6%, 1922	..	..			\$97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.W.W. 8%, 1921	..	..			..	..	..	..	\$101	..	..	..

THE WEEK'S RUBBER PRICES

	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	Aug. 6	Aug. 7	Aug. 8,	Aug. 9
<i>London</i> 	9½d.			9½d.	9½d.	9½d.
Sept.	9½d.	Holiday	Holiday	9½d.	9½d.	9½d.
Oct./Dec.	9½d.			9½d.	9½d.	9½d.
Jan./Mar.	9½d.			9½d.	9½d.	9½d.
Market	Steady			Steady	Steady	Opened firm closed quiet
<i>Singapore Spot</i>	31½			31½	32	32½
Sept.	32			31½	32½	32½
Oct./Dec.	31	Holiday	Holiday	31	31½	32½
Jan./Mar.	30½			30½	31	31½
Market	Steady			Quiet	Steady	Quiet

Stocks:—On August 5 London Stocks were reported 34,294 tons, a decrease of 1,151 tons on last week's figure.

Singapore Auction :—Catalogued 396 tons : Sold 269 tons.

DERENTURES

				Quotations on Aug. 10			Last business recorded	Loan Amount out- standing	Interest payable at end of					Quotations on Aug. 10			Last business recorded	Loan Amount out- standing	Interest payable at end of		
LOANS				Nominal	Buyers	Sellers				LOANS				Nominal	Buyers	Sellers					
F.M.C.	6%	08	(5/20)	Tls.	99	99	4-6-28	98	650,000	June-Dec.	F.M.C.	7%	24	(10/30)	Tls.	95	95	10-7-28	95	800,000	Mar.-Sept.
"	6%	09	"	"	98	98	17-1-27	98	300,000	do.	"	6%	25	"	Ts.	84	84	21-6-28	87	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6%	10	"	"	91	91	17-1-27	92	313,800	do.	"	6%	25	"	Tls.	84	84	21-6-28	87	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.
"	6%	11	(10/30)	"	91	91	6-7-28	90	350,000	do.	"	6%	25	"	Tls.	98	98	11-5-28	99	500,000	Jan.-July
"	6%	12	"	"	91	91	9-7-28	89	340,000	do.	Waterworks	8%	21	(10/30)	101	101	9-8-28	101	2,000,000	June-Dec.	
"	6%	13	"	"	91	91	10-7-28	99	756,300	do.	"	8%	22	"	101	101	25-7-28	101	500,000	do.	
"	5%	13	(10/50)	"	84	84	17-2-27	75	500,000	do.	"	7%	22	"	98	96	7-8-28	97	1,000,000	do.	
"	5%	14	(10/30)	"	85	84	17-7-28	55	900,000	do.	"	6%	25	"	87	87			500,000	do.	
"	6%	15	"	"	85	84	6-6-28	84	800,000	do.	Gae	6%	09	(5/20)	98	97	25-3-26	95	731,500	Dec.-June	
"	6%	16	"	"	90	90	21-7-28	85	1,400,000	do.	Shai Land	6%	09	"	95	98	4-3-28	98	750,000	June-Dec.	
"	7%	10	(10)	"	98	98	17-7-28	99	507,300	do.	"	6%	11	"	92	92	13-4-28	94	750,000	Various (3)	
"	7%	10	"	"	98	98	17-7-28	99	1,793,300	do.	"	6%	12	"	93	93	30-6-28	93	250,000	June-Dec.	
"	6%	20	"	"	98	99	7-8-28	95	2,240,000	do.	"	6%	14	"	92	92	30-6-28	93	250,000	Various (3)	
"	6%	20	(10/30)	"	99	99	31-7-28	99	750,000	do.	"	6%	16	(6/25)	83	83	11-7-27	85	237,600	do.	
"	8%	21	"	Tls.	101	101	24-7-28	102	1,000,000	do.	"	6%	12	"	89	88	19-7-28	89	1,250,000	Various (2)	
"	8%	21	"	Ts.	102	101	9-8-28	102	5,096,400	do.	"	6%	25	"	89	88	16-5-28	90	500,000	do.	
"	7%	22	"	"	99	99	7-8-28	99	8,000,000	do.	"	6%	25	"	89	88	16-4-28	88	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	
"	6%	23	"	"	90	90	4-8-28	90	4,920,000	do.	A. Fr. Land	6%	11	(5/20)	95	94	25-7-28	95	300,000	June-Dec.	
"	6%	24	"	"	90	90	8-8-28	90	5,000,000	do.	Telephone	6%	25	(5/10)	97	87	18-7-28	87	440,500	do.	
"	6%	25	"	"	90	90	16-7-28	89	2,000,000	do.	Lane O'ford	7%	25	(5/20)	85	84	27-7-28	89	1,500,000	do.	
"	6%	26	"	"	90	90	4-8-28	90	1,860,000	do.	"	6%	15	"	85	84	18-4-28	82	130,000	do.	
"	6%	27	(10)	"	98	98	31-5-28	99	1,750,000	do.	Hall & Holtz	7%	14	"	96	96	4-5-28	96	284,282	Mar.-Sept.	
"	8%	11	(10/30)	"	86	86	4-5-28	91	324,400	May-Nov.	Co'try Club	6%	01	(Perpl)	77	77	25-7-28	77	139,000	Jan.-July	
"	5%	14	"	"	85	85	17-7-28	84	457,500	June-Dec.	Am. Club	8%	22	(10)	95	95	14-7-28	95	750,000	Mar.-Sept.	
"	5%	16	"	"	85	85	5-3-24	90	329,300	do.	Race Club	6%	23	(25)	95	95	19-7-28	95	1,000,000	August	
"	8%	21	"	"	99	98	19-7-28	99	2,000,000	do.										Feb.-Aug.	
"	6%	23	"	"	86	86	8-5-28	86	800,000	May-Nov.											

In addition to prices quoted above buyer pays interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year		Standard Production		Production costs	Output from end of last year 31-3-28	1928			
		Year ended	Quantity (lb.)	Previous (lb.)	From 1/11/27 (lb.)			Apr.	May	June	July
Alma	Tis.	630,000	30-9-27	343,900	480,000	270,953 c)	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Anglo (New)	"	104,862	31-10-27	266,779 a)	287,500	391,000 b)	102,000	6,000	21,500	27,000	35,000
Anglo-Dutch	"	1,575,000	31-12-27	883,366	1,229,600	1,131,322 c)	230,475	21,662	26,037	Nil	
Anglo-Java	"	2,093,011	31-12-27	1,828,199	2,676,000	" d)	22,000		87,500	80,000	61,500
Ayer Tawah	"	272,042	30-9-27	366,880	492,740	495,642 c)	491,000	136,000	217,000	239,000	232,000
Batu Anam	"	400,000	31-12-27	234,070	363,458	296,121 c)	54,000	19,100	20,000	28,500	37,400
Bukit	"	408,630	31-3-28	231,432	516,569	449,111 c)	"	15,200	32,400	40,200	39,700
Bute	"	300,000	31-12-27	254,000	330,380	269,528 c)	35,500	16,500	21,000	24,000	24,000
Chenor United	"	302,000	31-12-27	146,251	373,730	470,498 c)	56,100	16,900	29,200	36,500	39,000
Chempedak	"	232,177	31-10-27	208,130	326,575	326,575 c)	7,600	14,000	15,500	14,000	14,000
Cheng	"	274,875	30-6-27	214,500	239,250	237,918 c)	454,000	28,000	28,000	28,000	28,000
Consolidated (1914)	"	281,250	31-12-27	680,400	963,974	759,607 c)	10,600	17,300	49,500	51,000	62,600
Dominion	"	166,745	31-12-27	51,244	596,075	601,880 c)	80,908	23,735	31,013	31,389	34,031
Gula-Kalumpang (Fully pd.)	"	665,000	31-12-27	1,186,000	1,521,321	"	197,000	Nil	130,000	150,000	155,000
Gura Consolidated	Tis.	650,115	31-12-27	653,557	900,195	" d)	191,900	66,000	100,700	91,000	85,500
Kayang	"	148,000	31-12-27	141,907	193,184	180,362 d)	28,881	11,713	14,885	14,507	13,838
Kota Bahroe (1921)	"	292,500	30-6-27	424,057	448,160	" e)	10,500	5,430	24,655	32,010	33,244
Kroewok	"	473,000	31-12-27	688,739	715,800	" f)	222,000	88,000	71,000	75,000	75,000
Langkat	"	1,825,000	31-10-27	1,036,418 a)	1,000,000	" g)	49,137	66,990	73,672	91,256	96,811
Padang	"	500,000	30-4-28	241,859	374,988	" h)	"	20,500	19,560	20,100	
Pengkalan (1921)	"	160,000	31-3-27	223,000	246,900	213,743 b)	30,850	190,000	Nil	Nil	
Pernata	"	226,585	31-10-27	119,565 a)	162,722	137,549 e)	39,829	7,046		7,313	
Petah	"	110,000	31-12-27	371,616	592,982	487,404 c)	63,600	24,100	27,500	38,600	41,600
Samaraga	"	300,000	30-9-27	299,729	348,084	299,729 c)	(Not given)				
Semambu	"	300,000	31-12-27	246,300	334,421	263,259 c)	40,000	15,000	22,500	25,000	23,800
Semawang (Ord. Pref.)	"	(285,000)	31-1-28	388,251	606,740	422,723 c)	-8,74d.	43,000	27,300	36,000	40,100
S'banghai Kedah	"	300,000	30-9-27	441,310	491,349	417,609 c)	-7,93d.	149,249	17,840	28,930	36,340
S'banghai Kelantan (1925)	"	300,000	31-1-27	275,800	360,100	360,100 c)	-8,90d.	43,500	12,800	12,100	14,000
S'hai-Klebang	"	33,813	31-12-27	132,150	178,817	154,581 c)	-9,37d.	14,900	12,000	15,500	18,400
S'hai Malay (Ord. Pref.)	"	273,600	31-12-27	349,331	591,985	478,138 c)	-9,94d.	37,400	21,400	27,200	33,500
S'hai Pahang	"	200,000	30-6-27	298,161	304,074	" c)	-9,99d.	198,736	13,760	16,537	19,726
S'hai Seremban	"	325,000	31-12-27	173,859	243,463	205,129 c)	-9,04d.	31,290	5,700	7,800	11,850
S'hai Sumatra	"	384,780	31-10-27	681,796 a)	630,000	650,000 e)	-8,75d.	290,280	51,069	56,771	64,295
S'hai-Mangale	"	270,000	31-12-27	175,000	239,879	178,105 c)	(Not given)				
Sungai	"	150,000	31-3-28	98,653	186,025	171,325 b)	-1,05d.	"	"	"	"
Sungai Duri	"	304,600	30-6-27	358,701	426,478	-1,92d.	201,940	21,361	24,280	31,620	31,500
Talipin	"	200,000	31-12-27	124,152	120,394	121,906 b)	35,500	"	7,547	7,548	
Tanah Merah (1916)	"	1,300,000	31-3-28	245,603	1,191,843	1,145,451 c)	-8,70d.	75,967	84,363	85,259	88,823
Tebong	"	710,000	31-1-28	779,000	1,248,520	992,626 c)	-9,40d.	81,000	42,000	51,000	67,000
Ziangbe	"	1,830,043	31-12-27	171,496	910,300	" d)	-7,62d.	190,000	89,000	126,500	119,000

(a) No restriction estimated output present financial year. (b) All in Cost. (c) F. O. B. including Duty and Shanghai Expenses. (d) F. O. B. only (e) Estate Cost. (f) Excluding Debenture Interest. (g) Estimated. (h) No tapping due to wintering (i) Reduced output due to wintering.

CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, AUGUST 10, 1928.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (Shares)	Issued Capital (Shares)	Paid up Value	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 138½ M\$ 1,290	...	...	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Interim £3, 1928, subject to deduction I/T	7-8-28
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London..	£ 22½	22	...	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 14% & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. 20s. 3d., 1927) free of I/T	28-3-28
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	H \$ 340	348	...	200,000	135,000	£4	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1926 Works, % Interim 24s. ex. 1927 Work %	25-5-28
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 140	...	...	10,000	10,000	£15	Dec.	Final 35s. (mkg. 60s.) ex 1926 Work % and Int. 35s. ex. 1927 Works %	28-6-28
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd.	M \$ 50	...	...	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	M\$3.25, 1927	28-6-28
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	...	...	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1927	28-6-28
Canton Insurance Office Ltd.	H \$ 615	640	...	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	Final H\$22(mkg.H\$40) ex 1926 Work, % Interim H\$18 ex 1927 Work, %	17-5-28
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 722½	730	...	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$43 ex 1926 Working %	26-3-28
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 215	245	...	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	H\$9 and Bonus H\$5 ex 1926 Work % Interim H\$2 ex 1927 Work %	25-5-28
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 350	...	...	14,000	14,000	F500	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	G \$ 300	...	...	5,000	1,000	G\$100	Dec.	Incorporated 1921... ..	
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S. N. Co., { 6% cum. pref. { def. ord.	H \$ 30 H \$ 70	35	...	120,000 120,000	49,589 49,589	£5 £5	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H\$2¼ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24 8-7-28
Shell Transport & Trading Co., { ord. "B" { 5% cum. 1st pref. { 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£ ... £ ... £ ...	5½	...	30,000,000 300,000 10,000,000	19,654,274 200,000 5,000,000	£1 £10 £1	Dec.	Final 3/-free of I/T, 1927 (Coupon 51)	
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	T 62.50 T 42.50	...	...	40,000 10,000	26,000 10,000	T25 T50	Dec.	Ord. T5, 1927... ..	6-3-28
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	H \$ 2	...	...	200,000	97,880	H\$6	Mar	Pref. T3.50, 1927 Incorporated, 1924	8-3-28
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 101.50	100	101	55,700	55,200	T75	Apr.	T7.50, 1927-28	27-7-28
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H \$ 40	...	40	200,000	67,640	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1924)	30-3-28
New Eng. & Shipbuild- (ordinary { ing Works, Ltd.	T 5 T 4.75	5.10 4.80	...	500,000 500,000	210,000 300,000	T5 T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.40, 1927 Pref. T0.40, 1927	1-3-28 1-3-28
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 160	158	...	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Final T7 (mkg. T10, 1927)	27-4-28
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 136.50	...	136	80,000	80,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$8, 1927	29-2-28
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "B" { London	T 20 £ 57/6	...	...	2,000,000 ...	1,400,000 ...	£1	June	Interim 2/- free of I/T (Coupon 32) 1927-28	1-5-28
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 136	139	...	117,000	117,000	T50	Dec.	Interim T3, 1928	31-7-28
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 68	65.75	...	400,000	240,000	H\$25	Dec.	Final H\$2 (mkg. H\$4, 1927)	9-2-28
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 14.35	...	...	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80 and Bonus H\$0.20, 1927	9-2-28
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T ...	...	...	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.20, 1926	11-2-27
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 135	136	...	18,000	13,000	T100	Feb.	Final T6 (mkg. T10, 1927-28)	21-3-28
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	T 103	...	...	6,000	6,000	T100	Dec.	T7, 1927	21-3-28
West End Estates, Ltd.	T 4.50	...	...	500,000	181,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926	23-4-28
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H \$ 9	...	...	1,000,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	Final H\$0.60 (mkg. H\$1.20, 1924)	8-4-25
Carlton, Ltd.	T 15	...	...	10,000	6,937	T50	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	M \$ 100	...	...	100,000	8,576	M\$100	Dec.	7%, 1927	1-2-29
Raven Trust Co., Inc.	ord. G \$ 10	...	...	100,000	32,540	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 100% stock div., 1925... ..	20-2-23
	pref G \$ 10	...	...	...	82,034	G\$10	Dec.	Pref. 7% (54 quarterly divd.)	30-6-28
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 6	5.70	...	70,000	70,000	£1	(T9) Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.70, 1926-27)	29-12-27
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.50	...	...	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1926	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 2.95	2.60	...	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Divd. T0.15, 1927... ..	12-3-28
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 5.85	5.50	...	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.45 (mkg. T0.85, 1927)	29-2-28
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	T 3.60	...	...	500,000	340,052	T1	Sept.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.55, 1926-27)	29-12-27
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 0.50	0.50	...	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1	1	...	500,000	490,380	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 0.80	0.60	...	500,000	800,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927... ..	3-4-28
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 1	1	...	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Oct.	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.20, 1927)	13-4-28
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est. Ltd.	T 8	...	...	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 0.45	...	...	875,000	274,875	T1	June	Final T0.08 (mkg. T0.18, 1926)	15-9-27
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914) Ltd.	T 2.50	2	...	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1927)	28-3-28
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3.50	3	...	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.40, 1927)	3-4-28
Gun. Kalumpang R.E., Ltd. (Fully pd.)	T 10	10.25	...	750,000	66,000	£1	Dec.	Final 1/6d. (mkg. 2/6d., 1927) less I/T 4/6d. in £ (Coupon No. 28)	21-4-28
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T 1.20	1.15	...	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.17, 1927)	15-3-28
Kali Ghidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T 5	5.50	...	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 15	...	...	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divd. T1, 1927	14-12-27
Kota Bahru Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	T 0.65	0.65	...	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926)	3-10-27
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 2	1.50	...	550,000	550,000	2/- (T0.85)	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.25, 1927)	12-3-28
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.40	0.35	...	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. T0.10, 1926-27	24-8-27
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T 0.60	0.60	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	1st Interim T0.10, 1927-28	24-11-27
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 2.50	2	...	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.65, 1926-27)	2-2-28
Rapah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	T 0.60	0.60	...	500,000	411,000	T1	Dec.	Div. T0.05, 1927	1-11-27
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.72½	0.60	...	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.07 (mkg. T0.13, 1926-27)	20-12-27
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 0.60	0.55	...	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926)	4-4-27
Senawang Rub. Ests., (ordinary { Co. (1921), Ltd. 12% cum. pref.	T 1.20 T ...	1.15 ...	...	300,000 100,000	285,000 33,943	T1 T1	Jan.	Divd. T0.06, 1927-28	21-10-27
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T 1.35	...	...	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	22-12-27
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	T 0.45	0.42½	...	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-10-27
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.40	0.35	...	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1927	4-4-28
S'hai Malay Rub. (ord. { Ests., Ltd. 8% cum. part. pref.	T 7.60 T 10	...	...	30,000 30,000	30,000 27,380	T10 T10	Dec.	Final T0.40 (mkg. T0.70, 1927)	16-4-28
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1	0.65	...	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.22, 1926-27)	16-9-27
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ltd.	T 0.50	0.55	...	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.08, 1927... ..	28-2-28
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd.	T 7.90	...	...	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final T1.25 (mkg. T2.25, 1926-27)	6-3-28
Sua Manggria Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.80	0.65	...	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divd. T0.05, 1927	8-12-27
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 1.25	1.30	...	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Final 7% (mkg.	

SHANGHAI NEWS—(Continued)

LOCAL LABOUR IN
TROUBLE AGAINSilk and Satin Shop Employees
on Strike Over Arrests

Some six hundred employees of thirty local second class silk and satin shops, mostly in the Louza district, went on strike at 8 a.m. on August 8 to protest against the arrest by the Municipal police of four of their colleagues, one of whom is charged with intimidation and the other three with posting handbills likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

About 90 per cent. of these shops have closed and the following posters appeared on their doors:—

Let us suspend work until our colleagues are released and our demands fulfilled! Let us persevere in the strike until our demands, which are vital to the interests of employees, are fulfilled! We shall not resume work until our arrested brethren are released on bail! Let us protect our rights! Employees should have the right and freedom of holding meetings and going on strike! Let us oppose the capitalists who are allied with the imperialists in oppressing the workers! Let us demand the release of the innocent workers arrested!

In this connection it may be mentioned that the worker charged with intimidation was on August 8 fined \$50 by the Provisional Court, and the three others were each fined \$5.

The strike of the fifty longshoremen at the Butterfield & Swire Wah Tung wharf, Pootung, which commenced on August 1, came to an end on the morning of August 7, when the foremen agreed to increase their wages from 154 coppers to 180 coppers, each, per day.

Two hundred female workers of the Tung Wei Silk Filature, 1 Wuchow Road, failed to turn up for work at 1 p.m. on August 7, and are still out. The mill employs a total of 1,000 hands, and it is rumoured that the strike will spread to other silk filatures. Inquiries as to the cause of this strange action are in progress, but nothing is known yet.

Soldiers and Waitresses

An unexpected manifestation of gallantry has led to some trouble at the Small World, in the Chinese City. Two waitresses were dismissed on an allegation of negligence and on August 8 a number of military orderlies, marched up and demanded the reinstatement of the girls. Being met with a refusal, the men started smashing furniture and also assaulted two policemen, but they beat a hasty retreat when informed that an armed military patrol was coming up at the *pas de gymnastique*.

Twelve hundred of the hands at the China Merchants Cigarette Co.'s factory, 60 Ward Road, have resumed work unconditionally, only 400 still remaining out on strike.

RICSHA COOLIES ON
STRIKEDispute Over Increase of One
Copper in Hong's Hire Fee

A strike which has developed in the Harbin Road district is well illustrative of the struggle for existence amongst the poorer classes of Chinese at the present time, and has brought out a number of ricksha coolies, who for many years past, even under the most extreme pressure, have resolutely refused to join the malcontents.

The foremen of ricksha hongs in this area announced that the hire fee would be raised from 23 to 24 coppers per ten-cent piece, and for this one copper the poor men felt impelled to strike, 200 deserting their work. In the course of an argument outside two ricksha hongs in East Kashing Road, on August 8, several windows were broken, and later there was a demonstration outside the Harbin Road Police Station, the strikers being dispersed by the police. Various un-

THE SHANGHAI GOLF
CLUB'S PLANSArrangement for Coming Season:
Competitions for All

The suggested programme for the 1928-1929 golf season is now exhibited on the Shanghai Golf Club's notice boards and contains many innovations and perhaps improvements on what the Committee have ever attempted before.

From a non-competitor's point of view one might feel that the season is rather too fully booked up with competitions, but of that, it must be presumed, the Committee is better able to judge than an individual player.

One distinct improvement is the ruling that rounds in competitions must be played on their specific dates, absence and indisposition not being accepted as reasons for inability to play. This will ensure that all competitions, weather permitting, will be played strictly to date, a benefit to those in the competition and to all other players.

Hongkong Interport

The Interport match against Hongkong provisionally is set down for October 10 and 11, while the Amateur Championship of China is to be played during the week-end October 13 and 14. Several team matches are arranged for, both the St. George's Society versus St. Andrew's Society and the return match are included, while a match between Great Britain and the United States of America, on handicap, is included. Team play is probably the most enjoyable form of golf, and the inclusion of so many of these matches should make the season's programme indeed attractive.

Seekingjao

With the slow but gradual improvement of the course at Seekingjao it is pleasing to note that competitions in the coming season are also to be played on this course. On Easter Monday, March 31, the Shanghai Golf Club will hold an At Home at this course during which attractive competitions for both lady and gentlemen members, such as long driving, short approaching, putting, etc., will be arranged, and there is little doubt but that this At Home will do much to popularize this course. The road from the Kiangwan Road to Seekingjao has been improved materially, and with the attractive club house and an improved course we fully expect Seekingjao will be as well, if not better, patronized than the course at Kiangwan.

Mixed Foursomes

Provision is made for some half-dozen mixed competitions, all to be played at Seekingjao. The Committee certainly is to be congratulated on including in its official programme mixed competitions and it is hoped that this may be the means of resuscitating the ladies section of the Club, and that a Committee may be formed for the ladies and competitions arranged as they used to be. One more innovation may be mentioned, pool competitions running over a week. These most probably will prove most popular and should add to the Club's finances materially.

Taking it all round the Shanghai Golf Club certainly is making an effort to put its house in order, and it is to be hoped members will appreciate the efforts of its Committee and give the programme that support that will ensure a successful season.

Before the new programme finally is adopted the Committee is inviting suggestions from members which should reach the Secretary by August 15. This gives members an opportunity to amend the programme to their liking and offers them an opportunity to indicate whether the proposed programme meets with their approval.

attached professional agitators have been attempting to worm their way into the ricksha men's confidence, with a view to extending the strike, but so far they have met with little success.

PROGRESSIVE BOWLS
DESCRIBEDHow Neophyte at Game was
Assisted by Riparian Engineer

Lawn bowls is one of the few arts, sciences, businesses, or whatever it is, that one really does have to understand in order to be able to write about it. One can make an occasionally passable attempt at yachting, pony racing, tennis, football, cricket, or boxing, even without the slightest knowledge, but bowls is so very difficult. To begin with, if the baseball players and the Scots Guards pipers synchronize with their intervals, one misses so much until they start again and wake one up.

So it seemed a little hard to be ordered yesterday to record the happenings at a "progressive-pairs" competition at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club—a special feature designed to provide recreation, occupation, or whatever it is that happens on lawn bowls greens. All the rinks appeared to be occupied, each by four people, two at either end. As to two-thirds, they seemed to be equally divided between "mons" and "lands," and the remaining third, all very sedate, were exclusively "old chaps."

It was not difficult to find out that progressive bowls is on the same order as that enthralling battle, progressive whist, losers staying where they fell and the proud victors triumphantly marching to new fields next door. Having no plumed crests to carry high, the conquerors did nearly as well with their bows, excepting a certain well-known medico, a rowing coach, and one or two others who have mastered the subtleties of the game despite the disadvantage of being built in defiance of the best plans.

What's What and Who's Who

When it came to finding out what was being done and who was doing it best, or worst, it was a different business, but fortunately there arrived too late for play a riparian engineer of known ability at bowls, and of a friendly and hospitable disposition. So one casually found oneself against him and a watchful mental quickly produced two duplicates of the first lesson in bowls, whilst mastering which it was suggested the knowledgeable one might help an ignorant one out of trouble.

"Och, aye, mon! Just tak' doon what ye hear me say an' ye'll ken all about it." Whereupon he whooped:—"Fine, Tubby! Guid wood!" "Tubby" in that vast array could not be singled out as any one individual. For the next hour it seemed that Jack, Mac, David, and sundry others did nothing but "lie" (though their remarks in general sounded moderately honest) or else produced "guid woods," so one was little forrarder.

Another friend, who was in the thick of the fray, came by on a triumphal march to a higher rink, so he was halted in his conquering progress and asked when it would all finish. "Not till dark. Probably not to-night," said he, and that seemed to provide a fair excuse for leaving.

ROBBER SHOT ON A
ROOFPolice Met with a Fusillade of
Tiles and Bricks

The culmination of a series of strange happenings which took place in Park Road on August 8 and 9 was the shooting of an unknown Chinese, about 25 years of age, on the roof of Nos. 26 and 27 Park Road by Police who had been called by telephone to the vicinity to deal with armed robbers.

At the inquest which was held at the Public Mortuary on Aug. 9, before Judge Koh and Mr. C. D. Meinhardt, Senior Consul's Deputy, Sub-Insp. Hotchkiss said that, at 7.30 p.m. on August 8, they received a report that robbers were in hiding on the roofs of houses in Park Road. Police immediately proceeded to the scene and made an exhaustive search without result. At 12.20 a.m. on Aug. 9, another report was made to the station by telephone

that robbers were at Nos. 26 and 27 Park Road. Again the Police went there and upon arrival were met with a hail of tiles and bricks thrown from the roof. The Police observed a man on the roof and opened fire on him, after which he disappeared. Another search was made when the assistance of the Fire Brigade was secured, but no one could be found.

Caught at Last

A further report was made to the Police at 6.10 a.m. that robbers were still on the roof. A Chinese policeman saw a man running along the house top and endeavoured to climb a ladder to get to the roof, but the man hurled tiles and bricks at him and he was forced to descend. Two foreign constables, however, in the meantime had got up on the other side of the house and, thinking that the man was an armed robber, opened fire and wounded him in the stomach. The man was removed to hospital, but was pronounced dead upon arrival. The deceased was searched, but nothing was found on him.

In the locality where the affair took place, robberies occurred very frequently and the residents of the neighbourhood were terrorized. Deceased may have only been a thief, or possibly a member of a gang of armed robbers who had got on to the roof after an alarm had been raised.

A verdict was returned that deceased died from gunshot wounds inflicted by the Police whilst resisting arrest.

THE LATE R. P. VAN
DOSSELAEREApostle, Preacher, Linguist and
a Man of Ready Wit

To the brief obituary you published recently of the Rev. Father Van Dosselaere, S.J., may I be allowed to add a little, writes a correspondent. For assuredly there were facts about his life which should be remembered.

A Great Apostle

Father Van Dosselaere was to begin with, a great apostle and the work he did for the Church was monumental. The district of Hsuehchowfu in Kiangsu Province was the field of his activities for more than 15 years. This district's known as the centre of banditry. From the day of his arrival when there were only half-a-dozen converts, to the day of his departure (through ill health) he succeeded single-handed in baptizing more than 10,000 souls, emulating the splendid example of his predecessor, glorious St. Francis Xavier. The work of evangelizing and converting so many pagans, is a great achievement.

As already mentioned, the deceased was a great orator and with the crucifix in hand he preached the Gospel to the Chinese in such an eloquent and convincing manner that thousands flocked to hear him and were converted. He was a splendid and gifted linguist and spoke Mandarin and many Chinese dialects like a native-born.

He also spoke most European languages and his knowledge of Portuguese was simply marvellous. When he was the parish priest of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, all the English-speaking Catholics, to name a few two brothers Dowall and the late Mr. Ellis the well known lawyer, always looked forward to hearing him preach, making it a rule never to miss any of his Sunday sermons. The Lenten Mission in Shanghai, was his doing. He re-established the Apostleship of Prayer Congregation. He was a prominent Director of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and did great things as a Director of The Shanghai Catholic Circle.

Wit and Humour

Socially, Father Van Dosselaere was a man of ready wit and humour, and his many stories were always amusing and interesting. For instance, he told the writer how he managed once to hold an intruder at bay by grasping one of his briar wood pipes which was mistaken for a loaded pistol. Of course this was in the nineties. The following incident may have some connection with his mission life. He often related how a certain priest told his penitent at the confessional that he

CHILD WELFARE IN
CHINANational Association Formed
in Shanghai

A new organization, the activities of which will be watched with keen interest, has been formed in Shanghai and is known as the National Child Welfare Association of China.

This body is the outcome of the Canton Child Welfare Committee, in which many high officials and merchants and their wives have taken a keen part.

The new Association was organized last May with an executive committee comprising Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Commerce (chairman); Mrs. P. W. Kuo, wife of the former president of the National Southeastern University in Nanking (vice-chairman); Mr. V. Z. Kao (treasurer); Miss Ting Shu-ching, the Rev. K. T. Chung, Dr. Pong F. Sec, Miss Mary Kwei, Dr. W. K. Chung, Mr. Gideon Chen, Dr. Z. W. Koh, Dr. A. J. Fisher and Dr. Frank Rawlinson. Mrs. Kuo and Mr. Garfield Huang were elected acting secretaries. Temporary accommodation has been found in room 112, 4 Hongkong Road (the Chinese Bankers Association Building).

The National Child Welfare Association of China will co-operate with the Association for the Welfare of the Children of China, Inc., which has its headquarters in New York City, and it is hoped that the new movement will prove of great benefit to the needy children of China.

The following is the constitution of the new Association:—

1. The aim of the Child Welfare Association is to improve the livelihood of poor and homeless children according to the spirit of the Golden Rule.
2. (a) To investigate the condition of the existing orphanages, kindergartens for poor children, and other institutions devoted to the same purpose, and to co-operate with the people who are interested in this work for seeking the general welfare of children.
- (b) To promote free education for poor children.
- (c) To improve the health conditions of poor children.
- (d) To relieve famine-stricken children.
- (e) To call national or local child welfare conferences.
- (f) To study administrations as adopted in other countries.
- (g) To hold child welfare exhibitions.
- (h) To establish model orphanages.
- (i) To issue publications, magazines and posters.
- (j) To solicit contributions in China and abroad for improving the existing orphanages or for relieving purposes.
3. (a) Any person who is in support of the work can be made a member of this association.
- (b) membership is of two kinds: (1) Constituent bodies. Any organization which has directly or indirectly relations with child welfare work can have two representatives in this association if the sum of \$10 annual membership fee is paid.
- (2) Individuals. The annual membership fee for ordinary members is \$10, for special members \$25, and for life members above \$200.
4. Officers. The association is organized by an executive committee of 15 which is to be elected at the annual conference. The committee will have as its staff one chairman, one vice-chairman, one treasurer and one secretary.
5. Finance. The finance of this Association is to be raised by the members.

A Chinese merchant, named Chang Ling-sing, who was arrested in Nantao on August 1 for dealing in Japanese goods, the following day was paraded along various streets in Nantao and the City, under an escort of pickets of the Japanese Goods Inspection Corps. During the parade he was forced to hold aloft a piece of cloth bearing the characters "An ally with the Japanese and a dealer in Japanese goods."

had to restore to its lawful owner, the watch he confessed he had stolen. The man at once handed the watch to the Father. On his refusing to take it the man said Father supposing I gave back the watch, and the owner would not accept it what should I do. "Then," said the priest, "it is a gift which you can keep." Imagine the surprise of the priest on leaving the confessional to find that he had been robbed of his watch. It was never mentioned who was the priest, but considering that Father Van Dosselaere was the only one who used to tell this story one may have one's suspicions.

LOCAL SCOTS' UNIQUE DINNER

St. Andrew's Society Hosts to the Officers of the Second Battalion H. M. Scots Guards

August 3 was an occasion unique in the annals of the St. Andrew's Society of Shanghai, when the President, Committee and members had the honour and pleasure of entertaining the Officers of the 2nd Battalion H. M. Scots Guards. The function took the form of a dinner served in the handsome surroundings of the Majestic Hotel, a company of roughly 100 attending. The Officers present were:—Lieut.-Col. E. C. T. Warner, D.S.O., M.C. (Commanding), Major E. J. M. Garel-Groves, D.S.O., M.C., Capt. G. L. Tynningham, Capt. H. L. Graham, M.C., Capt. C. A. Robertson, Capt. I. D. Erskine, Capt. E. T. Cutler, M.C., Lieut. P. H. Catt, Lieut. J. E. M. Bland, Lieut. T. L. Lindesay, Lieut. M. D. Erskine, Lieut. C. V. R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Lieut. G. M. Kinnmont, Lieut. J. Godman, Lieut. M. E. St. J. Barne, Lieut. J. F. Milburne, 2nd Lieut. A. C. Stirling-Home-Drummond-Moray.

The guests were welcomed by Dr. J. Elliot Murray (President), who occupied the chair at dinner, Mr. C. M. Bain, Dr. H. Couper Patrick, Mr. G. L. Campbell, Mr. H. A. Macintyre (Past Presidents), Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, M.C., D.S.O., Messrs. George Hogg, James Macbeth, C. W. Porter, Ronald G. McDonald (Committee), J. M. Mackinnon (hon. treasurer), and J. G. Clay (hon. sec.).

Others present were Messrs. A. Adamson, A. L. Anderson, Major D'Arcy Anderson, R. M. (retired), C. D. Belton, Dr. A. C. Bryson, C. B. Blackie, George Bayers, Dr. T. M. Burton, Dr. R. E. Cameron, Major D. E. Campbell, E. Osley Cumming, C. O. Cumming, Kenneth Cumming, J. Caldwell, W. Dailey, A. T. Downie, G. P. Douglas, D. Ferguson, A. C. Hay, Capt. E. H. Hutchison (Reserve Com. S.V.C.), Major Hunter, R.A.M.C., J. G. Irvine, Capt. J. G. Johnstone, R.M., Capt. A. Knowles (Shanghai Scottish), A. Kidd, W. W. Kay, Colonel Logan, P. H. Lowe, J. Lyle, J. Macleod, W. McEwan, Roderick G. Macdonald, Donald MacDonald, Dr. A. C. Macdonald, W.B.O. Middleton, H. Middleton, J. R. Masson, N. C. Macgregor, T. McDonald, J. McNeil, J. A. D. Morrison, R. D. Murray, J. Neil, W. D. Neil, Lt. G. D. Nichol (Shanghai Scottish), T. W. Pilkington, N. H. Rutherford, Dr. J. Douglas Riddell, H. Robertson, H. K. Strachan, M. W. Stranack, J. Struthers, E. A. Stewart, A. Y. Tait, J. A. Urquhart, A. Watt, J. Waddell.

Many of the Society's members wore the kilt, the national dress of the Highlands combining with the mess uniforms of the guests to add to the picturesque of the scene. A highly pleasing feature of the occasion, for the hosts even more than the guests, was the programme put on by the pipes and drums of the Battalion, who played through a long selection of the most stirring music, with the perfection characteristic of everything appertaining to the Guards. Outstanding was a thrilling pibroch, played by the Pipe-Major, which roused even the representatives of many other nationalities dining in the hotel. As befitting a military occasion, toasts were reduced to the minimum—the King, and the Regiment.

In proposing the toast of the Scots Guards, the President said:—

The Costly Kilt

Gentlemen.—It is just over a month since Shanghai had for the first time in its history the honour and pleasure of welcoming a Scottish regiment. I have no hesitation in saying that, considering their march through the Settlement was expected earlier in the day, they had a reception from the citizens of Shanghai equal to, if not greater than, any battalion of the Defence Force. There was an element of disappointment that the Battalion did not wear the kilt but, gentlemen, when you take into consideration that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is for ever preaching economy, that the kilt is composed of yards of very expensive material, and that the average height of the Scots Guards is about six foot two, you can well imagine that the War Office would start their economy crusade by clothing such a fine type of manhood in anything but the kilt.

Before the Battalion arrived, I was told by a Sassenach, who said he had it on very good authority, that the Scots Guards consisted of 75 per cent. Englishmen. I deduced two things from that remark; first, that the man who told me this was no relation of George Washington, and, secondly that it showed the pride Englishmen have in our Scot-

tish Regiments and their anxiety to enlist in them. For that we can hardly blame them. The truth is that about 75 per cent. of the regiment consists of Scots and the remainder is largely recruited from Liverpool and London, where there is a very large Scottish community.

Fine Sporting Record

The Battalion left England in May, 1927, only having had eight days' notice to get ready. It was at the time of the Nanking trouble and there seemed a possibility of a certain amount of scrapping. Naturally there was great disappointment when the Battalion received orders to remain in Hongkong. They did not waste their time there, however, and proceeded to show what stuff they were made of. I shall tell you a few of their deeds in the world of sport in Hongkong. In October, 1927, the Battalion won the Kowloon Dock Company's swimming championship, open to the Army, Navy, and Air Force at Hongkong. In shooting under the auspices of the Hongkong Rifle League, the championship of the Colony was gained by Company-Sergeant-Major Proven and the championship of the United Services by Regimental-Sergeant-Major Murray, while the Battalion team itself won the Hongkong Rifle League trophy and four members of the Battalion represented Hongkong in the Interport team. The annual Royal Hongkong Yacht Club closing regatta is held in the spring and this year the Battalion annexed the 4th Submarine Flotilla Cup, the Stock Exchange Cup and the Murdoch Kennett Cup. Now, gentlemen, I consider that a wonderful record for the Battalion in such a short space of time and it shows the keen spirit of the men. With a Commanding Officer bearing such a well-known sporting name as Warner, I am surprised to find no mention of cricket, but that may be due to the fact that cricket is not one of our national games.

If there is anything that thrills a Scot, it is the pipes. You have all had an opportunity of hearing the excellent Pipe Band of the Battalion. I have heard it on several occasions and two of these left an outstanding impression on me. The first was at Luna Park, where I believe our Chinese friends and those of other nations were so impressed that the usual rush to collect dividends was long delayed. Some of you will recollect the applause the Band received on that occasion. The second time was a week ago, when returning from one of the cruises down the river, which I understand have been much appreciated by the men. When passing H.M.S. Berwick, the magnetic influence of the pipes was enough to bring practically the whole of her crew to the rails, cheering wildly.

War Services

Gentlemen, we are proud to have the Scots Guards in Shanghai, not only on account of their nationality, but also for their wonderful war record. When I tell you a few facts taken from that record you will be prouder of them than ever. In September, 1914, the Battalion landed at Zeebrugge as part of the 4th Division and formed part of the Brigade which proceeded to Ghent to cover the retreat of the Belgian Army from Antwerp. In September and October of that year, during the first battle of Ypres, the Battalion was engaged in heavy and continuous fighting throughout the battle. The salient at Kruseik was held for days against repeated attacks. On the night of October 25, the Germans broke through, but our right flank counter-attacked and captured seven officers and 200 men. The following day the trenches of the Battalion were destroyed from three directions and the remnant were finally surrounded and overwhelmed at 2 p.m., after eight hours' fighting. In March, 1915, the Battalion took part in the battle of Neuve Chapelle and in May of that year, during the battle at Festubert, the Battalion attacked and captured several lines of trenches. "F" Company, which led the attack, was cut off by counter-attacks and annihilated. Bodies of the last survivors were found back to back, surround-

ed by a ring of several hundred German dead. At the battle of Loos, in September, 1915, heavy casualties were incurred holding Hill 70 and in subsequent trench fighting along the Hohenzollern Redoubt. In the battle of the Somme, in September, 1916, the Battalion took part in both attacks by the Guards Division, notably on September 25, capturing Les Boeufs, with many prisoners. In 1917, July, at Passchendaele, the Battalion crossed the Ypres Canal and captured several trench lines and many prisoners and continued to take part in heavy fighting until moved to the Cambrai area.

In November, 1917, after the German counter-attack at Cambrai, the Guards Division was advanced direct from their billets to throw back the enemy. The Battalion reached, and held, part of Boulton Wood for several days, until relieved by another unit. In March, 1918, the Battalion took part in the successful defence put up by the 3rd Army, south of Arras. Between August and November, 1918, the Battalion fought a number of successful actions in the final advance to victory, the Guards Division being engaged practically continuously from the end of August in operations which culminated in the capture of Maubeuge, shortly before the Armistice. It is an interesting fact that the present Commanding Officer was a Platoon Commander in 1914 and Adjutant of the Battalion at Festubert. Major Wynne Finch who, I regret, is not with us this evening, was junior ensign in the Battalion at the outbreak of war and was actually in command of the Battalion on Armistice Day.

Listening to this will bring back to your minds the terrible sacrifices of the best type of manhood during the war and you can well understand the pride of the survivors in a Battalion whose recent war record I have so briefly sketched. Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink with me the health of Colonel Warner and the Officers of the Second Battalion, Scots Guards.

A Great Regiment

Lieut.-Col. Warner made a rare reply in which he dealt with the histories both of the Scots Guards and St. Andrew's Society, keeping the company on an almost unbroken run of laughter and cheering. He said that, as a Regiment, they had a fairly good opinion of themselves, but, after the eulogy they had just heard, he could only give a quotation:—"O, wad some power the gittie gie us, tae see oursel's as thers see us!" However, as the first Scottish battalion quartered in Shanghai, or in China proper, they felt a certain responsibility, and recognized that it was for them to uphold not only the reputation of the Regiment, but of Scotland in general. They belonged to a regiment with great traditions and they prided themselves on their discipline in peace almost as much, if not more than, their discipline in war and he hoped Shanghai would find them not unworthy of its hospitality. In saying that, he spoke for all ranks. They would pardon him if he spoke with some pride as being in command of the finest Battalion in the British or any other army. (Cheers).

It was very nearly 300 years ago, continued Col. Warner, that the Regiment of Scottish Foot Guards first fought in action in Scotland, at Dunbar. ("Oh!")—that action not being terribly successful, but it should be remembered that, fighting on the other side, was a regiment which subsequently became the Coldstream Guards. They had never had the good—or perhaps bad—fortune to meet the Coldstream Guards in battle since then. (Laughter and cheers) The Regiment was practically annihilated, fighting for its rightful King, at Worcester, then was reconstituted in Scotland as Foot Guards and remained so until about the time of the Union. They had seen service in a great many countries and they had not been back in Scotland as a Regiment since then!

Col. Warner then quoted some statistics illustrative of the work of the Shanghai St. Andrew's Society. He said it was the oldest of its kind in the world except one formed a year or two previously, in New York, it having been formed in 1865. He was glad to say it was possible to hope that the Battalion would be able to co-operate with the Society in celebrating both St.

Andrew's Day and Hogmanay, and, if they could help in keeping the Cross of St. Andrew flying twelve thousand miles from Bonnie Scotland, their services were at the Society's disposal. (Cheers).

Impromptu toasts were called for the President and for Mr. J. G. Clay, who was described as the finest secretary of anything in China, and it was unfortunate that the wild calls for a reply could not be answered because that official then was proving his worth by attending to the material needs of the pipers.

NATIONAL ANTI-OPIMUM WEEK

First Days of October Selected for Special Campaign

This year's National Anti-Opium Week, which is being conducted under the auspices of the National Anti-Opium Association of China, will take place from October 1 to October 7.

The success of the Anti-Opium Week for the past few years and the readiness of many sympathetic organizations and individuals to co-operate in the movement makes the Association feel confident that this year's Anti-Opium Week will achieve much more than ever before.

Following is the programme for the week:—

Monday, October 1, Publicity Day.
Tuesday, October 2, Family Day.
Wednesday, October 3, Amelioration Day.
Thursday, October 4, Legislation Day.
Friday, October 5, International Day.
Saturday, October 6, Educational Day.
Sunday, October 7, Oath-Taking Day.

As will be seen from this programme, the Association is catering for the support, not only of the Chinese, but the foreign communities as well. Grown-ups as well as children, are being asked to take part and the idea is to inculcate in the minds of the young, as well as the old, the evils of opium. There will be lecturing campaigns, pamphlets will be distributed, posters will appear in all parts of the port, all of which will urge upon the people the necessity to rise and join in the fight against the drug. Similar activities will be seen throughout the country, the Nationalist Government being a strong supporter of the movement.

Campaign Amongst Officials

In this connection, it is of interest to note that both Dr. T. H. Lee, president of the N.A.O.A., and the Rev. K. T. Chung, the general secretary, have been elected members of the Nationalist Opium Suppression Committee and that they have gone to Nanking to assume office. Whilst there, they will conduct an intensive campaign among the officials, whom they are trying to interest. Gen. Chang Tz-ling, former Tupan of the Northwestern Frontiers, is head of the Committee and he is known to be a bitter opponent of the drug.

The Rev. Chung recently returned from a trip to South China and reported that the prospects there were excellent because of the co-operation between Mr. Chu Chao-hsin and the Hongkong Government, who likewise are anxious to suppress the drug.

Mr. Bingham Dai also has returned from a trip to Anhui and he is preparing a statistical report of conditions in that province.

WEDDING

Smith—Cormack

A pretty wedding took place on August 4 at the Holy Trinity Cathedral when Mary Ferguson Cormack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Cormack of Shanghai, was married to Francis Edward Smith, son of Mrs. F. J. Brandt, also of Shanghai. The bridegroom is a member of the Armourd Car Co., S.V.C., and two armoured cars turned out to escort the wedding car, which was decorated with blue and primrose ribbons, the colours of the Armourd Car Co.

The civil ceremony took place in the morning at H. M. Consulate General, and was followed in the afternoon by the service at the

Cathedral, at which Dean Trivett officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, looked very charming in a white georgette gown of Victorian style, trimmed with diamante. She carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The bridesmaids, in dresses of oyster taffeta and silk net, carried out in the same style as the bride's, and wearing shell pink georgette picture hats, were Miss Grace Jack and Miss Edith Cormack, sister of the bride. The little flower girl, Miss Lyall Cormack, also a sister of the bride, wore a shell pink georgette petal frock, and carried a silver basket filled with pale pink carnations.

The bride's mother wore a gown of pearl grey georgette painted in a beautiful design of blue irises, and the same colour scheme was carried out in the hat.

The duties of best man were performed by Mr. R. C. Johnson, and Messrs. L. C. Earnshaw, J. T. Rothe, and R. B. Angel acted as ushers.

After the service a reception was held at the house of the bride's parents, 212 Yu Yuen Road, when a number of friends were present to offer their congratulations and good wishes.

The bride's going-away costume was of pink and green flowered georgette, with a picture leghorn hat, trimmed with pink, green and blue ribbons, while beige shoes and stockings completed the costume.

The honeymoon will be spent in Amoy.

FRENCH BUILDING DEVELOPMENTS

Rue du Consulat to be Arcaded According to New Plans

Those who unconsciously estimate local prosperity by the amount of building in various parts of Shanghai must have been struck in past weeks by the numbers of buildings under construction in various parts of the International Settlement and more especially in the French Concession. In the latter area whole blocks of Chinese combined houses and shops and *cicis* are going up as a part of the general impetus to building.

The Rue du Consulat offers an example of some of this type of construction. In this street, it is the intention of the French municipal authorities that the "arcade" should be used as a form of roadway economy on what is a narrow artery for the rapidly growing traffic there. By paying Chinese property owners for their land to the width of the arcaded pavement, roadway space is saved or added to, as the case may be, and for this reason the Concession authorities have worked out a scheme of an arcaded avenue. It is their hope that another decade will see a large portion of Rue du Consulat arcaded.

Figures showing the number of building permits issued during 1927 and a comparison with 1928 give an idea of the building going on in the French Concession. For example, in 1927, there were permits issued for construction of 404 European houses, some of these being the semi-foreign appearing terraces in the western district of the Concession and mostly tenanted by Russians; for 1,117 Chinese houses and for 209 various other types of building requiring permits.

In 1928, thus far, permits have been issued for 1,173 Chinese houses, of which 23 are the arcaded variety already referred to in the Rue du Consulat; 64 European houses; 299 semi-European; 12 apartment houses and two large stores with apartments.

Other building projects in the Concession include a residence for the police at the Central Police Station and the enlarging of the station and erection of living premises at the Potter Station.

Going hand in hand with building is the opening of new roads, and in this connection the following are being opened at the present time by the French authorities:—Route Prentice (Ling Koue a Albert) Route Ling Koue, Route Pere Dugout (Chapsal to Rabier) Route Emmanuel III (from Pere Robert to Albert) Route Lorioz and Rue Maesca, the last two partially opened.

CORRESPONDENCE

SOME SALIENT FACTS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—It is evident to all who know anything about educational developments in China that Protestant Christian missionaries have been the pioneers in modern education.

To illustrate, for I know that these are but samples of what has been the case in every part of China, take some out-standing facts in this locality. The writer lives in an interior district. He does not care to give names and places.

When the missionaries first began their evangelistic efforts here thirty odd years ago, it was felt absolutely necessary for the development of the Chinese Christian Church that there should be for the Christian constituency schools permeated with Christian influences and under Church control. It being quite impossible to find any but the old style type of teachers, they took these, opened one or two small day schools of the ancient kind, and went to work gradually to improve the teaching.

Not to speak of other modern or "western" subjects, thirty years ago we could not find a single Chinese anywhere in these parts who could teach arithmetic, so the busy foreign evangelist (for we had no special educational missionary here then) had to put time on these things that he felt he did not come out here to do.

Everyone conversant with the facts knows that from these meagre beginnings all over this land the Chinese have in a very wonderful way forged ahead along educational lines and are modernizing and to a remarkable degree perfecting educational methods and are fast changing the written language. But note that the first, and for a long time the only, extensive publications of literature in the "National Language," or language of the people, have been the broadcast, publications of the Bible and Tract Societies.

About twenty-six years ago, we tried to open a girls' day school here in this city of forty or fifty thousand people. We failed, because we could not find at that time as many as seven girls whose families would send them to such a school. And there was then no other girls' school in this city or in all this part of the province. A few years later we opened a small boarding school for girls, beginning with about eight or nine pupils, mostly from the country and from Christian homes. For years ours was the only girls' school in all these parts.

The graduates from our Girls' High School are now in demand as teachers in the Government public schools;—very naturally, for there are no other local schools that have put out any graduates.

Now the new Government School Regulations, coming from Nanking, aim at closing down not only all Christian boarding schools of high school standing but also all grade and primary schools that are definitely Christian, and in the future no schools are to be permitted that are under foreign control.

In an adjoining district, several Christian men being prominent in public affairs, a number of our Christian boys and girls were invited last spring to be teachers in the public junior High Schools of the city. The Principal of the Boys' School is one of our own men, a recent graduate of a Christian University and a man of splendid reputation. I had been looking upon these schools with great hope, thinking that, in case our own high schools cannot open for some time, this would be a good place to advise our Christian boys and girls to go.

But several of these Christian teachers tell me that they are quite unwilling to go back this autumn, that, aside from the anti-Christian influences, having been accustomed to the order in mission schools, they cannot stand the disorder and lack of discipline there. As one man expressed it, only about one in three or four of the boys he was teaching was trying to study. Holidays had to be given on student demands. Trouble was constantly being fomented.

There is a very general acknow-

ledgment that the best characters in the land come out of the Christian schools,—but these schools must all be closed unless they throw out all Christian requirements!

One can somewhat understand the jealousy caused by the big university plants, splendidly equipped and largely under foreign control. (I, for one, feel that many of us missionaries have made mistakes in the emphasis put on education, especially higher education, and in the big plants put up). Is it jealousy or some other evil spirit that would throw out that which has started the whole modern movement in China and would shut up all these smaller Christian schools which are the only educational hope at present for a great number of the poor?!

To one like the writer, who has been thirty odd years in this land, who has given his life for China and who loves the people, it is inexpressibly distressing to see those sitting in the high seats of authority and influence failing so utterly to recognize the best things and their best friends.

I am, etc.,
UP-COUNTRY.

Shanghai, July 31, 1928.

STABLE GOVERNMENT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The news came from Nanking a while ago that the dining room of the Yangtze Hotel, Nanking, was being used as a stable for horses.

This must be the stable government that the Nationalists are bragging about. No wonder they want new treaties served on the run.

I am, etc.,
SINECUS.

Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1928.

JAPAN'S "ALL SOULS' DAY"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In reply to a letter that appeared in your correspondence columns recently, your own correspondent would like to say that he is quite correct with regard to the dates on and during which the O-Bon Matsuri of Japan, variously called the Feast of the Dead, the Lantern Festival and All Souls' Day of Japan, is celebrated.

In a few remote country regions, or in such country regions where some refuse to break with the past, the celebrations do take place in August, but in these places this is because the old lunar calendar is adhered to. Most of Japan has, however, officially and otherwise accepted the Gregorian calendar and in the greater part of the country the festival is celebrated on the dates of the seventh month as set forth in my article.

There is a similar confusion in regard to the celebration of the New Year too. Most of Japan celebrates the arrival of another milestone in the roadway of life at the same time as foreigners do. Where the lunar calendar is clung to, New Year is celebrated in what would be our February. In a few regions both dates are celebrated, January 1 by the more progressive and a date in February by others.

The most reliable writers on Japan—Chamberlain, Sir. Edwin Arnold, Hadland-Davis and Lafcadio Hearn—to mention only a few, write that the O-Bon Festival is held from July 13 to July 15. Without daring to obtrude on these great writers' statements, your correspondent asks leave to say that, on one occasion at least, he has partaken in the celebration of the O-Bon Matsuri and knows full well that it is held in July. If it is celebrated in August in Shanghai—something that the writer very much doubts—then must Shanghai Japanese be adherents of the lunar calendar. It would be interesting, though, if one of your reporters ascertained why Shanghai Japanese observe this festival in August, if they do.

I am, etc.,
YOUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, July 30, 1928.

GREYHOUNDS AND GAMBLING

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In your issue of the 4th inst, you have informed the public that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has lodged a protest with the Council in connection with the several greyhound racing courses (two already in existence). I fully agree with the Chamber of Commerce in this respect, as it will not only ruin the Chinese but foreigners as well.

It is very well for those who do not know what to do with their money, they can lose as much as they want. There are others whose salaries are scarcely enough to support their families and yet they would go and squander their money on these greyhounds. It is really shameful.

The Shanghai Municipal Council had always condemned the wheels, for the police have made several raids. Do you mean to tell me that the Council has no control over those greyhound racings? Have they got to refer to the Consular Bodies? I know this is an International settlement, why raid the wheels then whose management are of various nationalities? The greyhound racing is no longer a sport as they once called it, but has turned into a purely business proposition and gambling. Anyone will realize this by watching the circulation of money during each meeting.

Who makes all the money? The clubs and the shareholders of course, it is a sound business, money obtained from gamblers.

If any one should lose all their money there, one may say, well that's his own look out, but why should the authorities of this modern city allow such temptation to exist.

Sooner or later we shall hear of crimes for which in reality, Luna Park and the Stadium will have to shoulder the blame.

I am, etc.,
X.

Shanghai Aug. 5, 1928.

TELEPHONE SERVICE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Practically all our troubles on the telephone have been ascribed to the change over from manual to automatic system, but does this really account for the following daily incidents?

(1) In response to a ring you pick up the receiver, but the "ringing" continues violently in your ear and terminates with a crackle and a crash which seriously endangers the ear-drum.

(2) Having finished a conversation, rang off, and requiring another number, it is several minutes before you can attract the operator's attention. When he does answer, without waiting for you to say what you want, he says "Sorry, but I can't get any answer!"

(3) After several attempts to get a number, you at last get connected, and having satisfied yourself that you are on with the right people, you are cut off and the operator says "No.—Engaged." Thereafter he remains entirely unresponsive to your signals.

(4) When you have rung about half a dozen times and at last secured a reply, you ask the operator "Why don't you answer quicker?" to which he answers "I'm too busy—what number do you want?"

Apparently the Company's suggestion that one should use the telephone as little as possible is after all the best that could be offered.

I am, etc.,
JOHN ENGLAND.

Shanghai, Aug. 3, 1928.

Y. M. C. A. CHARGES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—There are undoubtedly many who will be grateful to you for taking up the cudgels against the exorbitant charges of the new Y. M. C. A. There is something very strange about an institution, which has been erected solely of charitable donations, finding it necessary to charge higher rates

than hotels. What conclusion will generally be drawn but that the place is purely a money-making scheme? I have been informed, rightly or wrongly, that, even should half the rooms in the building remain unoccupied for a lengthy period, the accounts would still show a very handsome profit. How can this be accounted for in any other way than that the residents, who do support the building, are being "skinned"?

I am, etc.,
JUVENAL.

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 1928.

THE ROPER CUP

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

The Council of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association is of opinion that the competition known as the "Roper Cup" between pairs representing the United States of America and Great Britain has lost interest, and that a competition between International Pairs might be substituted. As the person responsible for the original Roper Cup Competition I have no hesitation in asking those persons who so kindly subscribed towards the cup to grant permission to the Association to proceed with the suggested change. The cup was given in memory of Gordon Roper, a charming American gentleman and sportsman beloved by all who knew him, and I feel sure that his friends will be glad to think that this memento will retain his name and will now be played for in the most interesting tennis competition that can possibly be arranged in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association invites those interested in the subject to communicate their view to the Secretary, S.L.T.A., 17 The Bund. Should there be any strong objection to the proposed alteration or should any original subscriber to the Roper Cup object, the matter will be dropped and, in this case, no doubt another Cup will be forthcoming for the proposed International Pairs. If, on the other hand, after a reasonable interval, there appears to the Association to be no material objection, the Association proposes to proceed with the arrangements for a competition to be known as "The Roper Cup" for international doubles.

Thanking you for kindly publishing this letter,

I am, etc.,
E.I.M. BARRETT

President,
Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association.
Shanghai, Aug. 7, 1928.

VOLUNTEER TEACHERS OF ENGLISH WANTED

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—At a recent meeting of the Supervisory Committee of the School for Poor Russian Children, at 55 Route Ghisi, one of the questions discussed was how to provide more adequate tuition for the children in the English language, and it was thought that perhaps if we made known our need through the hospitality of our friends of the Newspaper Press, volunteers might be found who would be willing to help us in this work.

At present the School classes are suspended for the midsummer vacation. When they re-assemble about the middle of September we shall have some 80 boy and girl boarders and day scholars, ranging from little children to young people who should soon be starting to earn their own livelihood, all needing instruction in English. And to meet this need the only teacher available at present is a Russian lady, who also teaches the School singing.

Unfortunately, lack of funds makes it impossible for us to provide the salary a paid English teacher would require, as will be seen from the sub-joined financial statement, our total disbursement in wages to the whole staff of ten teachers is \$279 per month, an average of \$27.90 per person! So we are compelled to seek for voluntary aid.

Should any of your readers—ladies or gentlemen—feel desirous of helping by giving a few hours weekly to this work (I shall be grateful if they will kindly communicate with me, c/o G. T. Fulford Co., Ltd., 60 Kiangs Road, or with Mr. D. Scherbinin, honorary secre-

tary-treasurer of the School, 24 Kiukiang Road.

Thanking you in anticipation for kindly publishing this letter and the June Statement hereto attached.

I am, etc.,
S. W. WOLFE,
Chairman.

Shanghai, Aug. 6, 1928.

The Supervisory Committee of the School for Poor Russian Children, 55, Route Ghisi, wishes to acknowledge with many thanks the following subscriptions and donations received during the months of June 1928:	
Shanghai Race Club	\$100.00
Headmistress and Staff, Thos. Hanbury's School for Girls, through Mrs. G. E. Marden	22.00
Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Wolfe, (June a/c)	20.00
Mrs. P. B. Robins, per Mrs. G. E. Marden	10.00
E. T. Harris, (May-June)	10.00
U. G. Frondorf, (May-June)	10.00
A. G. Welch, (May-June)	20.00
M. Speedman, (May-June)	20.00
E. S. Wilkinson, (May-June)	2.00
B. W. Gale, (June)	2.00
N. Denison, (June)	2.00
G. H. Farde, (June)	2.00
G. H. Parrell, (June)	2.00
O. Schoch, (May-June)	20.00
E. Samson, (June)	10.00
T. E. Trueman, (May-June)	20.00
J. Macbeth, (June)	10.00
F. C. Walker, (June)	2.00
G. Sapojnikoff, (May-June)	4.00
T. E. Nixon, (June)	2.00
Dr. Thos. Dunne, (May-June)	20.00
H. Waser, (May-June)	20.00
Russian Club Tournament	
Donation, per Mr. W. J. Hawkins	6.40
F. L. Marshall, (June)	5.00
J. C. Chinal & Co. per E. J. Commissariat	40.00
E. J. Commissariat	15.00
A. Group of Russian ladies, per Mrs. S. Synnerberg, to pay tuition for pupil Averkieff	10.00
Russian Sportif Club	11.00
	\$433.40

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements for the same month:

RECEIPTS	
Balance brought forward	\$ 847.80
Subscriptions and donations	443.40
Interest on Bank account	7.52
Tuition fees	306.69
	\$1,604.72
DISBURSEMENTS	
Furnishings and Clothes	\$ 18.40
Heat, Light and Water	51.68
Wages to Staff	378.41
Food	275.00
Books and Stationery	3.64
Texts, Tis. 200.00	277.01
Sundries	6.72
Balance	600.22
	\$1,604.72

ATTENDANCE	
The attendance was as follows:	
Boarders:	30 boys 22 girls: 52
Day-Scholars:	17 boys 10 girls=27
Total:	79

For gifts of clothing, boots, shoes, toys, food, and materials for hand-work, etc., during the month of June, grateful thanks are given to Dr. Blumenfeld, Mrs. Faison Galvert, Gordon, Mr. Galovachsky, Mrs. A. Robinson, Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. P. Fennan, Mr. Geddes and other friends whose names we do not know.

D. SCHERBININ
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.

AUTUMN SNIPE

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—In your "From Day to Day" this morning, mention is made that a couple of autumn snipe was seen by players on the Hungjiao Golf course, on Monday, August 6, and that "generally these birds only begin to come from the north about August 20". I have actually bagged one on August 11, 1922, near the Hungjiao aviation camp, while on picnic there with some friends. This is the only one I have seen so early in the year, and I shot it while looking for herons (crabiers) around the aerodrome.

It was in this same place, on a picnic day with several families on July 17, 1923, that I bagged the one and only golden snipe in my record, and I understand it is a rare bird. I do not know the exact name of this snipe in English, it is called in French: *bécassine dorée*.

One could have a good bag of pheasant, hare, quail, or snipe, during the hunting season in the Hungjiao district some years ago, but the place has been invaded by all sorts of hunters that I have ceased hunting there since 1924.

I am, etc.,
J. D.

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 1928.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Snipe flights (migratory), from my seventeen years' experience

in and around Shanghai, show some slight change year by year.

To quote recent two years, in 1926, the first autumn snipe (Pintail) I dropped on my gun was on September 1.

Last year, 1927, I first saw seven autumn snipes in the Rifle Range as early as August 13, and I shot 1 Swinhoe and 1 Pintail just behind the Rifle Range on that evening.

It will be remembered that we had a typhoon up to August 11 which cleared the next morning and we had full smell of fresh autumn on August 12. That night, I heard a good flight of plovers passing over my house.

From my own conclusion based on my experiences, I now believe that the migratory flights in autumn (for snipes) must have commenced far earlier than what we actually see, but it all depends upon the condition of the weather, which seems to be the sole factor to enable the Shanghai sportsmen to have the snipe shooting around Shanghai. Typhoons are frequently threatening the migratory flights at this time of the year. Should snipes encounter rough weather when they are passing over our heads, then they are, I believe, obliged to alight in Shanghai country and wait for favourable weather for their trip to be continued.

Autumn snipes stay here only for the weather, while, as for the spring birds, they seem to have a habit of taking a regular rest and feeding around Shanghai (if the condition of the field is suitable for their purpose), and that is why we can enjoy a longer snipe season in spring.

In any case, it seems not at all too early to see autumn snipes in Hungjiao Golf Course. As a matter of fact I saw only a few very fresh foot prints of snipes made on some wet bare ground in one corner of a grassy field out on Kiangwan road, yesterday evening, but not a feather.

I am, etc.,
D. K. KAJIWARA.
Shanghai Aug 9, 1928.

IN response to petitions from the Association of Street Unions and the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has officially requested the Senior Consul to arrange with the Settlement Police for the suppression of greyhound racing.

Mr. Leng Chun-wei, a Bachelor of Arts in Commerce from Fuhtan University, who has lately been serving at Tsinan manager of the Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank and as a member of the Reserve Fund Deposit Committee for the 2.5 per cent. Customs surtax bonds, is leaving for the United States on the 17th instant. Mr. Lang will enter Boston University and specialize in banking procedure.

THE Chinese papers report that the ex-Emperor, Hsuan-Tung, and other members of the Manchu House have asked the Nationalist authorities for permission to pay a visit to the Imperial tombs which were desecrated some days ago by the soldiers of Gen. Chu Yu-pu, former Tupan of Chihli. The three Emperors whose graves have been opened are Kanhsi, Chien Lung and Hsien Feng.

THE Chinese papers say that, as a result of negotiations between Mr. Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. E. S. Cunningham, the Senior Consul, the latter has instructed the Municipal Council to remove all barbed wire barricades separating the Settlement and Chinese territory. With all respect to the Senior Consul, he has, of course, no power to do anything of the kind.

At the Methodist Church, Yun-nanfu on July 18, Miss Catherine Muriel Dymond was married to the Rev. Kenneth William May, says the "China Mail." The ceremony was performed by the Rev. F. J. Dymond, father of the bride, who has been many years a missionary in China. The bride was accompanied by Miss Tindall with Master Lennie Arnold as train bearer. Miss Ethel Parker and Master James Arnold accompanied the bride with baskets of flowers. The best man was Dr. Frank Dymond, brother of the bride, and the bride was given away by the Rev. W. H. Hudspeth.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. W. H. Holland has sailed for Tientsin and Manchuria; for a short holiday.

Mrs. B. D. F. Beith arrived in Hongkong on July 30 by the Empress of Canada.

THE Danish Minister, Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, arrived in Shanghai on Aug. 4 by the str. Oldenburg.

HEARTY congratulations to Mr. L. Midwood, who on August 7 celebrated the 65th anniversary of his birthday.

Dr. H. von Borch, the German Minister, arrived in Shanghai by the str. Oldenburg on Aug. 4 from Peking, via Tsingtao.

THE engagement is announced of Lieutenant Commander John A. S. Eccles of H. M. S. Hawkins and Madeleine Cherry Gooldeen, *nee* Macfarlane.

Mr. J. C. Hutchison, British Vice-Consul at Hankow, passed through Shanghai during the weekend, *en route* for a short holding at Tsingtao.

WITH a view to improving relations with the foreign naval authorities, Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Fleet, entertained Rear-Admiral Tweedie, in command of the Yangtze Squadron, and other British naval officers on Aug. 5. Vice-Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, commander of the 2nd Squadron, and other Chinese naval officers also attended, reports the vernacular press.

Mr. Victor G. C. Eubank, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Japan, was to leave Japan for America by the N. Y. K. Siberia Maru on August 2. Mr. Eubank has been in Japan since April, 1925, and has now been transferred to the San Francisco Bureau of the Associated Press. Mr. Eubank since he has been in Japan has made many friends both among the Japanese and foreigners, says the "Japan Advertiser," and has served the Associated Press most meritoriously during that period.

THE many friends of Mrs. Baldwin, who is said to be the oldest resident of Shanghai, will regret to hear that she is ill, having been in hospital for some days and being now confined to her home at No. 10 Quinsan Gardens. Mrs. Baldwin celebrated her 88th birthday on August 9. Upon her arrival in China in August, 1863, she was welcomed by the late Dr. and Mrs. J. Young Allen, and she has lived in Shanghai for 65 years, having returned from her last visit to the homeland years ago.

ADMIRAL Mark L. Bristol, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, arrived in Hankow on July 31 on the gunboat Mindanao. He was expected to remain in Hankow for two days and then proceed to Chungking on the Mindanao. His party includes Captain Woodward, Medical Corps; Lieut. Comm. Trammel, Aide, Fleet Intelligence Office; Lieut. Comm. Addams, Aide, Flag Lieutenant, and Lieut. Kenny, Medical Corps. The Mindanao is a new gunboat, a sister ship to the Luzon, also now anchored off Hankow. Officers of the Mindanao are Captain Ashbrook, Lieut. Livingstone and Ensign Williams.

THERE was a large and representative muster of the London Private Fire Brigades Association at the church parade on Sunday, June 24, at St. Margaret's, Lothbury. Altogether, the fire departments of 27 business houses were represented, and there were 250 members on parade. The congregation included the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, Mr. Sheriff H. E. Davenport and Mrs. Davenport, Lord Tenderden, Lieut.-Colonel C. J. Fox, the vice-president, Mr. H. E. Field and Mr. Roy Crampton. Following the service, the Lord Mayor inspected the members. An interesting feature after this was the introduction to the Lord Mayor by the chairman (Chief T. G. Dyson) of his son, now chief officer in Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. Rodney Gilbert are spending a few weeks in Weihaiwei.

Mr. C. E. Peacock arrived from Hankow on August 7 and left for Weihaiwei on August 9.

Mr. Kobayashi, a Director of Mitsui, is visiting Shanghai and will remain about a week.

Mr. W. H. Donald, chief of the Government Bureau of Information, Peking, arrived in Shanghai on August 9.

Mr. A. M. Chaplain, Postal Commissioner at Hankow, has been created Chevalier of the Legion of Honour by the French Government.

THE death is announced in Hankow of Mrs. Walter C. Jenkins who died very suddenly on the morning of August 3, at the International Hospital.

AMONG the passengers sailing by the Blue Funnel str. Aeneas for northern ports were the Misses A. and D. Campbell and Master Kenneth Campbell.

THE Belgian Charge d'Affaires is due here on the 15th instant, says the "Shunpo." He will leave for Nanking to enter negotiations with Dr. C. T. Wang regarding the Sino-Belgian treaty.

AN engagement is announced between Clifford, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hargreaves of Acreington, Lancs., and Doris, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bailey of Shanghai.

Mr. A. J. Martin, formerly senior British Assessor in the Mixed Court, and recently appointed Registrar of H. M. Supreme Court, returned to Shanghai, with his wife and family, on the P. & O. S. Kalyan.

THE marriage arranged between the Master of Napier, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and Miss Muir Newson will take place at the end of September at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

Mr. Albert Pullen, late of the Works Dept., Customs, has returned to Shanghai as general manager of Associated Agencies (Far East) Ltd., a new company operating a number of agencies in building materials and engineering products.

Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, the Danish Minister, and the acting Danish Consul-General in Shanghai, left for Nanking on Tuesday night, accompanied by Chev. S. K. Chen, chief of the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and his chief clerk, Mr. Y. F. Lie.

His friends will be sorry to learn that Gen. Li Chung-jen, chairman of the Hankow Political Council and commander of the Fourth Group Armies, has had to go to hospital, and will be unable to attend the Fifth Plenary Congress of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, of which he is a member.

WE regret to record the death of Mrs. Chandler, wife of Mr. J. A. Chandler, formerly keeper of the British Gaol and now in the S.M.C. Revenue service. Mrs. Chandler was born at Welwyn Herts., and had lived in China for 29 years. Her death will cause distress to many friends.

Mr. J. Inouye, formerly Minister of Finance and Governor of the Bank of Japan, passed through Shanghai on August 6, *en route* to Java, where he will spend some time. Mr. Inouye delivered an address at the Japanese Club and in the evening he was entertained by the local Japanese community.

Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, and President of the World Press Congress, and Mrs. Williams left Shanghai on Aug. 7 for the United States, via Japan. During their stay here, Dr. and Mrs. Williams made a trip to Sochow and Dean Williams delivered an address before the students and Faculty of Shanghai College.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Commerce, is indisposed and confined to his home.

Mr. B. C. Woo, who has for many years been a member of the Chinese Co., S.V.C., has been promoted Major.

It is understood that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang is soon to be appointed Director-General of National Military Training.

Mr. Chang Tsen-fan, of the Jiangchow Press Club, is leaving for France on the 11th instant to investigate modern journalistic work.

Dr. George Chen Hsu, the well-known Christian leader, who was formerly Minister of Justice, and a leader of the extremist left wing, has arrived in Shanghai from Honan.

Dr. Tseng Chao-tseh, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, has returned to Shanghai from the United States. Dr. Tseng served his internship at Chester Hospital, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Liu Kung-kuei, a graduate of Chinan College, is leaving for the United States on the 17th instant by the President Madison to continue his studies in banking and insurance in the University of Illinois.

His many friends will be pleased to learn that Mr. J. Gock Lock, managing director of the Wing On Co., is recuperating from his recent illness and has returned from Hongkong, where he had been recuperating.

The Rev. Chang Chuh-ling, minister of the United Christian Church of Hongkong, who, for many years, served as pastor of the London Mission Church in the Colony, has arrived in Shanghai with Mrs. Chang after visiting Honolulu.

A passenger on board the str. President Lincoln passing through Shanghai on Aug. 3 was Mr. C. S. Tsang, who is being sent to Leland Stanford University, California, by the Kuomintang Political Council to study education. He was joined here by Mrs. Tsang.

The Rev. Stephen Mark (Mak Ting-kan), minister of the Cantonese Church in Honolulu, has retired from that position and came to Shanghai with Mrs. Mark. After a short visit to Tientsin and Peking, they will go to Canton, where Mr. Mark will take up a professorship in the True Light Seminary.

Dr. C. C. Wu has telegraphed to his friends stating that he will return to China after another visit to Europe. He was to leave New York on Aug. 3.

Dr. Sze Kuo-fan, director of the Teh Chi Hospital and surgeon general for the 6th and 18th army corps, is leaving for Germany on the 25th instant to make a study of the latest sanitary methods. His brother, Mr. Sze Kuo-pin, is accompanying him. The latter will stay in Germany to study politics and economics.

Mr. Zau Tieh-chang, son of Mr. S. U. Zau, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, who recently graduated from Kuang Hua University and who has been appointed special delegate of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to investigate municipal affairs in Europe and America, is leaving for the United States by the President Madison on the 17th instant. He will study for his doctorate in the University of Michigan and specialize in politics and municipal administration, after which he will tour America and Europe.

The many friends of Dr. Eva Ho Tung will be pleased to know, says the "China Mail," that she was successful at the recent examinations at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and that she obtained the Diploma of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (D.G.O.). Miss Ho Tung graduated, in December, 1926, and was the first lady graduate in medicine of Hongkong University. She studied at London and was successful in gaining the Diploma of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (D.T.M. & H.) some time ago. Dr. Eva Ho Tung is, of course, daughter of Sir Robert, almost as well known in Shanghai as Hongkong.

Mr. Hsia Chi-feng, former Chinese secretary to the League of Nations, is soon to return to Europe to continue his propaganda work for the Nationalist Government.

Gen. Chien Ta-chun, the Gendarmerie Commissioner; Gen. Chang Ting-fan, Mayor of Greater Shanghai; and Mr. Wuntz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, entertained the Danish Minister on August 6.

Mr. Yao Tz-zah has tendered his resignation as chairman of the Executive Committee of the Fifteen Merchant Guilds on the grounds of age and illness, but has been asked to remain in charge.

Mr. T. C. Chu, formerly chief secretary to the Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways, has been made Director-General of the Lung-Hai Railway in succession to Dr. C. T. Wang.

Mr. Chang Tz-ying, a graduate of the Great China University, is leaving for the United States by the str. President Madison on the 17th instant to continue his studies in comparative politics and constitutional law in the University of Michigan.

His friends will be pleased to learn of the recovery of Gen. Wu Te-chen, former Commissioner of Reconstruction and Public Safety in Canton, who is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and a member of the Kuangtung Provincial Government.

Messrs. Koo Ying-fun, former Minister of Finance; Hu Han-ming, former Minister of Foreign Affairs; Hsu Tsung-chih, former Military Governor of Kuangtung; and Chao Lu, a member of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee; will return to Shanghai on board the str. Athos.

Mr. Chen En-pu, a lawyer of long standing, who was formerly a judge in Shansi, has been appointed a judge in the criminal division of the Shanghai Provisional Court by Dr. Ho Shih-tung, the new President. Mr. Chen has lately been associated with Mr. Chang Yi-ping, former Vice-Minister of Justice, in the practice of law.

Dr. T. H. Lee, president of Fuhtan University and chairman of the National Anti-Opium Association, and the Rev. K. T. Chung, general secretary of the latter organization, are soon to visit Peking to take up their duties as members of the Anti-Narcotic Bureau, of which Gen. Chang Tz-kiang, former Tupan of the Northwestern Frontiers, is chairman.

Messrs. Chau Kuei-fun, acting president of the Criminal Division of the Shanghai Provisional Court of Appeals, Loo Wen-lan, of the Court of Appeals, Liang Lone, chief of the Criminal Court, and Wan Chien, of the same court, have tendered their resignations with Dr. Ho Shih-tung, the new President of the Shanghai Provisional Court, but have been asked to remain.

THE French Consul in Tientsin, M. Saussine, will leave Tientsin shortly for Paris, and on his return M. Saussine will fill the position of Commercial Attaché to China, a position to which he was appointed recently by the French Government. M. Saussine will leave for Paris as soon as his successor is appointed. M. Saussine has been in the French consular service in China for about 28 years, of which over nine have been spent in Tientsin.

THE death is announced in Hongkong papers of Mrs. John Lake, of the American Southern Baptist Union, reported from Canton as having occurred on Monday after a brief illness. A native of Greenville, South Carolina, she taught in the women's college there for some years but resigned in 1900 to come to China. She married the Rev. John Lake in 1909 and has been very closely associated with him in his mission work, especially in connection with the establishment of the leper colony at Tai Kam Island. A lady of fine character, she will be greatly missed, and much sympathy will be felt for the bereaved husband.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

American Team Well Ahead on Points: Finland an Easy Second: Many Records Smashed

Amsterdam, Aug. 2.

In the final of the 1,500 metres in the Olympic Games to-day Larva (Finland) was first, Ladoumégue (France) second and Purje (Finland) third. Larva won by two yards and three yards separated second and third. The winner's time was 3 min. 35.1 sec.—an Olympic record.

In the final of the hop-step and jump Oda (Japan) took first place, followed by Casey (America). Oda's distance was 15.21 metres (approximately 49-ft. 11-in.). Nambu (Japan) was fourth with a distance of 15.01 metres (approx. 49-ft. 3-in.).

In the final of the women's 800 metres Frau Radke (Germany) was first, her time being 2 min. 16.2 sec.—a world record. Miss Hitomi (Japan), who did the distance in 2 min. 17.2 sec., took second place, followed by Miss Gentzel (Sweden), Miss Thompson and Miss Rosenfeld, both Canadians, and Miss Macdonald (America). Frau Radke won by two yards, and three yards separated second and third.

Frau Radke held the previous world record, having done the distance in 2 min. 23.1 sec. as Fraulein Batschauer.

In the final of the Javelin throw Lundqvist (Sweden) was first with a distance of 66.6 metres (approximately 218-ft. 7-in.)—an Olympic record. Szepes (Hungary) took second place with 65.26 metres (approx. 214-ft. 2-in.), and Sundé (Norway) third with 63.97 metres (approximately 209-ft. 11-in.).

In the final of the Women's foil fencing Fraulein Mayer (Germany) was first, Miss Freeman (Britain) second and Fraulein Oelkers (Germany) third.

In the final of the men's foil fencing Gaudin (France) took first place followed by Casmir (Germany) and Gaudini (Italy).

Sweden's Success in Pentathlon

Aug. 3.

In the final of the 5,000 metres at the Olympic Games to-day Ritola (Finland) took first place, followed by Nurmi (Finland) and Wide (Sweden). Ritola won by twenty yards and two yards separated second and third. The winner's time was 14 min. 38 sec.

Barbuti (America) won the final of the 400 metres, Ball (Canada) was second and Buechner (Germany) third. Barbuti won by two feet and his time was 47.2 sec.

The decathlon, in which the maximum points are a thousand for each event, started to-day, when five events were concluded. The other five will be held to-morrow. The leading positions at the end of the day were as follows:

	Points
Jansson (Sweden)	4,178.85
Jaervinen (Finland)	4,158.03
Stewart (America)	4,127.69
Yrjoela (Finland)	4,103.50

Aug. 4.

In the final of the 3,000 metres steeple-chase at the Olympic Games to-day Finland took all the first three places. Loukola was first, followed by Nurmi and Anderson. Loukola won by 65 yards in 9 min. 21.2 sec.—an Olympic record.

In the final of the modern Pentathlon, in which the maximum number of competitors is three per nation, comprising shooting, swimming, fencing, athletics and horse-riding tests, Thofelt (Sweden) was first, followed by Lindman (Sweden), Kahl (Germany), Bergl (Sweden), Hax (Germany) and Turquand Young (Britain).

In the final of the Decathlon, comprising the 100 metres flat, running broad jump, putting the shot, running high jump, 400 metres flat, 110 metres hurdles, throwing the discus, pole vault, throwing the javelin and 1,500 metres flat, with the maximum of 1,000 points for each event, the results were as follows:

	Points
1st Yrjoela (Finland)	8,053.29
2nd Jaervinen (Finland)	7,931.50
3rd Doherty (America)	7,706.85
4th Stewart (America)	7,624.35
5th Churchill (America)	7,417.15
6th Jansson (Sweden)	7,286.28

The number of points scored by the winner is a record.

Canada Wins Women's Relay

Aug. 5.

In the final of the women's 400 metres relay at the Olympic Games to-day Canada was first, America second and Germany third. Canada won by two yards in 48.2-5 sec.—a world record.

In the final of the men's 400 metres relay America took first place, followed by Germany and Britain. America won by two feet in 41 sec., equalling the world record.

America won the final of the men's 1,600 metres relay. Germany was second and Canada third. America won by four yards in 3 min. 14.1-5 sec.—a world record.

The result of the marathon was as follows:

1. El Ouafi (France).
2. Glaza (Chile).
3. Martellin (Finland).
4. Yamada (Japan).
5. Ray (America).
6. Tsuda (Japan).
7. Ferris (Britain).

El Ouafi won by 400 metres in 2 hr. 32 min. 57 sec.

In the final of the women's high jump Miss Catewood (Canada) was first, clearing 1.59 metres (approx. 5 ft. 3 in.)—a world record. Miss Gissel (Holland) was second and Miss Wiley (America) third.

Marathon Won by France

There were 80 runners at the outset of the marathon. The course was 26 miles 600 yards, involving a very severe test owing to the rough nature of much of the ground. The first three miles were over cobblestones. The course then followed the river Amstel.

Half-way the competitors crossed open country, reaching the river and thence the Stadium.

Steyler (South Africa) led at the departure from the Stadium. The field began to string out on reaching the Amstel, the Japanese, Yamada and Tsuda, heading the first bunch and running as if they could go on for ever. They were still leading at 21 miles, when Tsuda was overtaken by Ray, with Martellin fourth. Martellin at this point patronised a refreshment stall, but he rapidly regained his position.

It was in the closing stages that the French Algerian, El Ouafi, and the Chilean, Glaza, shot from the rear with well-timed efforts into the fifth and sixth places, and, entering the last stretch, the former travelling at an amazing speed knocked off Yamada's 200 yards' advantage and then broke into a rapid spirit which carried him to the front. The Chilean did the same.

El Ouafi, whose approach to the Stadium was heralded by a fanfare of trumpets, was vociferously acclaimed as he reached his goal, finishing first.

Fencing Results

The final result of the sword fencing is as follows:—

Country	Victories	Defeats
Italy	3	0
France	2	1
Portugal	1	2
Belgium	0	3

Women's Ranking

An unofficial ranking of the women's events is as follows:—

	Points
Canada	34
America	28
Germany	23
Poland	10
Sweden	8
Holland	7
Japan	5
France	3
Austria	1
Italy	1

Unofficial Final Points

The finish points (unofficial ranking) obtained by the leading competing nations in the Olympic Games to the evening of Sunday, August 5, are as follows:—

	Points
United States	173
Finland	102
Britain	46
Sweden	44
Germany	44
Canada	38
France	27
Japan	19
South Africa	14
Ireland	10
Norway	7

Hungary	5
Haiti	5
Chile	4
Italy	4
Philippines	3
Switzerland	2
Holland	1

Men's 1500 Metres Swim Won by Sweden

Aug. 6.

In the final of the 1,500 metres men's free style swimming Arne Borg (Sweden) was first, Charlton (Australia) second and Crabbe (America) third. Borg won by eight yards in 19 min. 51-4/5 sec.—an Olympic record.

In the final of the women's 400 metres free style swimming Miss Norelius (America) took first place, followed by Miss Braun (Holland) and Miss Mokim (America). The winner's time was 5 min. 42-4/5 sec.

In one of the heats of the 200 metres breast-stroke swimming Tsuruta (Japan) put up a new Olympic record of 2 min. 50 sec., beating a similar record made by Rademacher (Germany) of 2 min. 52 sec. in an earlier heat.

The champions of the Graeco-Roman wrestling are:

Bantamweights: Leucht (Germany). Featherweights: Waeli (Esthonia). Lightweight: Keresztes (Hungary). Middleweights: Kokkinen (Finland). Light-heavyweights: 1. Noustafa (Egypt). Heavyweights: Svensen (Sweden).

The following were the results of the cycling events:

In the final of the two kilometres Tandem (Holland) was first. Eng-

MR. H. E. MORRIS' WIN AT GOODWOOD

Rous Memorial Stakes Won by Artist's Proof

A telegram received from Mr. H. E. Morris gives the following result of the Rous Memorial Stakes:—

1. Artist's Proof (Richards).
2. Empire Builder (Beasley).
3. Middle East (Childs).

Won by a half-length.

The Rous Memorial Stakes, run at Goodwood, is one of most important two-year-old races and is regarded as a guide to the following year's classics, so Mr. Morris is being considered again as a probable strong contender for the Derby. Artist's Proof owned by Mr. Morris, is by Gainsborough and is trained by F. Darling at Beckhampton. Major McCalmont is the owner of Empire Builder, while H. H. Aga Khan owns Middle East.

land took second place and Germany third.

Italy won the four kilometres pursuit race. Holland was second and England third. The winner's time was 5 min. 2-4/5 sec.

In the final of the 1,000 metres Beaufrand (France) was first, followed by Mazairac (Holland) and Falck Hansen (Denmark).

In the 1,000 metres time race Hansen (Denmark) took first place with 1 min. 14-2/5 sec. Van Drakenstin (Holland) was second with 1 min. 15-1/5 sec. and Gray (Australia) third with 1 min. 15-1/5 sec.

A Royal Banquet

Later.

The Queen of the Netherlands gave a banquet this evening at the Royal Palace on the occasion of the Olympic Games.

Next Games at Tokyo

Later.

The International Olympic Committee has decided that the next Far Eastern Olympic Games shall take place in Tokyo in 1936 and after that in the Philippines, in 1934. It was also resolved that, subsequently they should be held four years and, also, that efforts should be made to secure the participation of British India, Siam and Java.

Three More Records Broken

Aug. 7.

Two world records and one Olympic record were broken at today's swimming events at the Olympic Games.

In the men's 100 metres backstroke Kojac (America) was first,

doing the distance in 1 min. 9.3 sec.—a world record.

In the ladies' 200 metres breast-stroke Fraulein Schrader (Germany) took first place, her time being 3 min. 11.2 sec.—a world record.

In the men's 200 metres breast-stroke Tsuruta (Japan) was first in 2 min. 49.3 sec.—an Olympic record.

In the final of the sword fencing (individual) Gaudin (France) took first place, followed by Buchard (France) and Calmann (America).

In the cycling race to Scheveningen and back, a distance of 165 kilometres, the order of team performances was:—

- 1st Denmark: 15 hr. 9 min. 14 sec.
 - 2nd Britain: 15 hr. 14 min. 3 sec.
 - 3rd Italy: 15 hr. 32 min. 0 sec.
- The following was the order of individuals:—
- 1st Hansen (Denmark), 4 hr. 47 min. 15 sec.
 - 2nd Southall (Britain) 5 hr. 0 min. 17 sec.
 - 3rd. Grandi (Italy) 6 hr. 2 min. 5 sec.
 - 4th. Lauterwasser (Britain) 5 hr. 2 min. 57 sec.

I.A.A.F. Decisions

Aug. 7.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation, after a spirited discussion in regard to the retention of women's events at the Olympic Games, to-day decided by 16 votes to 6 to sanction the 100 metres flat, the 400 metres relay, the high jump, the discus and javelin throws, and the 80 metres hurdles, but by 14 votes to 8 rejected the 800 metres and 200 metres flat, the long jump and putting the shot.

The latter decisions were taken after a dramatic appeal made by the air-woman Lady Heath in favour of retention. The opposition to retention, led curiously by Canada, who had done so well in the women's events, was supported by Britain and Ireland.

Frau Dr. Bergmann, the examining physician of the Berlin women athletes, claimed from experience that women's competitive athletics were not injurious.

The Federation has recognized the following four new world records:—

The Americans' 1,600 metres relay time of 3 min. 14.8 sec.

Kuck's (America) putting the shot distance of 52-ft. and 11/16-in.

Weightman Smith's (South Africa) time in the 110 metres high hurdles of 14.2 sec., and

Yrjoela's (Finland) total of points, 8,053.29, gained in the decathlon.

The Federation decided that swinging and broken hurdles were to be considered as knocked down. It also decided that doping was illegal.

An Unpopular Decision

Aug. 8.

A strange ending took place to-day at an eliminating flyweight boxing bout in connexion with the Olympic Games.

The contestants were Sartos (Belgium) and Miller (United States). The latter, aged 16, lost the verdict, retired to his corner and burst into tears.

The large American contingent in the crowd was very incensed at the decision and booed and whistled.

It is understood that the Americans are protesting against the decision, which may even result in the withdrawal of all the American boxers.

American Boxing Team Not to be Withdrawn

Aug. 8.

The President of the United States Olympic Committee has refused the application of the boxing manager to withdraw the United States boxing team in consequence of the decision of the referee in the Miller-Sartos bout.

In the final of the 200 metres breast-stroke swimming at the Olympic Games to-day Tsuruta (Japan) was first, Rademacher (Germany) second and Ildesonso (Philippines) third. Tsuruta won by a yard and two yards separated second and third. The winner's time was 2 min. 48-4/5 sec.—an Olympic record.

In the water polo final Germany beat Hungary after an extension of time by 5 goals to 2. At half-time the score was 2 goals to nil in favour of Hungary.

In the final of the springboard diving Desjardins (America) took first place with 185.04 points, followed by Galitzen (America) with 174.06 points and Simaika (Egypt) with 172.46 points. Takaschima (Japan) was ninth with 139.78 points.—Reuter.

ANNUAL CRICKET MATCH

Lancastrians Defeat the Club in an Interesting Game

Cricket in extremes must have satisfied the good company attracted to the annual match between the S. C. C. and a team composed of Shanghai's Lancastrians in the Club's enclosure on Aug. 6, but, after all, there was very little in the game to enthuse over, apart from the fact that the Lancastrians won much more easily than the score suggests—the official verdict being 5 wickets—and that the sun returned from a long holiday to permit of the game being played under ideal conditions.

Mr. R. J. McNicholl, the acting President of the Shanghai Lancastrian Society, was the host at the tiffin party in the Club's pavilion—a particularly happy function with appropriate speeches by the host himself and Capt. Barrett, the President of the Cricket Club. A number of interpreters were on hand for the benefit of bewildered Southerners, but the "hot-potch" was voted "gradely." Full scores of the match:—

S. C. C.

O. G. Simpson, b. Rawsthorne	5
H. S. Atkinson, b. Leach	12
L. F. Stokes, c. F. A. M. Elliot, b. Leach	46
G. F. Gardner, c. Rawsthorne, b. Leach	6
G. A. Stewart, b. Rawsthorne	5
C. P. Shackleton, c. F. A. M. Elliot, b. O'Hara	6
A. W. Allison (Capt.), b. Leach	8
J. J. Hegarty, b. O'Hara	27
L. Goldman, c. Rawsthorne, b. O'Hara	2
G. S. Dunkley, not out	3
G. P. Douglas, c. b. O'Hara	0
B. 3; L-B 2	5
Total	122

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rawsthorne	14	4	26	2
F. B. Elliot	3	0	8	0
Leach	19	3	45	4
O'Hara	15.2	2	36	4
F. A. M. Elliot	0	2	0	0

Lancastrians

R. D. Bell, b. Allison	4
F. A. M. Elliot, c. Shackleton, b. Stokes	21
E. C. Baker, b. Allison	4
D. G. Gardner, c. Rawsthorne, b. Dr. W. E. O'Hara, c. Douglas, b. Allison	40
T. L. Rawsthorne, c. Douglas, b. Stokes	5
E. S. Jones, b. Allison	2
R. Grimshaw, c. b. Stokes	0
L. J. Goucher, b. Allison	0
L. P. Wood, b. Stokes	1
F. B. Elliot, not out	0
B. 13; L-B 5	18
Total	139

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Douglas	10	4	16	0
Allison	17	2	47	5
Stokes	12.2	1	49	5
Stewart	3	0	8	0

Umpires: Messrs. P. Carr and J. Cameron.

INTERPORT YACHT RACING

Possibility of Challenge to Hong-kong Being Accepted

The Shanghai Yacht Club, who hitherto, owing to political troubles, have been debarred from returning the hospitality of the Royal Hong-kong Yacht Club of two seasons ago, recently decided that it was possible to issue a challenge for a return series in Shanghai waters. A reply has been received from Hongkong, stating that the club is very interested and will be glad to receive further details. It is suggested, in order to give the Hongkong skippers a reasonable chance, without the Shanghai men having too much advantage of their knowledge of tides, etc., to hold a weekend meeting up-river, in one of the wider reaches, and to sail a series of races in the Byrre boats. Possibly, in order to give Hongkong an idea of local conditions, there may also be a race in the Harbour, but without counting it as a challenge race.

THE Siberian line is getting a bad name for pickpockets, says the "Japan Chronicle." It is stated that Sadanji lost Yen 2,000 which was stolen from one of his secretaries en route and he is not the only one. In their recent visit to Russia Mr. Kuhara, head of the Kuhara economic mission, had his purse removed, and Viscount Goto had a coat stolen. Sadanji, as the popular, has naturally suffered the largest loss.

HOME CRICKET

AMERICAN BASEBALL

Latest League Results

Good Bowling a Feature of Most of the Matches

London, Aug. 3.

At Harrogate, Yorkshire beat Northamptonshire by ten wickets. Yorkshire 287 and 12 for 0. Northants 125 (Robinson 5 for 52, Macaulay 5 for 58) and following on 172 (Rhodes 5 for 57).

At Portsmouth, Hampshire beat Essex by an innings and 87 runs. Hampshire 408 (Newman 102). Essex 120 (Boyes 5 for 38) and following on 201 (Boyes 5 for 93).

At Bristol, Gloucestershire beat Middlesex on the first innings. Gloucestershire 200 and 83 for 1. Middlesex 148 (Hammond 5 for 60).

At Nottingham, Nottingham beat Kent by nine wickets. Kent 118 (Larwood 4 for 28) and 267. Nottingham 239 for 8 declared and 158 for 1 (Gunn 100 not out).

At Chesterfield, Derbyshire beat Sussex on the first innings. Derbyshire 263. Sussex 163 (Bowley 104, Townsend 8 for 48) and following on 152 for 8 (Townsend 5 for 63).

At Worcester, Worcestershire beat Glamorgan on the first innings. Glamorgan 253 for 6 declared and 137 for 1. Worcestershire 372 for 9 declared (B. Quaife 136 not out).

At Bath the match between the West Indies and Somerset was drawn. The West Indies 130 and 230 for 9. Somerset 216.

Big Scoring

Aug. 7.

At Brighton, Middlesex beat Sussex on the first innings. Sussex 496 (Dupleinshji 125, Bowley 122, Tate 102). Middlesex 497 for 7 (Killick 140, Hendren 158).

At Canterbury, Kent beat Somerset by an innings and 14 runs. Kent 809 for 7 declared. Somerset 100 and 195 (Marriott 5 for 44). The match was for Woolley's benefit.

At Manchester the match between Lancashire and Yorkshire was drawn. Yorkshire 352 (Sutcliffe 126). Lancashire 244 for 3 (Watson 110).

At Worcester Essex beat Worcestershire on the first innings. Essex 440 (Russell 153, Root 6 for 104) and 250 for 5 declared. Worcestershire 354 and 97 for 9.

At Swansea the match between the West Indies and Glamorgan was drawn. The West Indies 327 (Nunes 127 not out) and 164 (Ryan 7 for 52). Glamorgan 256 (Small 5 for 62) and 100 for 3.

At the Oval Nottingham beat Surrey on the first innings. Surrey 268 (Hobbs 93) and 183 for 3 (Hobbs 85 not out). Nottingham 324 (Whysall 129).

At Birmingham Warwickshire beat Derbyshire on the first innings. Warwickshire 564 for 7 declared (Parsons 114, W. Quaife 115). Derbyshire 255 (Durnell 5 for 63) and following on 222 for 3.

At Bristol Gloucestershire beat Hampshire on the first innings. Gloucestershire 368 (Seabrook 107) and 207 for 6 declared. Hampshire 150 and 264 for 4 (Mead 117 not out).

At Northampton - Leicestershire beat Northants on the first innings. Northants 102 and 300. Leicestershire 286.—Reuter.

Councillors of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai have asked the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, through the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, to enter negotiations with members of the Consular Body for the suppression of greyhound racing in various parts of the Settlement.

The Chinese papers on Aug. 8 carried the following report:—A review of the sericultural industry in Shanghai and the neighbouring districts during the past year will show that it is facing a serious crisis and on the verge of decline, because it is giving way to the Japanese silk trade. This is due to the fact that, with the ever-increasing demands by silature workers for higher wages and better treatment, the price of Chinese silk naturally is much higher than the Japanese product. Local silk merchants are at a loss to know what should be done so they have sent a petition to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce appealing for financial aid and assistance in encouraging and protecting the Chinese industry.

New York, Aug. 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—JULY 28.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 7.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 12.
Chicago 2, Washington 4.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Cleveland 2, New York 6.
Cleveland 9, New York 4.
Chicago 5, Washington 8.
Chicago 2, Washington 4.
Detroit 7, Boston 1.
Detroit 8, Boston 7.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 13.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—JULY 29.
New York 1, Chicago 3.
New York 1, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 5, Cincinnati 6.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Cleveland 24, New York 6.
Detroit 2, Boston 6.
Chicago 3, Washington 8.
Chicago 5, Washington 1.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 8.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—JULY 30
New York 4, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 2, Cincinnati 1.
Boston 1, Pittsburgh 2.
Boston 5, Pittsburgh 6.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 7.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Cleveland 4, New York 2.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 6, Washington 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—JULY 31
New York 8, Chicago 7.
New York 4, Chicago 10.
Brooklyn 3, Cincinnati 2.
Boston 11, Pittsburgh 5.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 18.
Philadelphia 5, St. Louis 18.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Cleveland 9, New York 12.
Cleveland 7, Washington 5.
Detroit 2, Boston 2.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 8.

AMERICAN LEAGUE—AUGUST 1
St. Louis 1, New York 12.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 6.
Detroit 10, Washington 5.
Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Chicago 7, Boston 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—AUGUST 2
New York 7, Cincinnati 6.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 8.
Boston 1, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 18.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
St. Louis 4, New York 3.
Cleveland 0, Philadelphia 6.
Detroit 5, Washington 4.
Chicago 6, Boston 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE—AUGUST 3
New York 7, Cincinnati 5.
Brooklyn 5, Chicago 8.
Boston 1, St. Louis 5.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 14.

AMERICAN LEAGUE
St. Louis 8, New York 0.
Cleveland 9, Philadelphia 5.
Detroit 3, Washington 9.
Chicago 1, Boston 3.—Reuter.

THE Chinese Aviation Corps are expecting delivery in Shanghai this week of a number of 450 h.p. Portez "pursuit" aeroplanes, from France.

As part of a "clean-up" campaign, the Bureau of Public Health of Greater Shanghai is calling tenders for the removal of the numerous dirt heaps piled up in various parts of the native city.

LEADING Chinese merchants of the French Concession have asked the acting Chief of Police to suppress Hwo Wei and other lotteries, which have caused untold harm and suffering to the people.

THE General Students Union have telegraphed to Dr. Wang Ching-wei, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, urging him to return to China to attend the Fifth Plenary Congress.

Dr. Wang, who is at present in France, is understood, however, to have decided to remain away as he is no longer interested in politics.

TWO men, wearing Chung-shan costumes, were discovered distributing handbills of an inflammatory nature near the Yi Hwa Textile Factory in Pootung on Monday for the purpose of creating trouble and starting a strike among the workers.

The matter was reported to Labour Union and the police, who were notified, arrested the two propagandists.

THE Chinese papers state that the locust peril is now coupled with a still more serious one in that great masses of worms, which have bodies like hard nuts and small wings, have been found damaging the crops in the outlying districts. The Paoshan district officials are offering rewards of 1,600 cash for each catty of locust eggs found. Already, it is said, more than 300 catties have been brought in.

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

MR. HENRY LESTER'S WILL

Judge Sir Peter Grain, in H. M. Supreme Court, on Aug. 9, delivered judgment in connection with certain clauses of the will of the late Mr. Henry Lester, especially as relates to the Lester Scholarships and the Lester Institute. Mr. R. E. S. Gregson appeared for the Lester Trustees and Mr. A. G. Mossop, the Crown Advocate, for the Shanghai community.

Judge Grain said:—This is a summons taken out under Order 55, Rule 3 (g) of the Rules of the Supreme Court, England, for directions as to certain clauses in the will of Henry Lester, deceased. I will first deal with clause 14 of the will concerning the "Henry Lester Scholarships." Clause 14 is as follows:—"That the sum of Tls. 50,000 be appropriated to the foundation of six scholarships. The scholarships shall be called the Henry Lester Scholarships and by no other name and shall be awarded annually."

It is obvious that, if the scholarships are confined to six, each tenable for four years and two to be awarded every year, that a year will shortly arrive when, by reason of the scholarships being tenable for four years, there will be no scholarships vacant to be awarded. The only alternative is either to declare that there shall be six scholarships tenable for three years only (instead of four) at the yearly value of Tls. 600, or that there shall be eight scholarships tenable for four years at the yearly value of Tls. 450. A committee has been called together by the trustees to consider which proposition is most suited to educational conditions, and they have decided that eight scholarships of the value of Tls. 450 per annum are the most suitable. The Crown Advocate, on whom this summons was served, in order that all the questions arising on the summons might be fully argued on behalf of the trustees, and also the community of Shanghai, sees no objection to this course being followed and is prepared to accept the finding of the committee. As the general consensus of opinion appears that it would be for the greater benefit of the community that there should be eight scholarships of the value of Tls. 450 per annum, tenable for four years, I am prepared so to direct.

A Scientific Institute

The next question to determine is a far more difficult one. By clause 15 the will directs—"That all buildings on Kwang Road, Tientsin, and Ningpo Roads be pulled down and the site cleared and that there be erected on such part thereof as the Lester Trustees in their discretion think fit such building or buildings as may be advisable for the establishment of an institute for the study and instruction in the English language of medical science, surgery, civil engineering, architecture, and other useful and scientific knowledge." This is a plot of land behind Sincere & Co.'s shops which face the Nanking Road. Certain other plots of land in the neighbourhood are bequeathed as an endowment for the Institute. The question I am asked to determine is:—Whether the trustees may erect the institute on some site other than the site directed by the will and acquire the land necessary for such other site. The form of the institute appears to be left to the trustees, who also may establish "Lester Institutions" for any good and useful public purpose as the Lester Trustees shall think fit, but as a general guidance to the trustees it is stated that the institute or institutes should be for the instruction of "medical science, surgery, civil engineering, architecture and other useful and scientific knowledge."

The trustees formed advisory committees consisting of medical men, representatives of the Cathedral School for Boys, and representatives of Chinese education, general scientific knowledge, civil, electrical and mechanical engineering, and architecture. Professor Earle of Hongkong University also attended the committee as adviser to the trustees, and in the course he drew up a report at the request of the Lester Trustees,

outlining a scheme for an institute. The medical advisory committee, having Professor Earle's report before them, expressed a general approval of the scheme, but suggested that a site other than that stated in the will should be selected for the institute. They state that the "site is situated in a very crowded and noisy part of the city; it would be subject to vibration from heavy traffic constantly passing by; the atmosphere would be excessively smoky and dirty; there could be no dignified frontage to the building such as a memorial institute of this nature should possess." The evidence of the trustees is:—That they approve of the scheme, advice and recommendations of Professor Earle and the advisory committees and further that, in their opinion, the site is quite unsuited for the establishment of such an institute as is contemplated and directed by the will, and that it is to the best advantage of the institution concerned that another site should be found.

Mode and Substance

Against the suggestion of the trustees that the doctrine of "cy-pres" should be applied and that a site other than that directed by the will should be obtained, the Crown Advocate argues as follows:—That unless it can be shown that it is impossible to carry out the directions of the testator as expressed in the will, the Court has no power to vary the will, and he quotes 4 Halsbury, Sec. 348:—"Where the original foundation is capable of taking effect, the Court has no authority to vary it and to apply it in a manner which it conceives to be more beneficial to the public," and cites Attorney-General v. Boulton, 2 Vesey Reports from the judgment of Master of the Rolls:—"As to the doctrine of cy-pres as applied to charities, this sensible distinction has prevailed; the Court will not decree execution of a trust of a charity in a manner different from that intended except so far as they see that the intention cannot be executed literally, but another mode may be adopted consistent with his general intention so as to execute it, though not in mode, in substance. If the mode becomes by subsequent circumstances impossible, the general object is not to be defeated if it can be attained." In the case of the Astor-General v. Bishop of Oxford:—"The purpose was to build a church in the Parish of A, but the parish would not allow the church to be built in the parish." Lord Keyton held that it could not be built anywhere else and so the intention of the bequest failed. There is only a very meagre report of this case taken from the Registrar's Book, but I assume that the ground of the decision was that it was the intention of the testator to benefit that particular parish, but that, as the parishioners did not desire that a benefit conferred on the bequest failed.

Weir Hospital (1910) 2 Ch. D. 124.—The testator left two houses, "A" and "B"; that "A" was to be used as a dispensary, college hospital or convalescent home, etc., for the inhabitants of Stratham and that when a covenant on house "B" fell in, that was also to be used in conjunction with "A." The house "A" was used as directed, but when the house "B" became qualified it was desired to divert the funds of the bequest, which had accumulated to a considerable extent, to maintaining a hospital in another parish called the Bolingbroke Hospital. This was refused by the Court. The Court found that there was nothing to prevent the trust being carried out as directed by the bequest.

As Forwell, L. J., says:—"They are bound to apply the funds in named charities unless it is impracticable. A case for cy-pres application of trust funds cannot be manufactured, but must arise ex necessitate rei."

Covens Hardy, M.R.:—"There can be no question of cy-pres until it is clearly established that the direction of the testator cannot be carried into effect."

The Main Intention

Kennedy, L. J.:—"Cy-pres doctrines can properly be applied only where (and he quotes from the judgment of Sir George Jessel, M.R., in re Campden Charities 18 Cr. D.

323) it has become impossible to apply the property left by the founder in the exact way in which he has directed it to be applied and it can only be applied beneficially to similar purposes by different means."

Biscoe v. Jackson (1887) 35 Ch. D. 460.—A bequest to found soup kitchens and cottage hospital in Shoreditch. No land could be acquired there. In that case it was held by Kay, J., and after by the Court of Appeal, that the intention of the testator was to benefit the poor of the parish of Shoreditch, and that if a position in the parish of Shoreditch could not be found another spot which would confer the same benefit in the parish should be found.

Collins, L. J.:—"He intends not that it should be located in a particular place, though that would be the proper mode of giving effect to the particular directions, but that it is for the benefit of the parish, that is, the poor of Shoreditch."

Lindley, L. J.:—"What the testator was aiming at was to produce food and medical attendance for the poor of the parish."

The Crown Advocate in the case before me points out that in that case it was found impossible to place the building on the site directed, but that in this case it has not been shown that it is impossible to build an institute on the site selected. I will deal with this point presently. There are two other cases I desire to quote for the purpose of reference later.

Wilson in re Twentyman v. Simpson (1913) 1 Ch. D. 321.

Parker, J.:—"First of all, we have a class of cases where, in form, the gift is given for a particular charitable purpose, but it is possible, taking the will as a whole, to say that, notwithstanding the form of the gift, the paramount intention, according to the true construction of the will, is to give property in the first instance for a general charitable purpose though it is impossible to carry out the precise directions, on ordinary principles the gift for the general charitable purpose will remain and the Court, by virtue of its administrative jurisdiction, can direct a scheme as to how it is to be carried out."

The other case, Queen's School Chester (1910) 1 Ch. D. 796.—A school had been founded in 1877 "for the religious, liberal, and useful education of girls" under certain conditions. After a time, it was found that the school was carried on at a loss, and could not continue to be carried on unless the original scheme or condition of the bequest were altered, so as to render the school eligible for a grant from the Board of Education. In that case, Eve, J., made an order changing the conditions of the bequest, stating:—"Having regard that the primary object of the charity cannot be given effect to under the conditions of the bequest," and made the order "on the ground that the main object of the charity cannot be carried on under the existing constitution."

Suitability of Site

The Crown Advocate has very properly argued that the site mentioned in the will cannot be changed unless it is shown that it is impossible to build an institution such as is described on the site in question, and that, if the scheme for the institution at present selected is not suitable for the site, another scheme should be chosen.

I have quoted the various cases, in some of which the directions in the will were ordered to be adhered to and in some were not, for the purpose of showing that which appears to me to be the general trend of mind of the learned Judges in arriving at their decisions, and that is, that the guiding principle appears to be that the general or main intention of the testator should be carried out and supported if necessary by the application of cy-pres. This is shown by such phrases as the following, which I quote from the cases I have cited:—"Cannot be executed literally"; "may in substance by another mode"; "the general object is not to be defeated if it can be attained"; "impossible to apply in the exact way"; "and can only be applied beneficially by different means"; "cannot be executed literally"; "another mode may be adopted"; "consistent with his general object is not to be defeated; the intention of the testator was to benefit etc.; 'taking the will as a whole, the paramount intention was'; 'Impossible to carry out the precise direction,' 'main object of

the charity," and, in the Boulbee case:—"The intention of the testator was to benefit the poor of Shore-ditch," "he intends not that it should be located in a particular place, though that would be the proper mode of giving effect (to the will) but to benefit the parish," "what the testator was aiming at was to benefit the poor of the parish."

Now, all these statements show that the desire has been to carry out the general intentions of the bequest, and if it cannot be carried out literally, exactly, or in the exact place, or according to the precise directions, other means have been allowed in order that the main and paramount intention of the testator may survive and be given effect to.

Testator's Intention

The intention of the testator in this case is to found an Institution "of medical science, surgery, civil engineering, architecture and or other scientific knowledge" for the general benefit of the community of Shanghai. All those persons, who are mostly persons of expert knowledge, who have been associated with the drawing up of the scheme for the Institute, argue that the site named in the will is unsuitable, that the site is quite unsuitable for an institute carrying medical science and surgery and that the scheme of the institute which has been drawn up is the best that can be conceived.

In the latter part of clause 15 there is undoubtedly suggestion that the site directed under the will may not be a suitable one. The will states:—"And I direct that the several pieces or lots of land specifically mentioned by me in connection with these charitable objects of the Lester Trust shall not be sold unless it is unavoidable or unless in the opinion of the Lester Trustees it is necessary or clearly to the best advantage of the Institution concerned." This does give some discretion to the trustees, and emphasizes the fact that the main object of the bequest is that an Institution beneficial and advantageous to the community should be established. The committee who have considered this matter state that "it is clearly not to the best advantage of the Institute that it should be built on that site."

This has been a matter of some difficulty to decide, as in deciding to grant the application it may appear to be somewhat extending the exercise of the doctrine of *cy-pres*, but, in all the circumstances of this case, I am of opinion that I am justified in directing that the institute in question may be erected on a site other than that named in the will, and, further, that the trustees may defer the pulling down of buildings and clearing the site in question and may employ the revenues thereof for the purposes of endowment of the Henry Lester Institute or for the purpose of supplying funds for the purchase of some other suitable site for the proposed medical institute, which I consider may properly be called "the Henry Lester Institute," with the words of "Medical Research and Preventive Medicine" as a subsidiary title.

I am further asked to direct whether the trustees under clauses 15 and 16 of the will may erect on the site designated by the will as a site for the Lester School a technical institute in addition to the Lester School. The institute would be for the purpose of instruction in civil engineering, architecture and other scientific knowledge, and would form part of the Henry Lester Institute. According to the plans placed before me, there is plenty of room on the school site, which is bounded by Tongshan, Singicpang, Seward and Yuenfong Roads, for the building of the technical institute without interfering with the school buildings or the school playground, though there would be no remainder of the land for the purpose of a public recreation ground. Expert advice strongly recommends that the technical institute should be an adjunct to the school.

Surplus Income

The will gives the Trustees power to employ "any surplus income arising out of the residue or any capital of such residue remaining undisposed of in extending the scope and usefulness of the Henry Lester Institute and the Lester School and in establishing such Lester Institutions for any good and useful public purpose as the Lester Trustees shall think fit."

The erection of this technical institute also appears to me to come

under several heads in clause 15 above referred to, namely:—"Extending the scope of the Henry Lester Institute," "extending the scope and usefulness of the Lester School," and also under "establishing such Lester Institutions," etc. Therefore, I am prepared to direct that the Technical Institute may be built together with the Lester School on the school site designated in the will for the building of the Lester School.

Clause 16 of the will directs that the remainder of the land on the Seward and Yuenfong Roads site may be laid out as a public recreation ground. By the present scheme, as I have already said, there will be no land remaining after the buildings are erected and it appears that in any event the amount of the land remaining would be quite insignificant and quite unsuitable to a public recreation ground. Therefore, I consider that I ought to direct that the trustees be relieved from the necessity of setting aside any part of this land for the purpose of public recreation grounds.

Although in the summons before me I am not asked as to whether the site of the "Henry Lester Institute" stated in the will may be sold, nevertheless, in the course of the argument the point was raised and directions asked for. The first paragraph of clause 15 already referred to directs the trustees not to sell the land connected with "these charitable objects of the Lester Trust," "unless it is unavoidable, or it is necessary or clearly to the best advantage of the institution concerned." Consequently the discretion of the trustees depends on whether the sale is "unavoidable" or "for the best advantage of the Institution."

I have very little evidence before me upon which to decide whether it is unavoidable or for the best interest of the Institution. It may be more advantageous to keep the land as an extra endowment of the "Henry Lester Institute" or to use the income first for the purpose of another site and continue to use the income later as endowment. I am therefore, not prepared at the present moment to direct that the land may be sold.

TSANG YIN v. BENZ

In H. M. Supreme Court on Aug. 3 the case in which Tsang Yin brings a claim against Captain Ferdinand Victor Benz was continued before Judge Sir Peter Grain. Mr. W. Y. Char appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. G. Keen on behalf of the defendant. The defendant was previously master of the str. Haitan, a Chinese owned vessel registered in Canton. In October, 1927, the plaintiff claims, that Capt. Benz was informed that his services would be no longer required, and he was asked to make ready his accounts for settling with the ship's agents. The defendant, however, the plaintiff says, refused to leave the ship until forced to do so under an order of H. M. Supreme Court, when he handed over the ship on December 6. During this time the plaintiff alleges that he lost a very attractive offer to charter the vessel for two months, and he further had to pay the wages of the crew and portage bills due. In all he claimed that \$7,072 were due to him from the plaintiff.

At the last hearing evidence was given by Mr. Cheong Wing-po, manager of the Bank of Canton, and duly authorized agent of the plaintiff, and this closed the case for the plaintiff.

Capt. Benz was in the witness box when the case was adjourned on July 25 and on Aug. 3 he continued his evidence. Witness said previously that although he had received amounts from Mr. Cheong at various times he had not received the full amount, and that he had, therefore, claimed a maritime lien. On October 24, 1927, he received a letter from Mr. Moller telling him to move the ship to the Kaiian Wharf, which he did.

An Anxious Crew

The next day he called at Mr. Moller's office and went back to the ship. On the following day Capt. Gothormsen came on board with a letter from Mr. Cheong. Witness tried to go ashore with Capt. Gothormsen, but the crew would not allow him to do so as they had not received any wages. The following day again he saw Mr. Cheong and it was decided to leave the matter until Mr. Moller returned to Shanghai. Later he saw Mr. Moller who said he could fix matters with Mr.

Cheong, and would draw up bonds of administration. On October 31 witness signed these and went back to the ship. They were shown to him later when they had been signed by Cheong, and Moller as agent and arbitrator. However no agreement could be reached over the matter and witness went back to the boat.

Some discussion then followed as to the amount of coal in the ship at the time it was handed over, and then, cross-examined, witness said he might have mentioned to Gothormsen when he came on board that \$10,000 were still owing to him from the str. Haitan's agents. He said that in September he had advanced the crew \$2,000 and in October \$300. The crew's wages were paid finally by the agents some time in the middle of December.

Judge Sir Peter Grain then said that the case appeared to be in a hopeless muddle at the present time. One of the parties says money is owed and the other says not, and evidence is only given by the plaintiff and the defendant. The case was adjourned until a date not yet settled.

STIBBE v. STIBBE

In H. M. Supreme Court, on Aug. 7, Judge Sir Peter Grain made absolute the decree nisi in the case of Stibbe v. Stibbe.

GRACIE v. GRACIE

The decree nisi granted in the divorce action of Gracie v. Gracie was made absolute.

HUNG KEE v. ILHI

Judgment was given by Judge G. W. King for plaintiffs in the case of Hung Kee Rent Office v. Namshi Fazal Ilhi. Plaintiffs claimed \$270, nine months rent owing by defendant in respect of J. I. 23 Muirhead Road. This defendant admitted and judgment was given against him accordingly.

BRANDT & RODGERS v. EDULJEE

H. Eduljee, of the North China Coal Co., was defendant in an action before Judge King, in which Messrs. Brandt & Rodgers brought suit against him for \$79.50, rent for the months of July and August in respect of the first floor of 219 Szechuen Road, and entered a claim to receive possession of the premises. Mr. A. M. Preston, for plaintiffs, said that defendant had written on May 31 to plaintiffs, saying that, at the end of June, he was going to vacate the premises. Plaintiffs accordingly found a tenant to take over the lease but later another letter was received from defendant which said that, owing to unexpected reasons, he could not vacate. Mr. M. B. Brown (for the defence) submitted to judgment, which was given in favour of plaintiffs.

ELWIN v. McEUEEN

Mrs. K. R. McEueen appeared on a judgment summons in connection with an action brought by Miss R. M. Elwin for Tls. 465 and \$421.25. The case involved a five-year old debt and judgment was given against defendant in June, last year. Yesterday, defendant admitted the claim but said she had no money. She was more or less destitute and her brother-in-law was sending her £10 a month. She had \$2,000 in a promissory note on a piece of land in Point Road which her mother had lent. The *tipu* refused to stamp the *faungan*, because he wanted too much. Defendant was therefore taking action in the Provisional Court. The matter was adjourned *sine die* with leave to apply.

H. M. POLICE COURT

STRANGE STABBING CASE

Haman Singh, a Sikh watchman in the employ of the Whangpoo Wharf Co., was charged in H. M. Police Court on August 9, before the Magistrate, Mr. I. T. Morris, with having wounded a com-patriot, Moan Singh, by stabbing him with a knife at the Whangpoo Wharf, at 10.30 p.m. on July 25.

Evidence of arrest having been given at the last hearing, two witnesses for the prosecution were called

on Aug. 9 but they failed to say anything incriminating against accused: they said they were all drunk at the time and they did not know who did the stabbing.

Complainant said that he had been stabbed on the night of July 25. He did not know how the trouble started or who started it, nor did he know who had stabbed him. "I was drunk at the time," said complainant, "so I did not know who stabbed me."

In cross-examination by Mr. A. Covey, defending, complainant said that he had been eight years in Shanghai and accused was here when he landed. He became a close friend of accused and knew that accused would not injure a hair of his. Accused had never given him any trouble and witness had never seen accused with the knife (produced) before. On the night in question, the whole company of those present were drunk and witness himself was "much drunk." He did not know if he was more drunk than accused but he was very drunk.

After adjourning for 15 minutes, the Magistrate dismissed the charge.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

NEW ENGINEERING v. CHINA FINANCE CORPN.

This is an action to recover the sum of Tls. 4,200 being the cost of repairs and additions to the motorboat Mayflower in January, 1927. Repeated demands for payment had been made but without avail. Mr. J. E. Badeley represented the plaintiff company and Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for the defendant corporation.

Counsel for the defence asked that the bill of particulars be withdrawn and 20 days granted in which to make a settlement out of Court. He thought that a settlement could be easily effected. His Honour granted the motion.

LEE ZIANG-ZUN v. F. M. JABRA, ET AL.

The defendants are alleged to be carrying on a business under the style of F. M. Jabra & Bros. The plaintiff's claim is for Tls. 7,879.49 for goods and merchandise supplied and for monies advanced to the defendant company together with interest and costs. Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. C. Franklin for the defendants. On the motion of counsel for the plaintiff, his Honour set the hearing for September 18.

WAH SUNG v. KELLY

At the United States Court for China, before Commissioner A. Krisel, on Aug. 4, the action of Wah Sung and Company, a Chinese contractor and plumber, against the Shanghai Automobile Club, Mr. Paul W. Kelly, proprietor, was heard once more.

The claim was for materials supplied and work done, as per estimate and contract, in connection with certain sanitary fittings and installations amounting of Tls. 568, and for extra accessories supplied to the extent of Tls. 60.

Mr. Kelly stated that certain of the materials had been supplied by himself, on the understanding that he would receive credit for this when the job was completed and he had to make the payment. Besides, he had already paid Tls. 230 on account, and had left the remainder unpaid because the work had not been examined by the French Municipal Council, yet, and only about seventy per cent. of it had been completed within contract time, the rest was done later, but the delay had caused him a great deal of inconvenience and trouble.

The contractor admitted that some of the materials had been supplied by Mr. Kelly, and he was prepared to give him credit for same, but not at Mr. Kelly's estimate, which was much higher than his. He denied that the work had to be completed within a stipulated time, or had to be passed by the French Municipality. He had received Tls. 230 on account.

Judgment was given in favour of the plaintiff on the following basis: Tls. 628, less Tls. 230 already received, and less Tls. 173.50 for materials supplied by Mr. Kelly

at his own figures, leaving a balance due to the plaintiff of Tls. 224.50. As only about 70 per cent. of the work was finished on time, calculating on that basis, the plaintiff is to receive Tls. 157.15 more, as well as the costs of this case.

SUIT AGAINST FORD HIRE SERVICE

In the U. S. Court for China on Aug. 6 Roman Stachniak was the plaintiff in action against the Ford Hire Service. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. H. D. Rodger and the defendant by Mr. C. Franklin. The claim is for G.\$20,000 being damages alleged to have been sustained as a result of an accident caused through the negligence of the servants of the Ford Hire Service. The plaintiff complains of mental injuries.

Counsel for the plaintiff said that his client ought to be in a sanatorium. He was in a very bad state and had been unable to work since the accident, which occurred on January 30. The injured man had been in St. Marie's hospital for four months and was now detained in St. Paulin hospital. Counsel thought it likely that plaintiff would never again be able to earn his own living.

In reply, counsel for the defendant company asked that reasonable time be allotted to his clients and their doctors to keep the injured man under observation. The action had only been filed last month. It was true that defendants had received a copy of a report by Dr. Mertens, under whose care the plaintiff at present was, but it was necessary that a report should be made by the defendants' doctor as well. His Honour set the hearing for September 11.

TIENTSIN LAND DISPUTE

A motion in connection with a Tientsin case was heard by his Honour Judge Purdy in the U. S. Court for China on Aug. 6. The plaintiff in the action is S. B. Talati and the defendant T. L. Miller, both of Tientsin. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. N. F. Allman for the defendant.

The case is in connection with the mortgage of property in Tientsin of which the plaintiff was the mortgagee and of which the defendant held the legal title and one Admiral Loo was also interested. The land was mortgaged for \$31,000 and when payment became due, the plaintiff acquired the property by foreclosing the mortgage.

The case is somewhat involved and it appears that in 1927, Mr. Miller leased the land to the U. S. Government for billeting the U. S. Marines. The contract was for one year with option of renewal. The option was exercised and at the present moment, the U. S. Government is in possession. The plaintiff, therefore, asks that the lease held by the U. S. Government be declared null and void and that Mr. Miller be ordered by the Court to return the property to the plaintiff.

The defendant claims that Mr. Talati was cognizant of the fact that the land was leased to the U. S. Government and had in fact received rental. He further claims that the lease is valid and cannot be declared void as it was made when Mr. Miller still had legal title to the land. Moreover, the only recourse which the plaintiff can possibly have, if any, is to sue Mr. Miller for damages but no action can be taken in respect of the property neither can the U. S. Government be ordered to vacate property of which they are the legal tenants.

His Honour dismissed the application of the plaintiff on the grounds that the plaintiff as mortgagee had received the rent for the property during the whole period of occupation and had only actually acquired the land after the lease had been made.

U. S. v. ELROD

In the U. S. Court for China on Aug. 9, before his Honour Judge Milton D. Purdy, Clifford C. Elrod again appeared charged by the United States Government with assault with intent to kill his wife, Mrs. Eulalie Elrod, at 360 Avenue Joffre on the morning of July 3.

Mr. J. B. Davies, Acting U. S. District Attorney, appeared for the Government and Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared on behalf of the accused.

When the Court sat, Mrs. Elrod, the only remaining witness for the prosecution, was not in Court and Mr. Davies asked that the case be adjourned. Mrs. Elrod had promised to attend Court and give evidence and counsel had just telephoned to Mrs. Elrod's house but was informed that she was not at home. He thought perhaps she did not intend to come to Court.

His Honour ruled that the case be proceeded with and, if Mrs. Elrod should arrive, she could then give evidence.

The defence therefore proceeded with its case and Mr. Schuhl called Mr. W. A. Dunn, who stated that he was a Revenue collector in the employ of the S. M. C. He had worked with the accused and until May, 1925, had always found him a very jovial and cheery companion. During the May 30 trouble, accused had been attacked by a mob on Honan Road and had received severe injuries to his head. Since then he had not been himself, being very nervous, and this condition had been more pronounced during the past three months. In fact, he did not think Mr. Elrod was normal.

The District Attorney cross-examined witness at length but witness maintained that accused was at times not responsible for his acts and did not know what he was doing.

Mrs. Elrod in the Box

Mrs. Elrod had entered the Court during the cross-examination of the last witness and now gave evidence.

She said that she was married to the accused in 1917 at Tientsin and came to Shanghai in 1920 and had lived for the past eight years at 360 Avenue Joffre.

In reply to the District Attorney, witness said that on the morning of July 3, accused got up at about 7 o'clock and offered to cook her breakfast as she was not well. He went out at about 8 o'clock to the dentist.

Witness went on to say that accused on his return telephoned to a lady and said that he could not come toiffin but would see her later. Witness said that she had asked the lady's husband to tell her husband not to go to his house any more as she did not like the lady. After her husband had used the telephone he returned and she (the witness) told him that he should not go to the lady's house and that the latter was always causing trouble between them. (Here the witness broke down and had to be given a glass of water before she could proceed). The nature of the conversation between witness and her husband was not a quarrel but rather a pleading on her part. She begged him to leave the lady alone. Witness went on to say that her husband then went into the bedroom and she remained at a table sewing. Mrs. Roux was present in the room with witness. Before entering the bedroom, Mr. Elrod had approached witness as though to strike her but did not. Mr. Elrod at this time looked very ill and white.

Story of the Shooting

What did he do when he came out of the bedroom?—He came into the dining room and sat down in his usual chair and started to clean his revolver which he had brought from the bedroom, turning it this way and that, and I took no particular notice of him, as I was doing my sewing. Then suddenly, there was a "Bang!" and a shot went through me. I said "I am shot." Mr. Elrod was very surprised and said "No!" I would not let him come near me and I waved him back as he approached. When he saw I was really hurt—I began to feel dizzy and to sink down on my chair—he ran to the bedroom and got a towel. I did not know what to do and would not let him come near me. Mrs. Roux does not speak English and she called West 189 and got a car. When the car came Mr. Roux and I went to the hospital but on the way stopped at the Avenue Joffre police station and informed them that my husband had a revolver and had just shot me. I told them they should go to my home and I went on to the hospital.

Here witness burst into tears and said she did not think her husband intended to shoot her or kill her. "He is a marksman and I have his medals from the army. He is one of the best shots in the Shanghai Special police. It was altogether an

accident. He could have shot me properly if he had wanted to. I say that he did not intend to shoot me. He is a good husband and a good father to his child." The witness made the above remarks between sobs and was at times inaudible.

Counsel then produced the pistol and asked witness to identify it. She said she was not sure that it was the pistol he had shot her with but she had the bullet in her purse.

Alleged Change of Story

At this stage, the witness again became very agitated and said on a previous occasion she had charged her husband with using obscene language before their child. On July 3, he might have had a drink but was not drunk. The District Attorney then questioned the witness at length in regard to her statements to him and asked why the witness had told an entirely different story at interviews in the presence of Mr. Porter, the U. S. Marshal. Witness replied that she did not think she had changed her story. She was very ill at the previous interviews at the hospital and was under the influence of drugs. She, therefore, could not remember exactly what she told the District Attorney. Pressed on this point, witness broke down and wept copiously.

His Honour here remarked that Mrs. Elrod was the District Attorney's own witness and if he was surprised at the story now told by her, he should inform the Court and ask permission to cross-examine.

The District Attorney then said that on July 3 he had seen Mrs. Elrod in the presence of Mr. Porter and she had said that for years she had had quarrels with her husband and that fighting had occurred. On one occasion, so she had told him, the prisoner had given her a gun and told her to shoot herself. She had put the gun to her chest and pulled the trigger but found that the pistol was not loaded. Counsel then described the events of July 3, as told him on that day by Mrs. Elrod. Her husband had left the house at 3.30 a.m. to go to the dentist. He returned about 10 a.m. and had a telephonic conversation with a woman. Mrs. Elrod became angry and a quarrel took place. Mr. Elrod then went into an adjoining room, procured his revolver, came back and sat at a table opposite Mrs. Elrod. He used obscene language and said he was going to kill her. He fired and the bullet entered the upper part of her left arm. Elrod had then made a pretence of calling for an ambulance.

Accident Theory Ridiculed

His Honour:—Has she told a different story since?

Counsel:—She repeated the story to me on another occasion about a week after the shooting.

Counsel went on to say that Mrs. Elrod had said on that occasion it was absolutely untrue that Elrod was cleaning his gun and that it went off accidentally. She ridiculed that suggestion. Counsel asked that Court to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Schuhl made a motion to have the District Attorney's statement struck out which his Honour denied.

The District Attorney, on the instructions of his Honour, proceeded to cross-examine Mrs. Elrod. Counsel then went over her story told on July 3, and on the next occasion, and asked was it not true that she had told him that Elrod was going to kill her. The witness refused to give direct answers but made rambling replies, whereupon his Honour told her she must answer the question "yes" or "no". Witness again broke down and said "she did not remember." She was very ill and upset at the time.

"What I want to know is, why you have changed your story?" repeated the District Attorney.

Witness:—I don't think I have changed my story.

Witness went on to say that her husband never drank during the day but occasionally had a drink after office hours. He was not drunk on the day in question but looked very sick.

Counsel:—Would you be surprised to learn that when he was brought to this Court he showed signs of intoxication?—I don't know.

This ended the District Attorney's examination.

Defendant a Good Husband

In answer to Mr. Schuhl, witness said she was married to the prisoner

in 1917 at Tientsin. She came to Shanghai in 1920. He formerly was in the R. A. M. C. and after holding other positions, joined the Revenue department of the S. M. C. in 1921. He was a good husband and handed over his salary cheque to her each month and she paid it into the bank. In 1925—during the May 30 trouble—her husband had been "beaten up" by a mob of coolies and sustained very serious injuries to his head. Since then he had always been sick and not himself. She looked upon him as an invalid and treated him accordingly.

She described several instances when her husband appeared to be wandering. On one occasion she had found him walking aimlessly on Thibet Road and he had told her he was going home although at the time she saw him he was proceeding in an opposite direction. On another occasion he had broken down and wept, saying that he had lost his way in a tram. She advised him to see a doctor and take a holiday. His nerves were very bad.

Before the May 30 incident when her husband was seriously assaulted, his hair was brown. Subsequently it grew grey and he lost weight and was an entirely different man, so much so that she "treated him like a big son" and "not like a husband." He would repeat things three and four times and then forget that he had said anything at all. On July 3, "he had a funny look in his eyes—a glassy eye."

Mr. Schuhl:—Do you think he shot you on purpose?

Witness hesitated and said "Why should he shoot me? I don't think he would shoot me. If he wanted to shoot me how could he shoot me in the arm? He is the best shot in the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. Yes, and in the Army too."

Not in his Right Mind

Mr. Schuhl:—Please answer the question. Do you think he was in his right mind when he shot you?

Witness hesitatingly said that she thought he was not in right mind but in the same condition as he was when she met him on Thibet Road.

Witness went on to say that she had discussed with Mr. Elrod the possibilities of going to America and buying a small farm as she thought her husband was a very sick man. She herself was also very nervous. She loved her husband and thought he loved her. When the shooting occurred she said to him "You have shot me, look you have shot me. He had replied "I never touched you." Later when he saw the wound he fetched a towel but she waved him away.

The District Attorney then re-examined the witness and tried to recall to her mind the interviews which he had had with her. He asked: "Do you remember me telling you that Mr. Schuhl was going to try and prove that Mr. Elrod is insane and that you said that you did not want that as he was as sane as you are?" Witness did not remember.

Counsel:—Do you remember saying to me two days ago in the Marshal's office "Don't let Mr. Schuhl send him to a lunatic asylum?" There was no reply to this question.

Counsel:—You have had an interview with Mr. Schuhl?

Mr. Schuhl:—Witness asked if she could speak to me and I told her that I could only see her in the presence of Mr. Davies, the District Attorney. Later she came with Major Holcomb.

Mr. T. R. Porter, U. S. Marshal, was called and said Elrod was brought to the Court on July 3, by two French policemen. He asked them if they wanted to prefer a charge and they replied "No." He therefore let Elrod go and communicated with the District Attorney. Later Mr. Van Buskirk and witness went to Elrod's house and arrested him. It was witness' opinion that Elrod had been drinking.

Prosecution Closed

A further question by the District Attorney on the question on whether the prisoner was drunk was disallowed by his Honour who remarked: "After he shot his wife, he went home and got drunk. That has nothing to do with his condition at the time when he fired the shot."

The District Attorney questioned witness as to the condition of Mrs. Elrod at the interviews but his

Honour again overruled the questions with the remark to counsel that "you cannot impeach your own witness."

This closed the case for the Government.

A. J. Griffin, S. M. C. Revenue collector, said that he had known prisoner since the latter part of 1921. After the May 30 incident, witness had noticed a very marked change in prisoner. Before that time he was cheerful and a good companion but since he was miserable and irritable. He did not want to talk and his whole manner was different. Witness had lived with the Elrods for seven months in 1925 as a boarder. He had never seen the prisoner intoxicated. He had thought for some time that Elrod's mental condition was not right. He had also aged considerably since 1925.

In reply to Mr. Schuhl, witness said that if he had ever detected Mr. Elrod under the influence of drink, he would not have come to the Court to give evidence.

Medical Evidence for Defence

Dr. Bary said that he was of opinion that while accused was sane, he was suffering from a twilight state on July 3—a sort of epileptic condition. Besides that he suffered from brain invalidity both due to the wounds he sustained in May 1925.

Dr. H. Cowper Patrick said that he agreed with Dr. Bary that accused was suffering from an epileptic state. He thought that on July 3 accused was undergoing process of nervous degeneration. Dr. Renner agreed with the opinions expressed by the two preceding witnesses.

The accused described the injuries he received on May 30. He went to the assistance of a regular policeman in Honan Road who was surrounded by a mob. In the scuffle which ensued, accused was rendered unconscious by blows on the head and subsequently was rescued by a Chinese detective. Since that time he had had mental lapses with frequent losses of memory.

Referring to the July 3 incident, accused recited the events of the early morning but said that he had no recollection of what occurred after he entered the bedroom. He certainly did not recollect the shooting but had a faint recollection of his wife screaming. The last thing he remembered was a sort of an idea that he should oil his gun. His mind was absolutely blank from that time on. He had no drink on the morning in question but drank a half a glass of brandy during the afternoon to steady his nerves.

In cross-examination, counsel questioned accused at length as to what he actually remembered and remarked that it was extraordinary that accused could remember some things very clearly and yet his mind was a perfect blank concerning the shooting. Accused denied that he gave his wife a gun and told her to shoot herself. His Honour questioned accused at some length regarding his relations with the lady mentioned by complainant and accused said there was nothing wrong and her husband was quite prepared to allow the families to continue their friendship. While in gaol he had no lapse but had suffered from bad nightmares.

Mr. Porter, recalled, said that at the time of arrest, accused seemed normal but showed signs of intoxication.

Counsel briefly addressed the Court, calling attention to the essential passages in the evidence and quoting the law and reported cases.

Found Guilty

His Honour in summing up said that there were only three persons present on July 3. One was Mrs. Roux who gave her evidence at the last hearing a perfectly straightforward manner. Mrs. Elrod's change of front was no doubt due to her having considered the family and her husband and now she said the affair was an accident. There could also be no doubt that there had been a quarrel over another woman. Elrod said he knew nothing about the shooting—temporarily insane in fact or undergoing a "twilight period" as Dr. Bary expressed it. They had heard a long dissertation from Mr. Bary. He (the judge) was not much im-

pressed with Dr. Bary's evidence but he was much impressed with the evidence given by Dr. Patrick. What he (the judge) had to consider was whether Elrod on that morning had such a lapse of memory that he had to get out a revolver and shoot his wife. "Why didn't he shoot himself or fire a shot in the air? It was one chance in ten thousand that a lapse of memory could cause such an affair. No. There was trouble over a woman," continued his Honour. The accused stood charged with a very serious offence which might easily have been murder.

In concluding, his Honour said that he could not but come to a conclusion that accused's mind was not a blank when he committed the act. He might have been mentally agitated but his mind was not a blank. "I feel that I must find the defendant guilty but I shall defer sentence. I want to consider the matter further," concluded his Honour.

PROVISIONAL COURT

SUIT AS SEQUEL TO A COLLISION

An action for \$42,905.10 damages was brought by the Sai Shing Steamship Company against Messrs. Melchers & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd, in the Provisional Court before Judge Kao, on August 3. There is also a counter-claim of Tls. 10,543.58.

Mr. Jas. Wu appeared for the Sai Shing S. Co., and Dr. F. Wilhelm for the North German Lloyd. The actions arise out of a collision between the str. Hai Shing and the North German Lloyd str. Komaline Bright, outside Woosung on January 19.

Chow Mein-ding, manager of the Sai Shing S. Co., said that the Sai Shing, which was anchored at No. 2 buoy off Woosung and which was loaded with 65 piculs of fish, lifted anchor at about 7 a.m. on January 19, and while turning round to make for Shanghai was rammed amidships by the Komaline Bright. Witness contended that defendant's vessel was travelling at a high speed despite the fact that it was high tide and that it was a misty morning. The Sai Shing had to be beached and the cost of salvaging, etc. amounted to Tls. 21,871.75. Further sums of Tls. 520 and Tls. 8,000, respectively, were claimed for loss of fish and as damages for the loss incurred through the vessel being tied up from January 19 to March 6.

The defendant's answer, filed by Dr. Wilhelm, states that the accident was due to the negligence of those in charge of the Sai Shing. It claims that the weather was not misty, that the Komaline Bright was not travelling at an excessive speed, but that the Sai Shing attempted to cross the bows of the German vessel from a very short distance. The action of those in charge of the Chinese ship gave no chance to the captain of the Komaline Bright to avoid a collision, although the ship was put full speed astern. The defendant's answer further states that the visibility on the morning of the collision was two miles and that the Komaline Bright had blown her whistle within a half mile of the Chinese vessel. After the collision, the Komaline Bright assisted in the beaching of the Sai Shing, thus avoiding a total loss. Temporary repairs were effected at Shanghai to the Komaline Bright and on the return of the ship to Bremen repairs and demurrage fees cost the company Tls. 10,543.58.

Dr. Wilhelm asked the Court to permit a maritime court in Bremen or Hamburg to take the evidence of the captain and crew of the Komaline Bright, but Judge Kao said that such a procedure would not allow the counsel for the plaintiff the privilege of cross-examination. He would, therefore, order an adjournment until such time as the captain of the Komaline Bright could appear in Court.

CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Further evidence was heard in the case in which a Chinese constable is charged with manslaughter.

ter. The constable, who was on duty in the West Hongkew district on July 2, held up a number of men for search, following which a struggle took place, deceased falling down dead as a result.

A revenue collector in Chapei gave evidence to the effect that the constable attacked the deceased, knocking him down and kicking him several times in the abdomen. Witness said that the attack was evidently caused as a result of deceased's sarcastic remarks to the constable.

Medical evidence tendered by Dr. Webb, Municipal Police doctor, stated that the deceased had an enlarged heart and that he had not died from his injuries. Possibly the shock of the fall to the ground affected the deceased's heart fatally.

The Police authorities had not taken any action in the matter as the constable acted within his rights when he struck the deceased, who attacked while being searched. The constable would have been justified in using his pistol.

A remand was ordered, bail being increased to \$300 shop security.

HEIDEOUS TALE OF TRAFFICKING

In the Provisional Court on Aug. 4, before Judge Wong, two male and one female Chinese were charged with trafficking in young girls. Four little girls whose ages ranged from seven to 14 years and one single woman of 26 years of age were the complainants. The accused are Hoo Ying-ching and Koo Woo-sz, the latter a woman, were arrested at 269 North Szechuen Road and Sing Ching-ying, the second male accused, at 1210 Woon-sung Road, on July 20.

The four complainants' names are Lien Ah-pan (26), Ah Pau (13), Tsang Ah-long (14) and Nyeoh Sung (7).

The 13 year old girl is alleged to have been abducted from her home in Yangchow and was subsequently offered for sale in Shanghai for \$60. No offer could be obtained and as she had been kept since June last year, her captors were put to considerable expense in maintaining her. The woman was formerly employed as an amah in Shanghai until July 17, when one of the accused decoyed her away on a promise of marriage. She also was put on the market at \$60. The other little girls were kidnapped by various means and imprisoned in an upstairs room in a house in the Settlement. Inquiries made by the police as a result of information received showed that the little girls were about to be shipped to Dairen and sold and subsequent investigation resulted in the arrest of the accused. The female prisoner denied any knowledge of kidnapping and said that the seven-year-old girl was her daughter. The case was remanded.

CRIPPLED ROBBER SET AT LIBERTY

A merciful Court gave Lee Tuh-yuen, ex-shopkeeper and alleged, confessed armed robber, his liberty on Aug. 4. The prisoner appeared before the Provisional Court crippled for life and just out of hospital. The police asked for his release and stated that on June 11, the prisoner had been arrested on a charge of armed robbery and unlawful possession of arms. Whilst being brought to the West Hongkew Station he had attempted to snatch the constable's pistol and did manage to break away. The C.P.C. fired two shots, one of which struck the fleeing man in the spine and he dropped paralyzed for life, and in fact hovered between life and death for many days. As a result of information obtained from the man whilst in hospital, arrest was effected of the prisoner's half-brother, but the latter was released after searching inquiries. This man stated to the Court that he was prepared to take the prisoner back to his home at Kompo and the Court accordingly discharged the latter.

STIFF SENTENCE ON CHAUFFEUR

A bus driver employed by the China General Omnibus Co. was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Provisional Court on

Aug. 4. The evidence showed that the prisoner was driving a special bus from the greyhound races on July 31, and omitting the customary stop at the junction of Nanking Road and the Bund ran into a ricksha in which was one Ling Zung, a member of the crew of the Dollar str. President Madison, who was thrown out and the bus passed over his legs. The ricksha coolie escaped with a little injury but the passenger died in hospital on August 1. Mr. Meinhardt, Senior Consul's Deputy, expressed an opinion that the sentence seemed excessive as there was some evidence that the driver tried to avoid the accident.

FIREMAN CHARGED WITH ASSAULT

The Rendition Agreement and the right of the Senior Consul's Deputy to sit in a case wherein Chinese only are parties to a suit was again discussed in the Provisional Court on August 7 when a Chinese fireman, attached to the Shanghai Municipal Fire Brigade was charged before Judge Hsiung and Mr. S. L. Burdett, British Vice-Consul and Senior Consul's Deputy, with having assaulted and injured Wong Kien-haung on July 24.

Mr. J. E. Badeley represented the accused, and Mr. Wong Kyi-van appeared for the complainant.

Mr. Wong said that in this case both the complainant and accused were Chinese and, therefore, it was not a case in which a Deputy should sit.

Mr. Badeley:—The accused is employed in the Municipal Fire Brigade and, therefore, Municipal interests are involved.

Mr. Wong:—The assault is not connected with the duties of the accused.

Mr. Badeley:—The accused was at a fire at the time, and so was in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Burdett:—This is a case effecting the Rendition Agreement and not a point of law.

Judge Hsiung:—The question is whether the assault took place during the performance of accused's duty or not.

Mr. Wong:—The assault took place on the roadway and not in the fire area.

After making this statement, Mr. Wong said he was willing to go on with the case.

At this juncture, Judge Hsiung said that, as he had many criminal cases to hear, he would adjourn the case till next Saturday.

COURT'S PRAISE OF POLICE OFFICER

"The Police are to be congratulated on bringing down this desperado who, on a previous occasion, had shot already at the Police officers whilst being pursued by them. The Court wishes to bring the brave behaviour of the Police officers to the attention of the Shanghai Municipal Council and recommends them for a suitable reward from the Crime Suppression Fund."

The above high tribute was paid to Det.-Insp. Hunter and detectives from Central Police Station at the conclusion of an inquest on August 7 upon a Chinese who was shot dead whilst resisting arrest at 27 Ching Yih Li alleyway, off Rue Amiral Bayle, at 7 p.m. on August 4. Judge Koh was on the Bench and Mr. Van den Berg was the Senior Consul's Deputy.

Det.-Insp. Hunter testified that, at 3.30 p.m. on August 4, a party of detectives raided a bath-house, No. 189 Canton Road, and arrested six persons. One of the arrested men gave information and another raid was made in the Chinese City at 25 Ling Hing Road, West Gate. At this place three more men were arrested and a pistol, seven rounds of ammunition, three holsters, and a pair of handcuffs were seized. One man escaped from this house, chased by three detectives and some City detectives, but he was lost in the network of alleyways. This man fired nine shots at the Police. At seven o'clock the Police went to Rue Amiral Bayle, where they again found the deceased, who had fired at them in the City. The Police entered by the back door.

Bare hands against Pistol

A Chinese detective and a prisoner went in first and were met by a fusillade of shots. A Chinese detective fired six shots, but was

wounded in the arm by the robber. Witness then told the detective to retire, and he took up a position in the kitchen and when the deceased fired, witness fired two shots. However, at this stage, witness' pistol jammed, so he then jumped on to the robber and tried to disarm him. Just then a Chinese detective came up and fired two shots and killed the robber. A pistol with five rounds of ammunition in the magazine was found in deceased's possession. He had been identified by one of the accused and by his private ricksha coolie as the leader of this gang of robbers.

One of the arrested men said that deceased was an ex-detective in the City Police.

A verdict was returned that deceased died from gunshot wounds inflicted by the Police whilst he was resisting arrest.

ALLEGED PASSPORT FRAUD

It is a well-known fact that of all the Chinese people the Cantonese have been the empire builders of the China beyond the seas. The Chinese to-day in foreign lands—in America, in Australia, in Malaya, in South Africa, and in the South Seas—are the descendants of those adventurers of the 'seventies and 'eighties who left the province of Kuangtung for the eldorados across the oceans where gold was to be picked up merely for hard labour.

The urge and spirit of those pioneers still lives to-day in the Cantonese, if we are to judge from incidents which were related in the Provisional Court on August 8, when a Cantonese, describing himself as a caterer, appeared on a charge of defrauding four of his fellow-countrymen of \$3,800.

Woo, the caterer, knew his marks, for he approached the merchant complainants and told them that, as an immigration official, he could secure them entry into the United States by arranging for the necessary passports at Shanghai and that the cost of such a service would amount to \$1,000 each. Three of the complainants handed over the sum asked but the fourth could only afford the sum of \$800, which amount Woo accepted.

The complainants were informed by Woo that it would probably take a month to secure the necessary documents, and that everything would be all right; if he could not carry out his agreement he would refund the money. Woo said he would hand them their passports when they came to Shanghai en route at the end of the month.

The next chapter in the adventures of the four merchants occurred at Shanghai when they visited the address given by the bogus immigration official to find that he was not known there. Realizing that they had been duped by their compatriot, a council of war was held and it was decided that the only course of action left was to combine and form themselves into an amateur detective squad. Knowing their man, and with the added knowledge that he would be enjoying himself on the fruits of his labours, and their own credulity, they set out on their hunt. Success crowned their efforts for, a couple of days ago, he was seen in North Szechuen Road and arrested.

To permit the Police to make further inquiries, a remand was ordered, bail being allowed in the sum of \$5,000, shop security.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND

The widow of a cigarette factory employee is being detained by the Police and a charge of aiding and abetting in the murder of her husband, who was stabbed to death on July 27 while having his meal, will probably be brought by the Police against her.

Her failure to give all the information possible at the inquest and the reports of neighbours as to the frequent visits of an alleged lover, led the Police to make inquiries. This man, who was discharged from the cigarette factory, is believed to have committed the crime.

The case was remanded to permit of further investigations by the Police.

CHINESE-AMERICAN BANK v. LURY BROS.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce were complainants in an

action against Lury Bros., 12 The Bund, for Yen 20,000 and Tls. 200, counsel's fees, and interest at the rate of 10 per cent. from July 7, 1927.

According to evidence submitted it appeared that on March 19, 1927, defendant opened credit for a shipment of 2,000 cases of salmon, for Yen 20,000, later obtaining an extension of credit on July 7, 1927, for a further two months. Failing to meet their obligations, the Bank held the shipment of salmon. Defendant admitted the transaction, and pleaded for two months' grace in which they would endeavour to sell the shipment in small quantities so as to flood the market and lower the price.

Judgment was reserved.

STORAGE OF CRUDE OIL

A Chinese shop manager was charged before Judge Taeng and Mr. Van den Berg, Senior Consul's Deputy, with having stored 5,000 gallons of crude oil at 818 North Soochow Road on July 25, without first having obtained a licence from the S.M.C.

Fire Insp. Kane said that on July 14 he visited the house of accused and found about 5,000 gallons of crude oil in drums. Several of the drums in the alley-way outside the premises were leaking. He visited the premises again on July 25 and found six drums there. In the vicinity there had been several large fires and there was no doubt that if a person happened to drop a match in that particular alleyway a great conflagration would result.

The accused said that he was a master of an oil shop, which was previously in Soochow Road, but the premises had been pulled down and he took the oil to his house. He had there about 30 drums containing about 50 gallons in each. The oil was machine oil and not crude oil.

The Court imposed a fine of \$50.

BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB

Herbert Ling, President of the Business Men's Club, was charged before Judge Wong and Mr. S. L. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy, with having failed to exhibit on July 26 a list of club members and with allowing a member to smoke opium on the premises.

Insp. Dunne said that he visited the Club at 9 p.m. on July 26 and noticed that the members' list was missing. Witness then went into one of the rooms and found a man, who was a visiting member, smoking opium. There was no other person in the club except two coolies, and one of them rang up and obtained a copy of the members' list from which witness saw that accused was the President.

The accused said that he was not present at the club and did not know that opium smoking was going on there.

The Court imposed a fine of \$50.

POLICE TO APPEAL

An acquittal was ordered by Judge Wong in the case in which two Chinese were charged with attempting to utter forged Chinese 1920 Short Term Loan Bonds of a face value of \$1,000 at an exchange shop, 95 Rue du Consulat. The accused were arrested by the proprietor after he had telephoned to the Bank of China.

The accused stated that the bonds had been given to them by a man who owed them money, and that they were ignorant of the fact that they were not genuine bonds.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, Police Prosecutor, protested against the decision and gave notice of appeal.

ARMED ROBBERS CHARGED

Four members of a gang of armed robbers who, in the first instance, were charged with the illegal possession on July 21, in Avenue Edward VII, of three automatic pistols, and 33 rounds of ammunition, appeared on remand before Judge Wong and Mr. S. L. Burdett, Senior Consul's Deputy.

At the hearing on Aug. 8 the following further charges were brought against the first and third accused:—Armed robbery at 3044 East Seward Road, at 9.30 p.m. on May 24, when watches and money valued at \$232 were stolen; armed robbery at 89 Fokien Road, at 9.30

p.m. on June 3, when notes and cash valued at \$200 were secured; armed robbery at 616 North Fokien Road, a cigarette shop, at 10.30 p.m. on July 13, when \$42 in money was taken; and an armed robbery at 328 Hupeh Road, another cigarette shop, at 2.15 a.m. on July 16, when they got away with cash amounting to \$152.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, Police Prosecutor, said that one of the accused was in hospital and that one of the complainants had refused to come to Court to give evidence. There also were several other charges against the accused. However, he was ready to go on with the case if the Court desired it. He would ask that a summons be issued to have the complainant appear in Court.

The Court ordered a remand, and that complainant be summoned together with the witnesses.

A HONGKONG CIVIL SERVANT CHARGED

In the Provisional Court on August 9 before Judge Wong and Mr. C. D. Meinhardt, Senior Consul's Deputy, Carvahio Yeo, alias Yung Tseu-tsen, alias Yung Fuh, alias Wong Pih-chun, 38 years of age, and a native of Canton, who claimed citizenship rights of Britain, Portugal and China in turn, was charged with having on divers dates prior to December 31, 1927, at Hongkong, unlawfully appropriated and converted to his own use \$260,407.93 which came under his control by virtue of his occupation as a clerk in the employ of the Hongkong Government.

Mr. R. T. Bryan, Police Prosecutor, had charge of the prosecution; Mr. J. E. Badeley looked after the interests of the complainant; and Dr. F. Wilhelm represented the accused.

Mr. Bryan said that accused was arrested on a warrant issued by the Hongkong authorities and, claiming that he was a British subject, he was taken to the British Consulate. However, as accused said that he was a Portuguese national, the British authorities refused to recognize him. He was then taken to the Portuguese Consulate, but failing to produce the necessary documentary proof they refused recognition. Accused then insisted that he was a Chinese citizen and in consequence the charge had been preferred against him in that Court. After hearing evidence of arrest, he would ask for a remand for two weeks.

Alleged Admissions of Accused

Det.-Insp. J. Hunter, attached to Central Police Station, said that he saw accused after his arrest by P. C. S. Barton and Chinese detectives. He took accused to the British Consulate before Mr. I. T. Morris, Police Magistrate, but, as he claimed to be a Portuguese citizen, witness took him to that Consulate. When asked for his papers, accused stated that his wife had the registration papers. The Portuguese Consul-General stated that he would wire to Bangkok and if registration was proved he would accept jurisdiction. Questioned on the charge brought against him by the Hongkong authorities, accused admitted having committed fraud, but protested the amount mentioned in the charge. Accused would not mention the correct sum, however.

Cross-examined by Dr. Wilhelm, witness said that he gave accused the usual warning about using his statements against him in Court. Accused had admitted the charge to him both in the Central Police Station and in the motor car going to the Consulate.

Mr. L. A. Barton, of the Hongkong Treasury Department, said that he arrived in Shanghai by the str. Kalyan on August 7. His purpose in coming to Shanghai was to identify the accused. Accused was working under witness' direction as one of his assistants.

At this stage, Mr. Bryan said he would not bring forth any more evidence, to which statement Dr. Wilhelm inquired if Mr. Barton would be in Court for the next hearing. Mr. Barton said he could not say, as he would have to accept orders from the Hongkong Government. Mr. Wilhelm retorted that he would subpoena him to appear.

The Court adjourned the case for a special hearing, and refused counsel's application for bail. Mr. Meinhardt added that the hearing should come before the British Consular Official.

COTTON MILL CLAN FIGHT

Bandaged heads and stooping shoulders of 14 Chinese who stood in the dock of No. 1 Court of the Provisional Court on August 9, before Judge Wong and Mr. C. D. Meinhardt, Senior Consul's Deputy, bore eloquent testimony as to the severity of a factional fight which took place in Markham Road outside the Hong Seng Cotton Mill at about six p.m. on August 8.

The accused, 13 Shantung men and one lone representative of the rival faction, the Kiangyin fraternity, were arrested by Det-Sgt. McFarlane of Gordon Road P. Station, and party, whilst they were endeavouring to wipe out their opponents with iron bars and hatchets, 22 of the former and two of the latter being seized by the Police after the affray. According to Det-Sgt. McFarlane, there were about 60 or 70 men engaged all told, fighting in groups of about 10. One of the accused evidently had the lust of battle and a gleam of hatred in his eyes for, according to the Police, after he had been arrested and placed in the police car, he immediately jumped over the other side and returned to the fray. Three of the men had been sent to hospital for treatment.

Like clan feuds and factional fights the world over, the cause of the conflict was a simple one, if the evidence of a witness proved correct. He stated that he was employed in the mill and that feeling hungry asked the foreman for permission to go out and buy something to eat. He was given a pass but the gateman, a Shantung native, refused to let him pass, saying that there was no stamp on the pass.

Bring Your Friends Too

An argument ensued and the gateman struck the witness on the face and took him to the accountant's office, where witness' statement was verified. Fuel was added to the fire of indignation when the gateman followed the witness out of the compound and again slapped him on the face.

The next chapter, pieced together from the various statements made, began with the arrival of a note written by the son of the first accused to the mill employee, signifying a time and place for the settlement of the dispute, and inviting him to bring along "the whole gang, himself included." As witness deemed discretion the better part of valour, the Shantung men were disappointed at the non-arrival of the Kiangyin-ites, and so waited their opportunity outside the mill on August 8.

After the smoke of battle had cleared away, the Police found that of the men arrested all save one were of the Shantung clan, and the Court said, that in view of this aspect of the question, a remand would be ordered to permit the Police to make further arrests of the Kiangyin clan.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES

A hawker and a coolie appeared before Judge Hsiung and Mr. Burdett, charged with being concerned with four others at 2 p.m. on August 1 at 8 Tien Tung An Road, Chapei, in the kidnapping of a small boy. The accused were arrested in Haining Road. A ransom of \$10,000 had been demanded for the release of the boy. A notification was sent to the Public Safety Bureau to make application for the handing over of the accused and a remand was ordered.

An application was made to Judge Hsiung for the confiscation of a pistol, 15 .32 automatic magazines, 10 Mauser clips, 100 rounds of .38 ammunition, two wooden pistol grips, and 247 rounds of .32 ammunition, found in an alleyway off Dixwell Road at 7.30 a.m. on August 5. A richa coolie saw a crowd of people and informed a constable who made investigations and found the articles wrapped in old cloth. Although full inquiries were made the owners could not be traced. The request was granted.

Five members of a gang of armed robbers appeared to answer a charge of armed robbery at 4.20 a.m. on July 19 at 658 Fokien Road, when \$1,000 was stolen, and the possession of one automatic

pistol, a revolver and six rounds of ammunition.

Det-Sgt. Moir said that, acting on information received, the Police raided a lodging-house, 16-17 Shan-se Road, and in room No. 23 found the first accused who jumped through the window and fell to the ground, a distance of 15 feet. He was immediately arrested by detectives who had surrounded the building. The second accused was also arrested as he attempted to escape. On information given by the first accused, another raid was carried out at No. 127 Hwashing Road, Chapei, where the three other accused were arrested and two pistols and six rounds of ammunition were seized. As the Police expected to make some further arrests, witness asked for a remand, which was granted by the Court.

R. Kosloff, who was charged with having, on July 18 in Szechuen Road, unnecessarily sounded his motor car horn, failed to appear and his bail of \$3 was forfeited.

Miss Li Su-hua, a returned student from Japan, who is very well-known in Chinese literary circles, has been appointed manager of the Nei Wei News Agency at Nanking.

THREE monks have been arrested by the Chinese authorities on charges of having organized secret societies, issued publications of a reactionary nature, committed adultery and gambled. They have been handed over to the Gendarmerie Commissioner. The charges seem rather in the nature of an anticlimax.

THE Chinese policeman who was shot by armed robbers in Chapei whilst trying to arrest them after they had committed a robbery in Elgin Road has died as a result of his wounds. One of the three bullets which struck him penetrated his lung and this was the cause of his death, which took place on Tuesday. Deceased, Ying Yin-fu, was only 22 years old and had only recently joined the Bureau of Public Safety.

THE "Sinwanpao" says that the coffin purchased for the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin cost \$20,000. In all, \$2,000,000 has been earmarked for the funeral expenses.

As the situation at Tientsin has not yet definitely returned to normal, the Commissioner of Gendarmerie has forbidden people to shout slogans or distribute literature of an inflammatory or anti-foreign nature, says the Chinese Press. But will they be allowed to do so when things have returned to normal?

At a recent meeting of the three local Chinese Chambers of Commerce the chairman, Mr. S. S. Fung, dwelt on the deplorable conditions which existed at the present time and said that commerce was going from bad to worse. Although the merchants had assisted the Revolutionary movement, the Government, to their utter disappointment, had done nothing to relieve them of their sufferings. The old militarist policies were followed and these were detrimental to trade.

Mr. Chen Kung-po, former Minister of Labour in the Hankow Government, who, last year, was expelled from the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, is visiting Shanghai.

THE sons of Gen. Cheng Chien, perpetrator of the Nanking Outrage and a noted Communist leader, who has been detained for several months by Gen. Li Tsung-jen in Hankow, have telegraphed to the members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang appealing to them to order their father's release in order to give him a chance to redeem his past faults.

Messrs. Chang Pah-fan, Yu Ya-ching, Pan Kung-chien, S. S. Fung, Lohfee Pah-hong, David Z. T. Yui, Zee Ching-zun, Sung Mei-dong, Chu Mu-sien, S. U. Zau and Shu Ku-cheng have been appointed members of the preparatory committee for an All-China National Products Exhibition, which is shortly to be held under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

POLISH AVIATORS SAFE

Forced Down in Mid-Atlantic: Rescued by German Steamer: Petrol Feed-Pipe Fault

Paris, Aug. 3.

The Polish airmen, Major Idzikowski and Major Kubala, started to-day on a flight to New York. They will probably fly via Rochefort and the Azores.

Their machine is equipped with two small collapsible rubber boats. They have no wireless but carry a danger rocket-pistol and a bundle of small Polish flags, which will be dropped out at intervals to show with progress and the course followed.—Reuter.

Valencia, Spain, Aug. 4.

The wireless station here to-day received a signal from a British steamer that she had sighted a biplane—presumably the one on which the two Polish airmen, Major Idzikowski and Major Kubala, are attempting to fly to New York, via the Azores—roughly 100 miles north-east of the Azores at 2.40 this morning. The steamer added that, apparently, all was well.—Reuter.

New York, Aug. 4.

The absence of news of the Polish airmen, Major Idzikowski and Major Kubala, is causing anxiety. It seems definitely established that they abandoned their trans-Atlantic attempt and turned back at dawn to-day, since when their machine should easily have been able to cover the 800 miles to Europe. The 'plane, too, ought to have been sighted by at least one of the twelve liners which are on the course they are believed to be following.—Reuter.

Aug. 4.

At nine o'clock this evening (local time) there was still no news of the Polish airmen, Majors Idzikowski and Kubala.—Reuter.

Warsaw, Aug. 5.

A message from Hamburg reports that the Polish airmen, Major Idzikowski and Major Kubala, were forced down in mid-Atlantic at 4.45 p.m. on August 4 and that their biplane was destroyed.

The message adds that the airmen were rescued by the German steamer Samos.

From further details now available of the rescue of the Polish airmen it appears that they came down 60 miles off Cape Finisterre, not in mid-Atlantic.

Reuter's Correspondent at Lisbon reports that they were forced down by a fault of the petrol feed-pipe, and struck the sea with considerable force, smashing the wings. They were picked up by the steamer Samos, which took the plane in tow to Lixoes, near Oporto.

One of the airmen was injured in the arm by a fall while aboard the Samos. He is now in hospital, but both expect to leave for Paris to-morrow.

Later.

Prior to descending, the Poles flew over the str. Samos and dropped a message on the deck requesting her to stand by and pick them up.

Major Kubala was the airman who injured his arm.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN COURTNEY PICKED UP

Rescued by the Minnewaska in the Atlantic

New York, Aug. 2.

The liner Minnewaska reports that she has picked up the British aviator Captain Courtney, who was forced down to-day in the Atlantic 500 miles from the Azores while on his way from the Azores to Newfoundland.

Later.

The liner Minnewaska has wireless stating that she has rescued Captain Courtney and the other persons on board his seaplane and that all are well.—Reuter.

Forced Down by Fire

London, Aug. 3.

Captain Courtney has sent a wireless message to his wife saying that he had a very bad time and was forced to descend owing to an outbreak of fire on the machine. He adds that there is no need to worry now.

The steamer Cedric reports that the 'plane has been abandoned.—Reuter.

Plane Found Floating Easily on Gentle Swell

New York, Aug. 4.

The captain of the str. Minnewaska has wireless a laconic account of the rescue of Captain Courtney and his companions, who were forced down in the Atlantic 500 miles from the Azores while on their way from the Azores to Newfoundland.

In response to an S.O.S. the Minnewaska searched fruitlessly for the 'plane for hours. The captain calculated that the machine had drifted eastward owing to the Gulf Stream west wind and eventually found the 'plane riding easily on a gentle swell. The weather was ideal.

The engine-room of the 'plane was burnt out and the wireless battery exhausted. The Minnewaska took aboard the tired but cheerful survivors, and Captain Courtney consented to the abandonment of the flying-boat.

The Minnewaska was diverted 341 miles from her track for the rescue.

Arrival in New York

Aug. 6.

The British aviator, Capt. Frank Courtney, and his three companions, who were forced down in the Atlantic on August 3 while on their way from the Azores to Newfoundland, arrived here to-day on board the str. Minnewaska, which was diverted 341 miles from her track to effect their rescue.

Plane Salvaged

Aug. 7.

Captain Courtney's flying-boat, which the British aviator and his companions abandoned when they were picked up by the str. Minnewaska after being forced down in the Atlantic, has been picked up by the Italian steamer Valparaiso, which is on its way to Nova Scotia from Algeria.—Reuter.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO

Town Partly Destroyed: Four Others Damaged

Mexico City, Aug. 6.

A very violent earthquake to-day partly destroyed the town of Pinotepa, in Oajaca, near the south coast, and damaged the towns of Jamiltepec, Cacahuatpec, Tlamaca and Minzic.—Reuter.

DEMONSTRATION STOPPED IN SINGAPORE

Singapore, Aug. 3.

Demonstrations commemorating the Japanese bombardment of Tsingtao planned to take place in various parts of Singapore to-day by local Chinese communists were nipped in the bud by the police, who made eight raids, paralysing the communist organization. Sixteen arrests were made, including those of two wanted leaders, and large quantities of inflammatory banners and pamphlets were seized.—Reuter.

PREMIER NOT TO BE DRAWN

Mr. Baldwin's Replies to Questions Asked in the House of Commons: Ministers' Speeches Defended

London, Aug. 2.

A further effort to "draw" the Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, on the subject of the discrepancies in the recent speeches made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Winston Churchill, and the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, in regard to the Government's fiscal policy, was made at question-time in the House of Commons to-day an elicited a non-committal statement.

Mr. Baldwin pointed out that the statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was in accordance with the Government's election programme of 1924, while the Home Secretary had truly said that there were certain questions worthy of consideration.

Questioned on the specific point of the safeguarding of the iron and steel industries, the Premier said

that the Government adhered to the decision reached in 1925, after the matter had been examined by the Committee of Civil Research. He declared that the Government's rating scheme would appreciably reduce overhead costs in the iron and steel industries, while the reduction of railway freights from December 1, 1928—in advance of the Government's derating scheme, which operates from October 1, 1929—would also tend to improve the competitive position of this basic industry.

Mr. Churchill's speech, mentioned Mr. Baldwin, had been made on the conclusion of the debate in Parliament on unemployment on July 24. He said that any fundamental reversal of the fiscal system should not be contemplated, but England was perfectly free to develop exceptional measures for the special culture of particular trades.—Reuter.

LABOUR SOCIALISTS IN CONGRESS

Henderson's Attack on Fascist Government

Brussels, Aug. 5.

Six hundred delegates representing thirty-two countries paraded the streets to-day on the occasion of the opening of the Labour-Socialist International Congress.

In his presidential address, Mr. Arthur Henderson said that the hour of testing was at hand, for the next session of the Assembly of the League of Nations must agree on definite action or expose to the world the plain fact that they had no serious intentions in their promises regarding disarmament and war.

Mr. Henderson urged the assembly to "repel the dastardly attack of the Fascist Government on economic work."

M. Vandervelde declared that the International ought now to give their attention to the colonies in Asia and Africa "where European capitalists are exploiting the aboriginal proletariats."—Reuter.

WAFD HEADQUARTERS SEARCHED

Alleged Hunt for a Seditious Document

Cairo, Aug. 4.

The police to-day searched the Wafd headquarters apparently in connexion with some "seditious document."

This action was the sequel to an earlier raid on a small printing office which was supposed to be printing revolutionary circulars. The proprietor and two students were arrested. Orders were then given to search the Wafd headquarters, which is a students' meeting place, with the object of tracing the original circular. It is understood, however, that nothing was discovered.—Reuter

U.S. OIL MAGNATE TO BE ARRESTED

Presidential Warrant Issued for Alleged Perjury

Denver, Aug. 5.

A Presidential Warrant has been issued for the arrest and extradition of the oil magnate, Henry Blackmer, who is at present living in France, on a charge of perjury in connection with income-tax returns.

Mr. Blackmer was to have been a witness in the Tea-Pot Dome case but was missing when his turn came to give evidence.—Reuter.

KHARTOUM, August 6.—Mr. Murdoch of the South African Air Force, who is attempting to fly from London to Capetown and back, a distance of 16,000 miles, in eighteen days, arrived at Mongalla in Southern Sudan, to-day.—Reuter.

A LABOUR MEMBER AND COMMUNIST

Unusual Duel in Commons During Indian Debate

London, Aug. 3.

The Indian debate in the House of Commons was protracted till early this morning and provided the unusual feature of a duel between Labour members and a Communist, with the Government warmly applauding the former.

Mr. Johnson (Labour) diagnosed the trouble in India as not political but economic.

Mr. Saklatvala (Independent) read a flaming letter he had written to the Prime Minister declaring that the Government of India was tantamount to an absolute monarchy and India's first and last problem was to overthrow British rule.

Mr. Purcell (Labour), however, declared that India was not so much suffering from Imperialism as from stomach trouble. She wanted food which she would not get by mere transference from a white to a native Government. He suggested that the Government's best policy would be to organize the people into trade unions.

The Under-Secretary for India, Earl Winterton, in reply showed by enumerating economic, hygienic and social measures that more had been done to improve the methods of cultivation and the economic position of the cultivator in the past 25 years than in any previous 500 years. He endorsed Mr. Purcell's reply to Mr. Saklatvala and agreed that trade unionism should be put on a better basis, but, said he, conditions were largely in the hands of the Indians themselves.—Reuter.

WORLD'S BIGGEST FLYING BOAT

Successful Trial Trip of Fifteen Ton Craft

Berlin, Aug. 7.

A successful trial flight was made in Travemünde Harbour to-day by the world's biggest flying-boat, the Romar. It weighs 15 tons.

The Romar rose in 15 sec. and manoeuvred in the air for a quarter of an hour.

Two similar machines are being constructed in the Rohrbach works. They will be utilized as passenger 'planes on the planned South Atlantic service.—Reuter.

TWO EARTHQUAKES AT MANILA

No Damage But Anxiety Amongst Population

Manila, Aug. 5.

Two sharp earthquakes (intensity 4) occurred at 10.42 this evening. No damage is reported in Manila but there is much apprehension on account of the possible connection of the quakes with eruption of the volcano of Mayon, 200 miles south-east of Manila.—Reuter.

THE RAILWAY WAGE REDUCTION

Unions Objecting to Agreement to Accept Lower Pay

London, Aug. 2.

A meeting of executives of eighteen railway craft or shopmen's unions to-day declined to accept the provisional agreement for an all-round reduction of wages and protested against the National Union of Railwaymen and locomotive engineers' and railway-clerks' associations being in a position to pledge the wages and credits of men whom they barely represented.

It is understood that there has been no break-down of negotiations between the railway shopmen's unions and the railway companies. The matter has been adjourned to August 10.

Accepted by Engineers and Firemen's Society

Aug. 8.

The Conference of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen by a majority vote to-day accepted the wages reduction agreement, which provides for a 23 per cent. reduction in the wages of all employees as from August 13.

The agreement will be temporary and will be terminable on three months' notice by either side after it has run a year.

The question whether the present agreement should be terminated will be brought up at the Annual Assembly next May.—Reuter.

FRENCH AVIATOR KILLED

Death Following Crash in Atlantic Flight Tests

Paris, Aug. 8.

The famous French pilot Drouhin, while testing his machine in preparation for an Atlantic flight, crashed to-day and was seriously injured. Two others who were with him were injured, while a fourth occupant was killed.

Later.

Drouhin died shortly after midnight.—Reuter.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT

Hopeful Reference in King's Speech to Kellogg Treaty

London, Aug. 3.

Parliament has prorogued till November 6, when the New Session, instead of the Autumn Session as hitherto, begins.

The King's Speech, *inter alia*, confidently expects that the Kellogg Treaty when completed will constitute a new and important guarantee for the world's peace. His Majesty is sure that the recommendations of the Commission of Agriculture for India for the promotion of the welfare of the rural population will be sympathetically and fruitfully considered by the competent authorities in India. The Speech declares that the conditions of the basic industries in Britain are on a high level. Unemployment continues to cause anxiety but His Majesty trusts that the comprehensive proposals of his Ministers for relief in rates for agriculture and other productive industries will not merely increase employment generally but bring special relief to areas most in need of it.—Reuter.

MILLS OPENED AT BOMBAY

Failure of Owners' Endeavour to Entice Strikers to Work

Bombay, Aug. 6.

The machines at eleven cotton-mills were started up to-day, in accordance with the policy decided on by the Mill Owners' Association to reopen the mills in small groups from August 6 to see how former employees would respond, but the mills were closed again when only 50 workers turned up.

The strike committee has been conducting a vigorous campaign against the resumption of work.—Reuter.

Moscow, Aug. 8.—Fresh floods have occurred in various parts of Siberia as the result of a cyclone which came from the direction of Japan.—Reuter.

THE MULTILATERAL PACT

Designed to Isolate Russia According to Chicherin

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

Count Uchida, former Foreign Minister, has accepted the request of the Government to represent Japan at the signature of the Kellogg anti-war pact at Paris.

Count Uchida is expected to depart from Japan on August 9.—Reuter.

Moscow, Aug. 5.

"The Kellogg treaty is obviously designed to isolate Russia," declared the Foreign Commissar, Comrade Chicherin, in the course of an interview to-day, when he cited passages in the negotiations, like the inclusion of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Locarno Agreement and the French treaties within the scope of the pact, in support of the contention that it was an integral part of the preparation for war against the Soviets, and suggested that, if the Powers desired to prove otherwise, there was still time to invite the participation of Soviet Russia.

The Soviet, he proceeded, was prepared to negotiate provided it was acquainted with all the correspondence exchanged in the course of the negotiations between the other Powers, but the pact, he emphasized, was weakened at present by the fact that it did not involve obligations regarding disarmament.—Reuter.

Japanese Premier Unable to Sign

Tokyo, Aug. 7.

Reiterating that the preservation and promotion of world Peace is Japan's traditional policy and that consequently from the outset the Government wholeheartedly concurred with the conclusion of the proposed treaty to outlaw war, the Foreign Office, in a statement to the press, emphasizes that the Premier would have liked to proceed personally to France to sign the treaty but regrets that this is impossible as he is too engrossed with affairs of State to travel so far.

Count Uchida, the statement continues, has therefore been selected as the most suitable substitute, as he is one of the foremost figures in Japan diplomatic circles, having been twice Foreign Minister and twice Premier *ad interim*. He is also now a Privy Counsellor.—Reuter.

ITALIAN AVIATORS IN ACCIDENT

Injuries to Men Who Recently Set New Endurance Record

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 7.

Captain Ferrarin and Captain Delprete were seriously hurt in an aeroplane accident to-day. The former's legs were broken and the latter's jaw fractured and his neck injured.

Captains Ferrarin and Delprete are the two Italian airmen who broke the distance record last month when they flew from Rome to Pernambuco (Brazil), a distance of 5,000 miles.

Possibility of Capt. Delprete Losing Both Legs

Aug. 8.

It was Captain Delprete and not Captain Ferrarin (as reported yesterday), who broke his legs in an aeroplane accident. They may both have to be amputated.

The whole city is shocked at the accident. Crowds gathered to-day outside the hospital, and all social functions have been suspended.—Reuter.

RUBBER ASSESSMENT BILL

Singapore, Aug. 4.

A Bill is being introduced in the Legislature providing for a scale of rubber assessment to be enforced from the date of the discontinuation of restriction, namely, one per cent. when the price is under thirty-five cents, two per cent. between 35 and 50 cents, 2½ per cent. between 50 cents and \$1.50, and 3 per cent. when it is over \$1.50 per lb.—Reuter.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN INDISPOSED

Mild Attack of Broncho-Pneumonia: No Cause for Anxiety

London, Aug. 3.

A bulletin issued this morning and signed by Sir Kenneth Goadby and Dr. de Wesselow states that "Sir Austen Chamberlain is suffering from a mild attack of broncho-pneumonia but is making satisfactory progress and his condition gives no cause for anxiety.

Improving

Aug. 4.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, who is suffering from a mild attack of broncho-pneumonia, is making satisfactory progress.

Aug. 5.

The latest bulletin reports no important change in the condition of Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, who has been suffering from a mild attack of broncho-pneumonia. His condition and strength have been well maintained.

Ordered a Rest

Aug. 7.

It is officially announced that Lord Cushendun has been appointed Acting Foreign Secretary in the temporary absence of Sir Austen Chamberlain, who, as a result of his recent illness, has been ordered a complete rest before resuming his official duties.

Lord Cushendun, who was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and then Financial Secretary to the Treasury before becoming Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will also replace Sir Austen as chief British representative at the meetings of the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT'S TIP ON U.S. ELECTION

Mr. Hoover Regarded as Almost Certain to Win

Superior, Wis., Aug. 7.

Temporarily abandoning his traditional avoidance of prophecy, President Coolidge told a friend to-day that he considered it almost certain that Mr. Herbert Hoover would be elected President in November. He added that he intended personally actively to participate in the campaign on Mr. Hoover's behalf.

The President spent yesterday poring over the preliminary Budget estimates for 1930, when a \$3,700,000,000 is forecast, including \$659,000,000 on national defence as compared with \$620,000,000 for the current year.—Reuter.

THOUSAND KILLED IN Eruption

Island Nearly Wiped Out: Submersion in Earthquake

Catania, Aug. 9.

A resident of Timor reports that nearly the whole island of Paloech in the Dutch Indies was destroyed by the eruption of a volcano on August 4 and 5. Six villages were destroyed by fire. The deathroll is believed to be 1,000, while 600 persons were injured by flying fragments. Further casualties, to a number unknown, were caused by the submersion of the whole seaboard of the island through an earthquake that occurred at the same time.—Reuter.

MARKING OF IMPORTED TEA

Application for an Order in Council

London, Aug. 7.

The Board of Trade have referred to the Standing Committee an application for an Order in Council to require the marking of an indication of the place of origin on imported tea.

The Standing Committee will consider whether the tea should be marked on sale, or on exposure for sale or on importation.—Reuter.

GREEK POLITICIANS KIDNAPPED

Exciting Interlude in the Present General Election Campaign

Athens, Aug. 5.

There has been an exciting interlude in the election campaign which is now in full swing.

M. Milonas, one-time Under-Secretary of Finance, and M. Melas, formerly a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who are both followers of the former Minister of Finance, M. Cafandaris, have been kidnapped by brigands near Yanina, where the Premier, M. Venizelos, delivered a campaign speech yesterday.

The captors demand a ransom of 10 million drachmae and threaten to kill their captives if they are pursued by the military.

M. Venizelos is personally directing operations for their release.

Premier's Agreement to Pay Ransom

Aug. 6.

A message from Janina states that the Premier M. Venizelos, in accordance with a demand by Parliamentary candidates, is reported to have consented to pay the ransom for the release of M. Melas and M. Milonas, who were captured yesterday by brigands. The latter subsequently demanded a ransom of 10 million drachmae and threatened to kill their captives if they were pursued by the military.

Lawyer Kidnapped

Aug. 6.

Another act of brigandage is reported from Janina, in Macedonia. A lawyer named Giras has been kidnapped and a million drachmae has been demanded for his release.

Meanwhile the captors of M. Melas and M. Milonas have given no signs of life and have not designated the place where the ransom for their prisoners is to be paid.

Captive Released

Aug. 7.

In order to expedite the payment of ransoms for their captives, MM. Giras, Melas and Melonas, the last named has been released by a million drachmae for each the brigands, who are demanding prisoner.

M. Melonas after a very difficult journey through the forest has arrived at Jannina.—Reuter.

OBITUARY

The Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali

London, Aug. 3.

The death has occurred, at the age of 79 of the Right Hon. Ameer Ali, a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Sir Robert Henry Hobart

Aug. 5.

The death has occurred, at the age of ninety-two, of Sir Robert Henry Hobart.

Sir Robert Hobart had been private secretary to various Ministers, his last official position being Gold Stick Officer at the Coronation of the present King.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE GODOWN DESTROYED BY FIRE

Singapore, Aug. 8.

A fire has completely destroyed a huge packing-store and distributing centre for shoes, rubber products, etc., owned by a Chinese millionaire, Mr. Tang Kah-kee.

The damage is estimated at many hundred thousands of dollars.

There were no fatalities.—Reuter.

BARDOLI "NO TAX" DISPUTE ENDED

Agreement Reached Just Within the Time Limit

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Within a few hours of the expiry of the time-limit laid down by Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay, a settlement was announced of the Bardoli "no-tax" dispute.

The terms include an agreement by buyers of land, which had been forfeited owing to non-payment of taxes and sold in auction, to return such lands at cost price.

Inquiry Being Held as to Justice of New Tax

Aug. 6.

An inquiry into the revised assessment of land-revenue is being conducted at Bardoli in connexion with the "no-tax" dispute. The court of inquiry will report whether the recent increase in the land-tax was justified or not and also whether the old assessments should be enhanced or reduced.

There will be facilities for the peasants concerned to give evidence or test the evidence given at the inquiry, assisted by legal advisers. Later.

It is understood that the Government has ordered all those persons recently arrested for refusing to pay taxes in the Bardoli district, where a "no-tax" campaign has been going on, to be released.—Reuter.

SPANISH EXCHANGE CONTROL PLAN

Considerable Credits in London and New York

New York, Aug. 6.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. have arranged a credit for the purpose of stabilizing the Spanish peseta. The details of the scheme have not been divulged.—Reuter.

Madrid, Aug. 7.

The Spanish Ministry of Finance announces that leading bankers in London and New York have extended very considerable credits to the Bank of Spain with a view to facilitating control of the Spanish currency and exchange.

A syndicate has been formed in London, headed by the Midland Bank, which includes Barclay's, Lloyd's and the Westminster Banks, while a group in New York organized by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., comprises leading United States banks.

A Spanish committee to control exchange, created by Decree on June 25, solicited this assistance with a view to checking international speculation in the Peseta.—Reuter.

COMPENSATION FOR OSCAR SLATER

£6,000 for 20 Years Wrongful Imprisonment

London, Aug. 8.

The Treasury has granted Oscar Slater, who was convicted for the murder of the aged Marion Gilchrist at Glasgow in 1908, an *ex gratia* payment of £6,000 as a consequence of his wrongful conviction and subsequent imprisonment.

Slater has accepted.

It may be recalled that on July 20 the Scottish Criminal Court of Appeal unanimously set aside the conviction of Oscar Slater on the ground of misdirection of law by the judge.—Reuter

SPANISH ROUND-THE-WORLD FLIGHT

Postponed Indefinitely: Repairs to Take a Month

Madrid, Aug. 4.

The repairs to the Numancia, Major Franco's machine, which broke down at the outset of the Spanish aviator's attempt to fly around the world, will take a month. The flight will probably be postponed indefinitely.—Reuter.

ITALIAN SUBMARINE SUNK

Collision With Destroyer: Weather Against Rescue

Rome, August 6.

In the course of exercises to-day in the Adriatic seven miles west of Brioni Island the Italian submarine F-14 rose to the surface under the bow of the destroyer Missori. The two vessels collided with the result that the F-14 sank in twenty fathoms of water. The weather at present does not favour the work of rescue.

Communication With Crew

Aug. 7.

The submarine F-14 has been located by the destroyer Aquila anchored near the spot at which it sank. In spite of the unfavourable weather the destroyer has succeeded in installing a tube to supply air to the submarine and in fastening a steel cable to the hull. Communication is still maintained with the crew of the submarine, the afterpart of which is damaged.

Entire Crew Dead

Aug. 7.

As a result of frantic, unremitting toil salvagers to-night raised the Italian submarine F-14 after 34 hours' submersion, but the entire crew of 31 were dead as a result of asphyxiation.

The F-14 collided with the Italian destroyer Missori yesterday in the course of exercises in the Adriatic seven miles west of Brioni Island and sank in 20 fathoms of water.

The trapped crew of the F-14 managed to communicate by the submarine telephone with the salvors, their messages breathing a spirit of heroic fortitude. It was known that 22 of the crew were alive, but suddenly all messages ceased yesterday afternoon.

Admiral Foschini personally directed the work of rescue, the vessels employed consisting of five destroyers, tugs, and powerful pontoons equipped with cranes and divers. Eventually at 6.30 yesterday evening the submarine was raised to the surface, and rescuers, wearing gas-masks, entered the conning-tower. They found all the crew had apparently been killed by chlorine fumes.

Death-Roll Reported to be Twenty-seven

Aug. 8.

It is now stated that the total death-roll in connection with the sinking of the Italian submarine F-14 is 27.—Reuter.

TURKISH PETROLEUM RESHUFFLE

Anglo-Persian Holdings Reduced by One Half

London, Aug. 8.

It is announced that negotiations have been concluded for the participation of American oil interests in the Turkish Petroleum Co., which has a concession in the Baghdad and Mosul vilayets.

In future 23.75 per cent. of the shares will each be held by the Anglo-Persian, Royal Dutch, French and American groups, and the remaining five per cent. by Mr. Gulienkian.

According to this announcement the Anglo-Persian Oil Company's interests in the Turkish Petroleum Co. has been halved.—Reuter.

INDIAN LOAN AND BOND ISSUE

Subscription Lists Opened on Tuesday

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Subscription to the Government of India long-term loan and bonds, the latter redeemable in 1934, opened yesterday and will close on the 18th.

Applications so far have amounted approximately to twenty-two crores (220,000,000) of rupees.

The total issue of the loan and bonds is thirty-five crores (350,000,000) of rupees. Both will bear 4½ per cent. interest. The loan is issued at 94 and the bonds at 97½, and subscriptions are being received either in cash or by conversion of specified securities.—Reuter.

DANGEROUS POLITICS IN THE BALKANS

Journalist Opponent of Mr. Raditch Assassinated

Belgrade, Aug. 5.

The editor of the newspaper "Jedinstvo," named Vlada Ristovitch, who had recently been carrying on an energetic campaign against the Croat Peasant leader, Stephan Raditch, has been assassinated.

A number of unknown persons first attacked M. Ristovitch as he was leaving a café and belaboured him with bludgeons. A policeman, however, rescued him and was helping him to hospital but on the way a workman fired nine shots at the pair, killing M. Ristovitch and wounding the policeman.

The assassin was arrested. He said that he had determined to slay the editor because of the "Jedinstvo's" attack on M. Raditch.—Reuter.

Croat Peasant Leader Shot

Zagreb, Aug. 8.

The Croat Peasant leader, M. Stephan Raditch, who was wounded in the Yugo-Slav National Assembly on June 20, when M. Rachich emptied a revolver into the Opposition benches following a heated debate, has succumbed to his injuries.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 8.

The population of Croatia is stricken with grief at the death of their leader, M. Stephan Raditch.

It marks the end of a stormy career which, since the formation of the Kingdom of Yugo-Slavia, has been devoted to an attempt to break up the domination of the Serbs in the Belgrade Government and to secure better representation for Croatia, which in its previous history has been an independent kingdom traditionally linked in friendly relations with Hungary.

M. Raditch was once a Croatian deputy in the Hungarian Parliament. He spent a short time in hospital in Belgrade after the tragic incident in the Skupstina (Yugo-Slav Parliament) on June 20, and returned to Zagreb in July, his journey through Croatia being marked by scenes of remarkable enthusiasm. M. Raditch, however, never recovered from his wounds.—Reuter.

Belgrade, Aug. 8.

A vast crowd attended the funeral to-day of M. Vlada Ristovitch, editor of the newspaper "Jedinstvo," who was assassinated here on August 5.

M. Ristovitch had recently been carrying on an energetic campaign against the Croat Peasant leader, M. Stephan Raditch, who has just died at Zagreb.—Reuter.

TROPICAL STORM IN FLORIDA

Famous Palm Beach Boulevard in Danger of Collapse

Palm Beach, Fla., Aug. 7.

A tropical storm on the coast of Florida has revived memories of the hurricane disaster two years ago.

Enormous seas pounded Palm Beach all day-long, and the collapse of the famous boulevard there is expected at any moment.

The streets are virtually flooded and the city is at present deprived of light and power.—Reuter.

Five Million Dollars Worth of Damage Done

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 8.

Untold damage to property is following in the wake of the tropical storm which did so much damage at Palm Beach yesterday.

The storm is now believed to be howling across South and Central Florida after clearing a path of destruction down the East coast.

Damage estimated at \$5,000,000 has been done by the hurricane at Fort Pierce, Vero Beach and Stuart, where hundreds of houses had their roofs blown off. Crops have been destroyed, communications and public utilities crippled, trees uprooted and shop-windows shattered.—Reuter.



"Well, got up like that, they won't take any notice of me."

("The Kellogg treaty is obviously designed to isolate Russia," declared the Foreign Commissar, Comrade Chicherin, in the course of an interview.)

COMMUNIST RIOT IN PARIS

Disorderly Outburst Following Meeting in Parisian Suburb

Paris, Aug. 5.

Two hundred and fifty persons were arrested to-day in the course of a riot, which was the sequel to a Communist demonstration before the Town Hall of the working-class suburb of Ivry.

The Communists assembled at Ivry in spite of a governmental ban. Those arrested include the deputy mayor of Ivry, who was leading the rioters.

Later.

The police subsequently made a wholesale round-up of Communist leaders and demonstrators, arresting a total of 1,500 persons, a large number of whom, however, were subsequently released.

Ninety-six of the arrested persons were foreigners, who will be deported or sent back to their countries, according to the particular circumstances.

Those arrested included M. Vaillant Couturier, editor of the Communist newspaper "Humanité," but he was subsequently released.

The first arrests were made at dawn when detectives visited the leaders of Communist organizations. When the demonstrators arrived at Ivry they found the district in a state of siege, every side-street containing a police lorry, while aeroplanes were employed to signal to the police signs of suspicious assemblies, which thus prevented them from joining up with other groups.

Eight Charged

Aug. 6.

Only eight of the 1,500 persons who were arrested in the round-up of Communists yesterday, following a Communist demonstration before the Town Hall of the working-class suburb of Ivry, have been charged, among them being the Deputy Mayor of Ivry.—Reuter.

ANOTHER AUTOMOBILE AMALGAMATION

New York, Aug. 7.

A virtual amalgamation has been effected between the Pierce Arrow Motor Co., and the Studebaker Corporation, making the combination the fourth largest manufacturing group in the United States.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION LEADER AND CHINA

Suggestion in Lords that Britain Follow America's Lead

London, Aug. 2.

Baron Parmoor, initiating the debate on the Foreign Office Estimates in the House of Lords to-day, expressed the opinion, with reference to China, that, although it might mean some risk and require courage, Great Britain ought to follow the policy of the United States as soon as possible.

The Marquess of Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal, replying, declared that the tariff concessions which the American Government had granted to China were strictly limited by the "most-favoured-nation" clause and constituted a purely suspensory concession. Nothing would happen in respect of the tariff relations between China and the United States until the American Government could be assured that the conditions which America obtained were no less favourable than the conditions any other country had obtained.

His Lordship pointed out that peaceful conditions in China had not yet been obtained, but the British Government marked with great satisfaction that recently there has been a movement in favour of the disbandment of some of the troops.—Reuter.

AMERICAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Nine Killed, Twelve Wounded in Singular Collision

Cairo, Ill., Aug. 6.

Nine persons were killed and twelve seriously injured to-day when a fast south-bound Illinois Central train on the Illinois Central Railway, which apparently was derailed by an iron-pipe, collided side-ways with a north-bound train.

Later.

In the disaster on the Illinois Central Railway to-day trains were derailed by an iron pipe, 20 feet in length and 2 feet in diameter, which had fallen on the track from a goods-train.

The pipe was first hit by the north-bound train, which hurled it on to the south-bound track at the moment the Chicago-New Orleans express was approaching.—Reuter.

POLICY STATED BY THE PREMIER

Important Pronouncement in a Letter Sent to Chief Whip

London, Aug. 4.

An important statement of policy has been made by the Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, in a letter to Commander the Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, Parliamentary Secretary and Chief Whip.

The letter says that the safeguarding of industries had been the law of the land since it was established as a principle by the Lloyd George Government in 1921. "It was our policy in the last General Election and it will be continued, but we shall continue pledged not to introduce protection nor impose any taxes on food."

It states that a careful examination of the administration of the Safeguarding Act based on four years' experience of its working may enable the simplification of certain details of procedure. No manufacturing industry will be barred from presenting its case before the appointed tribunal.

The letter adds that the whole of the energies of the Party will be necessary to carry through the derating scheme laid down in the last Budget, the boldness and originality of which had captured the imagination of the country. "Doubtless this is the reason why the Opposition parties are trying to drag in a protectionist red-herring in the vain hope of causing dissension in the Party, whose unity and enthusiasm arouses their envious admiration" the Premier concludes.—Reuter.

APPROPRIATION BILL READ SECOND TIME

London, Aug. 2.

The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, which secures the expenditure of each grant in the Estimates upon the service for which the grant is made and closes the financial procedure of the year.

Mr. Thomas Johnston (Socialist), initiated a discussion on Indian affairs on behalf of the Opposition. He protested against the system of relegating the affairs of 380,000,000 people to an hour or two among the scraps at the end of the parliamentary session.—Reuter.

CREATION OF A NEW ENTENTE CORDIALE

Deductions Drawn from "Leak- ages" in French Press

London, Aug. 4.

The scope of the new compromise agreement recently reached between the British and French Governments in regard to naval affairs remains a very close secret apart from "leakages" in the French press which are claimed to be more or less inspired.

From the reports in the French newspapers the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" deduces that a new entente cordiale has been reached which, he says, is at least equally important as that before the Great War, not only involving something in the nature of pooling the fleets of the two countries, but covering the whole political field, so that Great Britain will be ranged at the side of France pending settlement of the controversies on military disarmament at Geneva and other matters, like the evacuation of the Rhineland and a union between Austria and Germany.—Reuter.

Japanese Authorities in Agreement

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

The naval authorities are reported to have hinted that the naval agreement between France and Britain includes:—

- (1). Division of cruisers into two classes; namely, those armed with guns of over six-inch calibre and those under.
- (2). Restriction of the gross tonnage of destroyers and also agreement that the size of each destroyer shall not exceed 1,800 tons.
- (3). Restriction of the gross tonnage of submarines over 600 tons and also agreement that no submarine shall exceed 1,800 tons.
- (4). No restriction is placed on the construction of warcraft under 600 tons.

The Naval spokesman, when asked to confirm the above, stated that certain parts were correct and some others were incorrect, but that as the details of the Treaty were confidential he was unable to say which, though he intimated that the restriction in size of submarines to 1,800 tons was incorrect.

The spokesman stated that Japan was now considering the matter. He intimated that naval authorities in general were in agreement with it, though he said it was doubtful that America would concur. He expressed the personal opinion that probably the treaty would be referred to the League of Nations, after which it was possible the Washington Treaty Powers might call another conference to consider the points raised.—Reuter.

ITALIAN EXPEDITION RESULTS

Horizontal Component of Magne- tic Field Calculated

Rome, Aug. 7.

General Nobile, in the course of an interview to-day, declared that the Italia expedition had been saved and they had finally succeeded in calculating the horizontal component of the magnetic field. Professor Malmgren's notebook had been found intact amid the wreckage of the Italia. His notes were decipherable. All the photographic material of the preceding expedition was safe, but that from the recent voyage had been lost, except a photograph showing the throwing down of the Milanese flag at the Pole.—Reuter.

THE Hague, Aug. 2.—The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has issued a statement that, in consequence of declarations made by the Minister of the Colonies during a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies of a Bill authorizing certain contracts with the Netherlands Colonial Petroleum Co., for the exploitation of petroleum in four properties in the Dutch East Indies, negotiations were opened with the American Legation for reciprocal treatment in the matter of mining legislation. These Negotiations have resulted in the American Government recognizing the Netherlands as a reciprocating State under the terms of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.—Reuter.

GENE TUNNEY LOSES BOUT

Round with Cupid in the Marriage Ring

New York, Aug. 8.
The engagement of Gene Tunney, the heavyweight boxing champion of the world, to Miss Josephine Lauder, the daughter of a millionaire, is announced.—Reuter.

Worth Quite a Little
New York, Aug. 9.

The charming 21-year old Miss Josephine Lauder for whom Gene Tunney has abandoned the lure of the ring, in which he has netted nearly \$2,000,000, is a great-niece of Andrew Carnegie. Like the champion, she is a keen student of literature and philosophy. Miss Lauder is heiress to a fortune estimated at \$50,000,000.—Reuter.

Tom Heeney, Too
London, Aug. 4.

Tom Heeney, the boxer, has sprung a surprise by secretly marrying Miss Marion Dunn, the daughter of a retired merchant. The couple suddenly arrived at the house of a Justice of the Peace at Ladentown, New York, and asked him to perform the ceremony.—Reuter.

THE STRANDING OF THE DAUNTLESS

Lt.-Com. Beatty Court-Martialed on a Charge of Negligence

London, Aug. 4.
A naval court-martial opened at Portsmouth to-day in connexion with the grounding of the cruiser Dauntless on July 2 on the Tribune Shoals inside the entrance of the harbour at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The navigating officer, Lieutenant-Commander T. R. Beatty, was charged with negligently, or by default, suffering the Dauntless to be stranded.—Reuter.

Later.
Lieutenant-Commander Beatty has been sentenced to be dismissed from the ship and severely reprimanded.

Capt. Macpherson Dismissed
Aug. 6.

Captain K. D. W. Macpherson, Commander of the cruiser Dauntless, which went aground on July 2 on the Tribune shoals inside the entrance of the harbour at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was charged to-day before a court-martial with negligently, or by default, suffering the Dauntless to be stranded.
He was dismissed his ship and reprimanded.—Reuter.

U. S. COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

First of Season Resulting in a Stampede of Shorts

New York, Aug. 8.
The appearance to-day of the first official cotton crop estimate for the current season stamped shorts on the cotton market. The estimate gives 14,291,000 bales, or nearly 68 per cent. of normal, and was over 500,000 bales below expectations.

Publication of the report was followed by a general rush of buying and values jumped up as much as \$6.50 a bale. Later, however, the market reacted under heavy local and Southern selling, coupled with a belief that the Government had made liberal allowance for boll-weevil damage, while weather conditions since the Government observation had not favoured the weevil. Nevertheless, offerings were well absorbed and the market before the close again showed an upward movement.

Cotton brokers, interviewed by Reuter, expressed various opinions, some believing that the 20-cent level was high enough, while others predicted a sharp upward move in the event of any constructive news developing.—Reuter.

BELGRADE, August 5.—The Parliamentary Commission appointed to consider the Nettuno conventions Italy have adopted them by 16 votes to 1.—Reuter

WARSPITE DAMAGED IN AEGEAN SEA

Uncharted Obstruction the Cause of Slight Harm

Malta, Aug. 8.
H.M.S. Warspite, which struck an uncharted obstruction near the Island of Skiaphos, in the Aegean Sea, on July 13 and was slightly damaged, has been repaired and is rejoining the fleet at Argostoli, in the west coast of Cephalonia Island, in Greece. The Warspite will accompany the fleet to Malta on August 24 prior to proceeding to England.

The Warspite, a battleship of 27,500 tons, flies the flag of Vice-Admiral J. D. Kelly, C.B., commanding the 1st Battle Squadron, Mediterranean, and second in command, Mediterranean Fleet.—Reuter.

SEVERE HEAT WAVE IN AMERICA

Several Deaths and a Number of Collapses in the Streets

New York, Aug. 3.
The country from New York westward to Chicago is suffering from a blistering heat-wave. Several deaths have occurred in New York, while reports of people collapsing in the streets received at police headquarters average one every five minutes.

The heat has apparently affected the temper of dogs. Nine persons in the city have been bitten, and another by a monkey.

Two children and a man have been drowned through jumping into the water to seek relief from the heat.—Reuter.

THE BREAKDOWN IN IRAQ

Aeroplanes Keenly on the Watch for Expected Trouble on Frontier

London, Aug. 9.
The five squadrons of aeroplanes and six sections of armoured cars under Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edward Ellington, comprising the Air Force at Iraq, are doubtless keenly on the watch, awaiting the sequel to the breakdown of the Jeddah Conference, between the British representative, Sir Gilbert Clayton, and Ibn Saud, King of the Hedjaz.

One of the jobs of the Air Force is to police the frontiers and the Wahabi raids on the Iraq frontier early in the year was one of the subjects, discussed at Jeddah.

King Ibn Saud—who has been called the "Cromwell of the Desert"—until recently received a subsidy of \$60,000 a year from Britain, who has paid him over £500,000 between 1917 and 1923.—Reuter.

Baghdad, Aug. 9.
"We have exerted ourselves to the utmost to avoid the shedding of Arab blood and regret that King Ibn Saud should not be more appreciative of our goodwill," concluded the Premier of Iraq in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies to-day regarding the breakdown of the Jeddah Conference.—Reuter.

Cairo, Aug. 10.
A communiqué issued by the Hedjaz Agency ascribes the breakdown of the Jeddah Conference to failure to agree upon the question of removal of the Iraqi frontier posts, which Ibn Saud considered a contravention of the Treaty.

The communiqué states that the Government of the Nejd will continue to act in a friendly manner towards its neighbours.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE DOCK TENDERS

Postponed Acceptance of Tender Pending Outlawry Pact Denied

London, Aug. 9.
According to the journal, "Modern Transport," the three lowest tenders for the building of the Singapore Dockyard have been submitted by Sir John Jackson, Ltd., Messrs. Topham and Raiton (1926), Ltd., and Sir Lindsay Parkinson and Company, Ltd., all of London.

It is understood that award of the contract has been postponed pending the signing of the Kellogg anti-war treaty and subsequent meetings of the League of Nations Council and Assembly and also of the Preparatory Disarmament and Security Committees.—Reuter.

London, Aug. 10.
The Admiralty announces that there is no foundation for the report that award of the contract for the building of the Singapore Base has been postponed.—Reuter.

LEVIATHAN MAIL THEFT

Prisoner Discharged for Lack of Evidence: To be Deported

New York, Aug. 9.
Archibald Chapman, assistant linen-keeper of the United States Shipping Board liner Leviathan, who was charged with the theft of registered mail valued at £1,200 from the liner, has been released owing to lack of evidence and is being deported to England.—Reuter.

He is to continue to act in a friendly manner towards its neighbours.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

MORE "MACHINERY" FOR CHINA

"Mystery Ship's" Mysterious Call at Walvis Bay: No Manifest

Walvis Bay, S. W. Africa, Aug. 9.

A "mystery ship" which arrived here on the evening of August 6 vanished at dawn to-day. It is believed to have sailed for Batavia.

The Norwegian steamer Baune anchored outside the three-mile limit and signalled for 70 tons of fresh water, which was taken aboard yesterday. The steamer had no manifest but the captain declared he was "carrying machinery in cases from Poland to China," and expected the documents to reach him at Port Arthur. The authorities instructed the captain to report for clearance papers to-day but when the foggy dawn cleared the Baune had disappeared.

A cablegram from the captain to the reputed owners of the Baune in Norway has been returned to the Post Office, marked "Undeliverable." Note: Lloyd's Register gives the Baune as a Norwegian vessel of 1,183 tons, owned by H. Kuhnle.—Reuter.

NEW ZEALAND WOOD OIL SCHEME

Colonial Enterprise as Result of China's Civil Wars

Wellington, N. Z., Aug. 9.

It is understood that British capitalists are interested in the experimental planting on 8,000 acres in Auckland province of wood-oil trees.

The experiment is being carried out by an expert previously engaged in the Chinese wood-oil industry who left China and went to England during the revolutionary troubles. Capitalists he interested in the project invited him to tour the empire with a view to establishing the industry. As a result Auckland was selected.—Reuter.

CAPT. LOEWENSTEIN'S ESTATE

Reduced by More Than Half Shortly Before His Death

London, Aug. 10.

It is understood that Captain Alfred Loewenstein, who fell out of an aeroplane while flying over the sea between Dunkirk and Ostend on July 4 and was subsequently found drowned, leaves a fortune of approximately £5,000,000, on which Belgian death duties will have to be paid. This amount is over £6,000,000 less than the fortune he held a few weeks before his death.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLIGHT TO SOUTH AFRICA

Capt. Murdoch's Arrival at Bulowayo

Bulowayo, Aug. 9.
Captain Murdoch of the South African Air Force, who left Lympne, Kent, on July 30 in an Avro-Avian 30-H.P. light plane in an attempt to fly to Capetown and back—a distance of 16,000 miles—in eighteen days, arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

REDUCED RAILWAY WAGES

Accepted by Railwaymen's Union

London, Aug. 9.
A general meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen by 77 votes to 3 to-day voted in favour of acceptance of the Wage Reduction Agreement, which provides for a 23 per cent. reduction in the wages of all employees as from August 13.—Reuter.



For the Artist Performer

ABSOLUTE accuracy in the fretting (to within one ten-thousandths of an inch), provides for a true scale. Tonefully sweet—has a powerful voice and exceptionally carrying quality to get the volume required for stage solos, recording or for radio broadcasting. It is an instrument for the artist-performer. A fitting mate for the professional banjoist who desires to "double" on the Banjo-Uke.

ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG)

34 NANKING ROAD

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

OUR LONDON LETTER

Decadence of Church-Going: Divorce and Colour-Schemes:
"Scotland Go Bragh": Menace of Wireless Masts

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 19.

There is still a great controversy over the decay of Church-going and the "Evening Standard" has been trying to galvanize it into life—even in the country. In this connection the appended letter of the Bishop of London will be read with great interest.

Dear Editor—I am very glad you are using your influence to induce people to come to Church again. I never can see my way to inveigh against the "week-end habit", as it is called, as I feel certain if I were a business man in London from Monday to Saturday I should try to get out for a week-end myself. But there is no reason why people should not go to Church—in fact, if the week-end habit was properly used, it might revive the life of many of our country churches.

Recent events have shown that the Nation is still deeply interested in religion, and I think many people have given up going to Church because they think they will be frankly bored, and that they can, by using their own words, "worship God better under the blue dome of Heaven", and so become what my friend Mr. Sheppard calls "Blue Domers". But they forget two things: first, that they cannot have the Sacraments of the Gospel under the blue dome of Heaven, although nature is in itself a sacrament. Everyone agrees that our Lord did institute a special Sacrament by which we were to hold communion with Himself. Then again, there is the open witness to our belief which is given by our appearance in Church. We do not go to church so much to reward in a sense of peace and an access of spiritual strength to which the experience of thousands bear witness.

I write these few words, then, in support of your "Come-to-Church" movement. I found Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, last Sunday crowded to the doors and numbers of others, who could not get in, in the garden outside listening to the service from a loud speaker. I hope many others will respond to your well-directed efforts to increase the attendance at Church throughout the land.

For Us and Against

London is now full of American visitors who find lots of things are wrong with England. Hundreds who are putting us through a friendly "third degree" have agreed that—

We are too polite.
We are obstinate.
We cannot make tea, or "drinkable" coffee, or fry bacon.
Our prices are too high, but
Our girls don't "make up" so much as Miss America, and we haven't got the night club habit so badly yet.

The Rev. Robert Hayes, of Philadelphia, who is a keen student of social problems, comments on some of the things he has observed:

We Americans haven't the habit of saying "Sir" and "Thank you" nearly so much as an Englishman. Sometimes it seems to us a little bit overdone—too polite. We can't stand your tea or coffee. The tea is too strong for us, and in America coffee is always made with cream. Some of us have never seen so many cows but so little cream as in England. Then everything seems dearer than in America. I have never, for instance, paid so much as £10 for a dress suit.

On the other hand I have just met a young German student staying in London who, otherwise enraptured with everything he has seen, has only two faults to find with England.

"Why" he said "do you not make better use of fresh air in London? You have beautiful parks and open spaces, but you have no resorts where one can spend the evening enjoying light refreshments in the open and listening to music."

That is lamentably true. In Germany the parks nearly all have pretty refreshment pavilions, with terraces where refreshments are served and music is discoursed, and no more pleasant way of spending the warm summer evening could be devised. My German friend's criticism of our shortcomings relates to the drama.

"Can you tell me where I can see a Shakespearean play?" he asked.

Alas, I had to confess that while I could direct him to many musical pieces, our National playwright

was not represented at any London theatre, and probably would not be until the Old Vic reopens in the autumn. He was surprised and disappointed, but consoled himself with the reflection:—"Then I shall have to wait for Shakespeare until I return to Germany".

Triumph of the Young

Bisley this year was a triumph for the young, who managed the fierce light better than the old men. Beating his own father, who was one of the hundred finalists, Lance Corporal A. C. Hale, formerly of the King Edward School (Birmingham) O. T. C. won the King's Prize of £250 and the N. R. A. Gold Medal and Gold Badge at Bisley. Hale's aggregate was 283. Lieutenant Burke, of Canada, was second with 280, and Lieutenant G. F. Booth, late of the R. A. F. was third with 276.

The winner was carried shoulder high in a chair by his Birmingham friends, led by the band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. When the crowd rushed on him he said to his father, "This is awful. I think I will hide until it's over".

Although Hale was regarded at Bisley as a promising shot, it was not anticipated that he would carry off the King's Prize—and no one was more surprised at his victory than his father was.

During the evening Earl Jellicoe, chairman of the Council of the National Rifle Association, received the following telegram from Buckingham Palace:—"Please convey to Corporal Hale my sincere congratulations on winning my prize" George R. I.

Lance Corporal Hale is 23, and is connected with Messrs. A. C. J. Parker, the gunmakers who come to Bisley from Birmingham every year. He shot for King Edward's School, Birmingham, in the Ashburton Shield in 1919, and has been in the King's three times, getting to the final hundred on one previous occasion. Last year his father and his brother shot in the final—quite a record, for three of one family to be in the same contest.

Divorce and Colour Schemes

The Divorce Courts are very busy, and we now know why. Sir Charles Allom, the designer of interior decorations, speaking of his statement that many divorce cases were caused by wrong colour schemes, remarks:

"I am absolutely certain that the human being is immensely influenced by colour. Both his happiness and his melancholy may be entirely due to his environment. There can be no doubt that various people are influenced differently by certain colours. Following the War the most extraordinary change of taste in the public was apparent. They became partial to inharmonious colours and syncopated music. In a well-designed and composed work of art the eye travels through the whole just as quickly as an electric current travels through a wire."

"There have been terrible tendencies of late to use yellows and orange, the ghastly mauves and purples which people of third-rate taste use in rooms in which they live, colours which should only be used in small patches, are simply destroying refinement of colour sense in the majority of people and happiness in many cases. I consider it the duty of every person to accustom his children to refined forms and refined designs."

"Scotland Go Bragh"

A turning point in the affairs of Scotland would seem to be indicated by the deputation representing the Church of Scotland, the Free Church of Scotland and the United Free Church of Scotland, to the Home Secretary and Sir John Gilmour, the Secretary for Scotland, to day, which protested that the influx

of Irish immigrants is changing the whole character of the Scottish people. There is a certain piquancy in the fact that Scotland, whose sons have gone forth to become dominant factors in many lands, should now be asking the Government to apply a "quota" system in respect of the Irish. It is estimated that the Irish Catholic population in Scotland, largely centred in Glasgow and Edinburgh, now numbers from 650,000 and 700,000. At the 1921 census it was placed at 601,000. During the past few years the Scottish population of Scotland has actually decreased. The deputation suggested the application of the quota system as the only effective means of limiting the number of Irish settlers to the country's capacity to employ them. In support of this it was urged that the Dominions already have such a system.

Concerning Headgear

Is the top hat dead or is it coming back into favour? Fashion writers have been saying that the silk hat is practically dead, and that it did not make its appearance at the Derby. Ascot, nor even at the University match. On the other hand, prominent London hat makers say that it has never been more popular since the War than now. The manager of a hat manufacturing firm in London asserts that top hats are exported to many parts of the world. He added:

"They will never be so popular as they were before the War. Mowing has done much to silk the topper into the background. Tall hats are impossible in a car. The most popular hat is the soft felt, and then the bowler. Straw hats are absolutely out of fashion, and are not likely to return."

An effort was made, it was stated, to popularize the grey and brown bowler. "They look very smart with suits to match, but it has been fruitless, labour trying to popularize them," said the manager of a Westend hat department. Another leading salesman claimed that the top hat refused to die, and said that a good trade was done in Ascot Week. "We are selling five times the number we were in 1925," he said.

Dangers of the Air

The Civil Aviation Authorities are seriously concerned about the number of uncharted and unmarked "rocks" in the form of wireless masts in the country, which are forming an over-increasing danger to aviators. Recently a pilot was flying from Martlesham, in Suffolk, to Manchester, in somewhat thick weather in an Avro-Napier Buffalo. This type of machine is designed for landing on the decks of ships, and consequently the pilot has a much better view forward than in many machines. He was following the L. M. S. main line in the neighbourhood of Rugby, when suddenly, without warning, the 800 ft. masts of the Hillmorton wireless station loomed up in front of him out of the fog. Had the masts been lighted he would have seen them, but as it was he only just managed to avoid them by making a very sharp climbing turn.

Daventry masts make another serious danger, and a pilot lost over London in a fog stands a chance of hitting the masts of 2Lo on the roof of Selfridge's. All these wireless stations have their own generating stations and could easily arrange to have their masts lighted up after dark or in bad weather in the same way that the Croydon masts are lit up. During the war there were several accidents, both fatal and otherwise, through collisions with wireless masts, and prompt action now by the authorities in lighting all high wireless masts may avert disasters in the future. The removal of all overhead telegraph and other wires is a question that will have to be considered in the future with the growth of flying.

A Peking telegram to the "East-ern Times" states that a military aeroplane belonging to the 4th Group Armies crashed to the ground in that city on Saturday and was wrecked. Liu Kuo-ching, the pilot, was killed and Yang Ho-shao, his assistant, was seriously injured, and had to be removed to the French Hospital.

YOUNG BRITONS AS
AMBASSADORSBoys and Girls to Visit Canada:
Mansion House "Send-off"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 1.

To-day is Dominion Day in Canada, and the thoughts of the whole of the Commonwealth will be centred on the spirit of the British Empire. Many minds will instinctively be cast back to the home country.

It seemed fitting, therefore, that the task of selecting the fifty young people who have been successful in the "Daily Sketch" and its allied newspaper scholarship in co-operation with the Cunard Steamship Co. and the Canadian National Railway for seven weeks' free travel in Canada should have taken place so near Dominion Day.

Eighty young people, from places in the British Isles as far apart as Swansea and Durham, Co. Down and Kent, all eager to be one of the fifty ambassadors to tour the Dominion, were in a room at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, yesterday and Friday, as the London guests of the "Daily Sketch" for the interview which would have so much effect on their lives.

Greetings from Overseas

All were thinking about Canada, and Canada was thinking about them, for the Governor-General and Lady Willington sent a cablegram asking them to Government House on August 10, and Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, sent greetings, and said he hoped that the tour would not only prove a source of lasting pleasure for them, but a stimulus to continue and increasing travel and intercourse among all the sister peoples of the Commonwealth.

It was surprising that the oak-panelled room, which the governors of the Imperial Institute and Lieutenant-General Sir William Furse, the Director, had lent to the selection committee, seemed to be a bridge almost tangible between Canada and the youth of the Mother Country.

The young people, whose standard of intelligence has been proved to be high by reason of their replies to the examination questions set, obviously had at first a feeling of apprehension when in turn they faced the interviewer. They knew that they were to be questioned by Professor A. P. Newton, of London University—whose queries they had sampled in the examination papers—and that Mr. William Will, director of Allied Newspapers, Mr. H. G. Lane, editor of the "Daily Sketch", and Mr. F. L. Lascot, organizing director of the scheme, were to be there as well.

Their fears went immediately they were asked to "Sit down, please," for the accompanying tone and smiles proved that there was no stiff examination.

The young people were very representative, for the son of a North London packer was followed by a boy of 18 wearing a Carthusian tie. Good fellowship prevailed among them all, and although it is impossible for all those interviewed to be taken, their easy intercourse at the Imperial Institute and at luncheon proved that many new friendships had been made.

Mansion House "Send-off"

The fortunate fifty leave England on Saturday, July 28, and on the Friday they and their parents are to be entertained at a big "send-off" luncheon at the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor will preside, and Mr. L. S. Amery, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, will speak. Other members of the Government will be there, and in the afternoon there will be a tea-reception at the House of Commons by M.P.s representing the constituencies of the fifty young travellers.

The voyage will be made in the Cunard liner *Alaunia*, which is due to arrive at Quebec on August 5. From that date the most comprehensive programme possible has been arranged, for it includes a visit to the Prince of Wales's ranch at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, gold and silver mines, the only buffalo preserve in the world, Niagara Falls, Toronto University—in fact it can be said that no feature that

THE BETTING TAX
SUPERSEDEDGovernment Adopts "Tote" Bill:
New Charges to Bookies

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 19.

As the Government decided to adopt the Totalisator Bill, which it passed this week, despite a certain amount of Labour opposition, the Chancellor announced what is practically a supersession of the Betting Duty. Its disappearance will be gradual. The reduction from October 1 next will be as follows:—

Course Bets. From 2 to 1 per cent.
Credit Bets. From 3½ to 2 per cent.

As there will be a consequent loss to the revenue this year of £1,250,000, to make good this deficiency there will be an increase in the licence duties payable by bookmakers, but this change will not be made until the next Budget.

Bookmakers' licence duties are at present £10 a year for each bookmaker and each assistant, if any, making a book on his behalf, and £10 a year for every set of premises used by the bookmaker as an office. They will either be doubled next year, said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or may be superseded by a new system of grade licences. In the former case the duty at the new reduced level would remain. In the latter, the duty would be entirely abolished, except on bets made through a totalisator, from which apparently Mr. Churchill proposes to take one per cent. Everybody seems pleased with the change.

The Dog Racing Bill

Meantime supporters of the Dog Racing Bill got a nasty jar and they could thank the Cabinet for it. The Bill retired to the "shelf" at the very opening of its Committee stage. Sir F. Meyer (Con. Gt. Yarmouth) was responsible for the mild sensation. He rightly considered it a waste of time for the Committee to struggle through pages of amendments in the absence of a Government promise to adopt the Bill as a Private Member's Measure, absolutely no chance of further progress.

But Sir Vivian Henderson, the Home Office Under Secretary, could not give a definite promise of "facilities." That question, he said, must be addressed to the Prime Minister or the Government Chief Whip. So Sir F. Meyer moved the adjournment and the voting was equal—13 for and 13 against. The casting vote of the Chairman, Mr. Short, the Labour member for Wednesbury, against the motion saved the Bill and allowed the Committee to proceed with it. An attempt was made to induce Members to leave the room so that the proceedings might collapse through a "count out," but it failed.

Wembley Century

Wembley celebrates its 100th performance this week. It is interesting to know that since it opened as a track in December, 758 dogs have been killed there, and nearly 1,000 different greyhounds have raced on the track. The total prize money distributed over this period amounts to roughly, £25,400.

CANTON at least is determined to put down co-education, which was banned by the National Educational Conference in Nanking. The local Department of Education has decided that co-education will cease when the next term begins. The girl students of the First and Second Provincial Middle Schools will be transferred to the Girls Middle School. The Higher Middle Normal School girl students will be transferred to the Provincial Normal School for Girls.

will interest the young people has been omitted.

Their personal needs will be looked after, too, for Lady Marjorie Dalrymple is accompanying the girls and Mr. Kenneth Lindsay, an ex-President of the Oxford Union, the boys, while in addition there will be a "Daily Sketch" photographer, a cinema photographer, and a correspondent, so that not only will the impressions made by the tour live for ever in the minds of the travellers, but tangible evidence can be retained by them and their parents

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

A Personal Appreciation

The writer of the following most interesting article prefers not actually to put his signature to it.

I was at home on Furlough, taking some post-graduate study at Cambridge and preaching for my Mission on Sundays, when I was summoned to the Old Palace, Canterbury, to talk with the Archbishop on an important matter, and I was invited to spend the night there.

My mind was perturbed; I wrote and told my mother, a prayerful woman, in whom I had always confided, and on the appointed day I arrived at Canterbury and went to my room under the gabled roof to dress for dinner. I was nervous as I met the Archbishop and M.S. Davidson in the drawing room. The other members of the party were Mrs. Benson, widow of the last Archbishop but one, Miss Tait, daughter of the previous Primate and sister of Mrs. Davidson, and a chaplain, I think Mr. Bell, now Dean of Canterbury. We sat down to dinner; the ladies were chatty and I soon felt more at my ease. It was the very opposite to overpowering; they evidently wanted to relieve the embarrassment I naturally felt.

After dinner the Archbishop took me aside and told me that I had been nominated to him for a Bishopric in China. It was easy to protest my incapacity for such a post, especially in a country and among a great people of which I knew but little, but his Grace quietly explained the whole situation and said we would have another talk in the morning. I went to my room in a state of mental commotion, and spent a restless night, trying to think and pray calmly, and listening to the Cathedral clock striking the hours. My recollection now is that I was oppressed by the thought of responsibility in taking up such a post and task and troubled by the anticipation of having to appear in the customary episcopal garb.

The next morning after breakfast the Archbishop talked with me further, and sent me away to think over it. I consulted my family and a few of my chief friends, the Secretaries of my Society and the Master of my College. I wrote to accept the post and the next day the appointment was announced in the newspapers.

Reminiscences of Lambeth

I relate in detail my own experience on that occasion because I think any man suddenly offered "the chance of his life," as men call it, if it brings with it the anticipation of heavy responsibility, must feel similarly overcome, and I much doubt whether R. T. Davidson, when, as a young curate in 1877, he was invited to become Chaplain to Archbishop Tait, saw a "long and glittering vista that tapered away to the seat of Thomas à Becket," much less "set his face toward the goal." I don't think that is likely to have been the vision of the earnest young clergyman as he took up his work at Lambeth; it is much more probable that he felt overcome with the burden of his task. Had his main motive through the 26 years till he became Primate in 1903 been ecclesiastical ambition, he could not since then have been the gracious, patient, sympathetic counsellor to all manner of men that has made him so widely beloved.

I have in these last twenty years often stayed with Archbishop and Mrs. Davidson at Lambeth Palace. There are always guests in the house, the Archbishop is constantly involved in duties of high and wide importance, yet he invariably talks to one in the drawing room after dinner and again after breakfast in his study with that leisurely patience and wise understanding of things in the remote mission field, or overseas Diocese, which reveal his largeness of mind and heart. I always leave Lambeth, dismissed by this great Father of the Church with prayer and blessing, feeling spiritually stimulated, encouraged to go back again and try to fulfill my task more faithfully, and wishing to make my home at least a little that of Archbishop and Mrs. Davidson in its gracious helpfulness. My wife has always carried away

a similar impression. One isn't in the least aware of greatness or grandeur, but always of courtesy, quietness and loving sympathy.

The Archbishop's "Statecraft"

His "wisdom of statecraft" and "adroitness in marshalling situations to the Church's great advantage" have made him "a great and capable leader." Yes, he has again and again saved the Church of England from dangerous situations, but how? Two examples will be in the memories of many. When the Lambeth Conference of 1920 was in preparation the Bishop of Zanzibar, who had been pushing for a decision as to the definite message of the Church after the Kikuyu Controversy, declared that he would not come to the Conference: he intended, it seemed, to excommunicate some of his brother Bishops, and refuse to take any part in the deliberations of over 300 Bishops at Lambeth. But Archbishop Davidson overcame his scruples, and the moment of the Conference was reached when Frank Zanzibar arose and declared his adhesion to the Appeal for Unity which went out from that gathering. A threatened scandal which might have rent the Church was avoided, and no-one doubted that the Primate must have used his highest gifts of spiritual persuasion to win to the side of the larger unity so good and conscientious a protagonist of one view. "Adroitness" some may call it, but was it not rather that "wisdom which is from above, which is first pure, then peaceable, gentle, etc." the gift of God?

A few months ago Canon Bullock Webster, a very devout and popular high-churchman, made a public protest in St. Paul's Cathedral as Bishop Barnes of Birmingham was about to begin his sermon. Dean Inge was quite capable of calling on the police to eject him or summons him for brawling. A few years ago this was generally done. Bishop Barnes waited with bent head till the protest was finished, and then proceeded with his sermon. A few days later the Bishop of Birmingham protested in the press against the incident. Here, thought many, was a crisis which would tax the Church Authorities beyond their powers. The Church must surely break on the stumbling block of modernism. But a letter from the Archbishop to the "Times," firm, wise and courteous, in which both Canon Webster and Bishop Barnes were admonished, cleared up the whole matter which has not been heard of since. The Archbishop's sound judgment met with general approval. It was wisdom not adroitness.

The Archbishop and the Church Assembly

The Archbishop's leading principles as regards the Home Church seem to have been to make the Church comprehensive of all those who can rightly claim a spiritual home in her, and while preserving constitutional methods to democratize the Church. The "Life and Liberty Movement," fostered by the present Bishop of Manchester and others, produced the Church Assembly and gave to the Church that larger degree of autonomy conferred on her by Parliament. The Archbishop took the results of that movement—how much he may have encouraged the movement the present writer does not know—and has thrown all his great abilities into the task of making the Assembly an efficient instrument of reforms, long overdue in the Church of England. Much was done in the early years of the Assembly's work to restore the confidence of the laity in the Church, and until the inevitable Prayer Book snag was reached it looked as if the old Church was setting down to a period of nation-wide favour. Great laymen have arisen and taken, with the Bishops, positions of leadership in the management of Church affairs, difficult problems have been tackled and some of them solved, and the whole body of the laity has found its voice in the statutory Parochial Church Councils. These bodies are saving the Church from clericalism. The Archbishop has been the leader in all this, and his speeches in the Assembly, as well as his great gifts as its Chairman, wisely and patiently exercised, have done much to form wise opinions and to avoid hasty legislation. He

would not allow the Assembly to destroy the Convocations, much as it put those very ancient Church Councils into the shade. He is always on the side of constitutional procedure, however much it may add to the labour of reformation.

The Present Crisis

Has the great Archbishop's "adroitness" failed him and us at last. In his wonderful Primacy to end in failure? On November 12th, the date of his golden wedding, when the host of his admirers will make their farewell presentation, and when he will retire into private life in a good old age with honours heaped upon him, will he leave the Church he has served so laboriously and carefully in chaos? It almost looks like it.

After the second rejection of the Revised Prayer Book by Parliament some expected the Bishops, backed by the Assembly, to authorize for us the book which had cost so much labour, and which every Church authority had approved by large majorities, and to risk what Parliament might do. But such action would have been highly unconstitutional. It seems that Archbishop Davidson would not take such action. The Bishops and the Assembly had twice sent the book to Parliament, and so had recognized Parliament's undoubted right to reject it.

Would they then revise the Book, cut out the permission for Perpetual Reservation? This was all that the Home Secretary demanded to secure his favourable vote, and doubtless many would have followed him. Of course it is too late to make this change now, but if made earlier it would probably have saved the Book, but then it would have violated the principle of comprehensiveness for which Archbishop Davidson had lived and worked. He could not advocate such a concession nor will he now advise the Assembly to attempt a further revision which will exclude the Anglo-Catholics and satisfy the Evangelicals. A pause is therefore arranged, the July meeting of the Assembly has not been asked to express its opinion, the next step will be taken after Archbishop Davidson has gone. The responsibility will be allowed to fall on others. The aged Archbishop is deliberately allowing the curtain to be rung down on his life work. Is it failure or success?

Can the Established Church be Saved?

Will it now be possible for his successor to save the Church of England from disestablishment, chaos, disruption, all the dangers that threaten her? None want to destroy the Church of England. Other Churches regard her with benevolence. The old controversies about Education, Establishment, Episcopacy seem to be moving gradually toward an agreed solution. The whole Christian world would regard disaster to the Church of England as a grievous blow to Religion. Some regard her as the only possible bridge between Rome and Protestantism. She fills a great and valuable place in the national life and in the wide flung missionary enterprise overseas.

But who can save her now? Has not toleration gone too far? She has for the last 50 years or more allowed one party to pull her back towards medieval superstitions and practices, and the nation has declared that she will not allow it. Even the Archbishop's "bewildering knack of knowing when to call a halt" has failed him at last; he allowed the Church and State to clash in a tourney and the Church is down.

But will not his spirit still preside at Lambeth and in the Church Assembly? Will not comprehensiveness, constitutional methods and the progress of democratic ideas still remain the principles which will guide the great and good prelate who is to succeed Archbishop Davidson, and will not the Assembly follow in its late leaders ways of wisdom? A decision will doubtless have to be reached before long, is even now surely being discussed, as to what is to be done next, but all true Churchmen, and many who hold other allegiances, will pray that a double portion of Archbishop Davidson's spirit may fall upon his successor. It may be decided that compre-

OUR PARIS LETTER

What the French Think of Their New Franc

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Paris, June 28.

The stabilisation of French currency, voted by Parliament during the week-end, so as to defeat any attempts at speculation, has caused a certain amount of uneasiness. A great many people imagine that a 100-franc note is now worth only 20, and that the notes now in circulation will have to be replaced by others. A large part of the public has never understood the difference between the gold franc of pre-war times and the paper franc, or the reason why more francs are required to pay for the same quantity of goods. It has not realized that while the value of the goods has remained the same, the purchasing instrument has depreciated.

A general impression prevails that the stabilisation will be followed by a rise in prices and an accentuation of *la vie chère*, not on any definable economic grounds but because intermediaries usually seize upon any pretext to put up the prices of necessities. Stabilisation has definitely shattered the hopes of holders of French Government stock, who imagined that the financial recovery would bring the franc back to something like its pre-war value. They now know that every Fs. 100 invested in French Rentes before the war is worth only Fs. 20 and has no prospect of increasing in value. The rentier is thus the chief sufferer by M. Poincaré's financial experiment. The landlord, whose rents are still artificially kept down, is another. The thrifty middle-class, so often derided by the French themselves as, as usual, bearing the weight of the burden.

France can therefore be said to welcome her new franc with a very limited amount of pleasure. In voting the stabilisation proposals, Parliament performed what the "Temps" calls an "austere duty." As M. Chéron said in his report to the Senate, the Government stabilised the franc because it was impossible to do otherwise. For 18 months, the Bank of France has kept rates steady by buying up all the foreign bills that came on the market, but this, of course, could not go on. In the second half of May, the Bank was buying at the rate of £2,900,000 a day and was obliged to point out that the situation was becoming dangerous. Stabilization gives time to breathe on a stiff uphill road but is not a guarantee of getting to the top of the hill. As M. Poincaré has himself pointed out, it is merely a part of an elaborate process calling for continued effort over a period which may extend to several years.

Relapse Possible

The "Temps" observes in its financial article that, however large may be the Bank of France's stock of bills and gold reserve, it must not be assumed that these will protect the franc against another relapse should the national credit at home and abroad be again seriously shaken. For the monetary reform to be a complete success it must be accompanied and followed by the utmost prudence in political and financial matters, especially as, after the panic that occurred not so very long ago, opinion in France and abroad would very soon take fright if any fresh blunders were

hesitance has gone too far, that the constitutional agreement between Church and State must be modified so that Parliament shall have no voice in doctrinal matters or in the regulation of the worship of the Church, or even that the voice of the democracy within the Church must be silenced and the clerical caste be again put in power, but many will pray that by patience a way may be found out of the present difficulties without resorting to any of these alternatives, and that the Spirit of God, who has watched over our Church and Nation hitherto, will still show the way in which both may work together for the glory of God and the spiritual good of the British Commonwealth of Nations and many beyond.

committed. With all these warnings ringing in their ears, with no prospect of relief from crushing taxation, with a foreign trade balance moving towards the wrong side, and anticipations of still dearer living, the French people can hardly be blamed if they show a complete lack of enthusiasm in the cause of monetary reform.

Feminine Elegance

On the eve of the Grand Prix, the climax of the Paris season, another Grand Prix, for feminine elegance, was held at the Portiques, the new luxury-trade centre in the Champs Elysees, and, if the opinion of the smartly-clad audience be any criterion, the day of the sweetly feminine, charmingly helpless woman has dawned again. Throughout the afternoon and evening, frocks created by the great Paris dressmakers and worn by some of the best-known theatrical stars, including Mistinguette, Jane Renouardt and Jane Marnac, were subjected to critical examination, and those most reminiscent of early Victorian styles obtained the greatest amount of applause, not only from the men but from the women.

A black lace frock, with skirts to the ankles, worn with a quaint little boat-shaped hat perched on the side of the head and a tiny little black lace sunshade, only needing a hoop beneath it to complete the illusion that it was a survival from the 'fifties, was rapturously received. Although the audience, who were the judges, should have voted not for theatrical and striking effects but for good taste and elegance, very few of the dresses exhibited could have been worn at the races or a ball by a woman of any position. They were very beautiful but most of them were decidedly theatrical. Two or three of the actresses were accompanied by their pet dogs, to create a picturesque effect like that of certain portraits of the 18th and early 19th Century, and one of them, Monna Paiva, swept down the stairs and across the narrow stage followed by a magnificent borzoi.

Vanishing Montmartre

Little by little, old Montmartre is disappearing. Not even the efforts of the Commission du Vieux Paris, the unpaid guardian of ancient landmarks, can avail against the ruthless hand of the sanguine builder. France is a country full of people who, to judge by their talk, respect nothing but readily surrender to the established usages of their administrative system.

If any ancient building is to be saved from destruction, the only practical course is to have it officially recognized as a "historic monument"—a process which involves the accumulation of a great deal of documentary evidence and the consultation of sundry experts and official bodies. It is difficult, and often inadvisable to preserve old houses if they happen to be insanitary or to restrict the flow of street traffic in a busy city, but it is regrettable to see an interesting old house pulled down simply because the owner can make a profit out of the site, and this is going on all the time the authorities not realizing that the more modern Paris becomes the less it will attract the best class of foreign visitors.

About two years ago, Montmartre lost the "Maison de Mimi Pinson" after an outburst of newspaper protests which could not be anything but futile, and now the oldest house on the Butte is threatened. It is in the Rue Cortot, between the Rue du Mont Cenis and the Rue des Saules. It once belonged to Claude La Rose, a member of Molière's troupe of actors, and even apart from its association with many departed artists, it is worth preserving as a specimen of seventeenth-century domestic architecture, but the city has no funds for such a purpose, and so the old house will have to go.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. THERAPION THERAPION THERAPION

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

THINK ON THESE THINGS

A Sermon Preached in the Union Church, Shanghai, by the
Rev. J. C. A. Bohn, C.F., on Sunday, July 29, 1928

Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things.—Philippians IV. 8.

To think is vitally important, the need being quite as insistent in matters of faith, as in other human interests. In the average congregation in any Church, how many give even half an hour of consistent thought to the deeper implications of faith, and their relation to the daily life of the community? Truth has nothing to fear, and everything to gain from earnest, enlightened, consistent thinking. The onward march of civilization involves many readjustments, but the heart of vital personal religion remains untouched. Changing form but an abiding experience. Liberal Christianity makes Christ as Saviour and Lord over the standard of life. Much of our morality savours more of Saul and Samuel than the Gospel.

Mind Over Body

One of the most fascinating and illuminating subjects of modern research is the influence of mind over body, disclosing as it does amazing possibilities for every keen seeker after truth. The Society for Psychical Research has published some extraordinary almost incredible experiences. This society endeavours to approach these various problems without prejudice or prepossession of any kind, in the same spirit of exact and unimpassioned inquiry which has enabled science to solve so many problems once not less obscure, nor less hotly debated. The names of Lord Balfour, Sir Oliver Lodge, William James and Sir William Crookes command respect and confidence.

In medical literature there is a somewhat tardy recognition of the mental factor, the steadily accumulating evidence showing conclusively that in nearly every disease and accident the mental factor distinctively helps or hinders satisfying recovery. Reflect on how easily we are excited or depressed. An unpleasant letter, a hasty word, a distressing sight, or even a passing thought may sadden for hours, whilst equally passing incidents of a cheerful content brighten the whole outlook. How often we see a morbidness which feeds the flame of unavailing grief, crippling the present by over-emphasizing the past, forgetting life's good, burning with indignation at its pain. Such dwelling upon every woe of experience, and ignoring the current of saving health which flows all through our life, turns life into a dreary swamp from which springs the germs of disappointment and dreariness, instead of making the soul into a garden of God, with fragrant flowers and beauty on every land. "Think on these things." We cannot help seeing that the forces of evil seem to outrun the conquests of the Cross, and that the armies of the alien are more than the powers of the good.

To Each His Responsibility

The hopes and fears which make us strong are inseparable. Each must tread the winepress of doubt alone, but the issue is with God, and as we "think on these things" going beyond the intricate complexities of life, there gradually emerges a sublime and satisfying faith which enlightens the mind, comforts the heart, invigorates the will, urging men forward in sure hope of victory.

No harvest can compare with the harvest of thought. In the physical world crops fail from many causes. Not so in the mental. No power can stop the seed bearing fruit either good or evil. The good Lord of the Harvest never fails. No right act done, no generous sacrifice for a larger good, no faithful endurance of outer trial, without making right doing and sacrifice easier, and slowly building up a strong influential character. Never forget.

"Our deeds still travel with us from afar
And what we have been makes us what we are."

Every life is the inevitable inescapable outcome of its thoughts.
"Think on these things."

The Common Excuse

How commonly we excuse ourselves—I did not think. Smarting under a sense of wrong, irritated and impatient because of another's failure, disappointed at our own efforts, or by the chilling indifference with which they are received, we make acid comments, form hasty judgments, which the calmer, wiser self condemns. Hence instead of healing, there is division, and the road to recovery is long and painful. "I did not think." Thought is the unseen but mighty architect daily designing, altering, building up or breaking down with unerring skill and unflinching certainty.

"Take care of the thoughts, the deeds will take care of themselves." Thought is the power station, guarding, directing, moulding life.

God clearly intended us to use what brains we have. We allow the mind to wander over all kinds of things without plan or purpose, seldom coming to actual grips unless forced by material necessity. Custom, inclination, desire, laziness all too often prevent men from recognising and assimilating new truth. In business success demands thought, energy industry, and sticking power. Should it not be so in the Christian enterprise? Moral anaemia and spiritual inertia spring from slackness.

Comparative Religion

What do we think about the Bible? Extending over a period of at least 1200 years its unity in diversity is amazing. In these days a new approach was inevitable. Literary, historical, and archaeological research has enhanced its value, and is an emphatic gain. The discovery and translation of contemporary literatures has thrown added light on the historic meaning of Scripture. No translation completely expresses the original language. Officialdom and obscurantism are doomed in the onward march of truth, light and love. We see in old truths new meanings, values, applications. Beneath every form however, venerable, crude, inadequate, there is some truth. The modern cleavage is more in form than substance. Things which clog must be cleared. Paul emancipated the Church from the Jews; Luther fought against the Church as dictator of conscience and tyrant of the religious life. To-day we fight against smug complacency.

"Be thou like the noble ancient,
Scorn the threat that bids thee fear,
Speak no matter what betide thee;
Let them strike, but make them hear."

Spiritual Supremacy

Do we prepare for worship, are we unaffectedly concerned with all the business and obligations of the Church, or is attendance merely a polite Sunday morning call? Do we really regard sin as horrible? Do we realize the amazing, glorious, outstanding love of the Saviour who gave His life upon the Cross. Are we penitent, and eagerly anxious for a better life? What thoughts do we habitually cultivate? These constitute life in the making. Thought mastery means spiritual supremacy. To the extent that we control our thoughts we control the present and future. Are we drifting, or firmly finding our life? Thoughts come unbidden, but only what we welcome and cherish remain. Practice thought control. Pray as if there were no value in work, toll as if there were no power in prayer, and you will soon find that the Spirit of our Blessed Lord and Saviour is tremendously real and powerful.

THE ENCHANTED GARDEN

"And the Story I tell you
is true"

By PISCATOR

The car pulled up with a screeching of brakes and a great flourish of trumpets in front of a massive gateway, looking blindly at us, flanked with a high stone wall that extended as far as the eye could see, over which the melancholy willows dripped in green profusion. The chauffeur pushed his hat back and scratched meditatively. "Have got," he said. We eased ourselves out of a litter of rods, haversacks and lunch baskets, and parked them on the roadway beside us. It was a bright sunny day, an early morning at the end of July, typical of—well, somewhere in China! My friend stretched himself and yawned—for the day was still very young—whilst I tried to bribe the driver to return for us in the evening, to risk again the very execrable road which leads to the sinister entrance. We became aware that we were under observation through a peephole in the iron! I produced my credentials for the inspection of the Eye, and the gate was opened and we entered.

Just Creepin

I suppose there are few more beautiful gardens, judged by the standards of this country. We advanced up a well-kept drive with borders of flowers and shrubs, under pergolas, over little bridges, and so into a fairy-land of green. Irregular in shape, the entire garden, except the way by which we had come, appeared to lead up to hills, created, no doubt, by the dredging of the pond which wound and twisted its sinuous way between islands and under half-moon bridges in the approved "willow pattern" style. Summer-houses with curling eaves and blue-tiled roofs rested placidly in the green! At the far end the hill had been raised to a considerable height, and the rocks arranged to convey the idea of a miniature cliff, falling sheer into the waters of the lake. Trees, shrubs, flowers and well-ordered paths were everywhere, and only the song of the birds broke the stillness. Curiously shaped stones and needles of rock gave a flavour of the grotesque, the true Chinese touch, fitting harmoniously into the general scheme.

There was a loud and gratifying splash, as a magnificent carp jumped, almost at our feet, the ripples breaking the mirrored reflections into a myriad dancing points of light. "Here," said my friend, "is where we begin." We stood on a bridge and set up the rods—"Look at that!" said I, in a tense whisper, pointing into the depths where three long black shapes moved slowly towards us! Another fish jumped! and again! It was apparent that the whole of this large winding water-way was—as an Irish grannie once put it—"just creepin' wid'em."

The Surprised Fish

"Do you remember," said my friend, "an Academy picture called 'The Devil amongst the Nuns'—or some such title—a picture of the devil amongst a lot of women who were obviously innocent of the Science of Evil?" I did not answer, being busily engaged in moulding a piece of dough and bran over the hook, too busy even to retort that teaching innocent fish the noble and exhilarating sport of fishing was not analogous, anyway!

So we began! and through that whole day there was never an idle moment. Every variety of carp was there, and eager to be caught! Goldfish, well over five pounds in weight, black fish, "ordinary" carp, small fish, large fish, they all came to feed, and, had we kept what we caught, a photograph of the day's total would not have disgraced "The Field." At least seven were over five pounds. We were told, however, that it was the wish of the master of this beautiful place that nothing should be killed, or want only injured, so they all went back to the water, and I am not sorry. The fish we hooked were, no doubt, surprised, but none was killed or seriously injured. That is an advantage which fishing has over all other forms of hunting.

The More Surprised Fisherman

It was after tiffin that I became aware that something of more than

ordinary weight was attached to the hook—something so heavy and motionless that I almost fancied I had "snagged" a rock. Then I felt the shake of the head, jerking my taut line from side to side, and I knew that here was a monster. I was using a flyrod of considerable age and a medium cast, and I sensed disaster! For the first hour the movement was of the slightest, to and fro, to and fro, like the bear in the Jessfield Zoo! The heat was intense, and my wrist was already aching with fatigue when the fish decided that this unwavering pressure, forcing his head upwards, was becoming intolerable. In a sudden burst of rage he rushed noisily over to the far side of the water, the rod buckling and the reel shrilling at the fierce impetus of his passage! A Chinese coolie pushed his way through the green fence at my back and squatted beside me, and then another, until quite a number had assembled to watch the struggle. One picked up the net, designed for trout-fishing, which had been broken earlier in the day, and tried to reckon how any fish could be lifted from the water with such an inadequate instrument. I thought the same, and longed for a gaff! Then came visitors; and all "took one look at me," asked the same questions, "What is he doing and why does he stand in such a wet place? Why doesn't he pull the fish out?" chatted awhile, laughed, and passed on! And still the great beast plunged and rushed, shook his head, and lashed at the line with his tail, sometimes motionless as a log, sometimes as active as the bull at a bull-fight! At last he began to yield! The float came into view, and a foot or so of the thin gut-line. The powerful tail broke the water, in a huge swirl, as he bored down again—a surprised and very angry fish.

The Last Lap

It became a question which of us would give in first! The perspiration was streaming off me and my rod-hand was trembling with fatigue. At last the float again! and it was "pull devil, pull baker." Slowly, inch by inch, the gut-line rose from the water, and he had the first view of the fish—after two hours fighting! A huge black creature with a tail like a fan! I gave my own estimate of the weight I should not be believed, so I refrain! The Chinese chorus of "Hui-ya" showed that at last I had broken through the crust, and from then on, they were as excited as I. "All same small boy," said one, appreciatively. Down he went again, and away over to the rocks on the far side, like a newly-hooked fish! The audience yelled with delight! Twice more I hauled him to the surface, and with a tumultuous splatter of spray he wrenched his head down and under and away he went again. I suppose my hand has lost its cunning, or the sun was too much for me; perhaps I am out of practice, for he bent me to it! The rod was curved like a horse-shoe, and I was using every ounce of pressure that I dared, when suddenly, down went his head in a sharp vicious jerk! snap! The fight was over! Two hours and a quarter for a pond-fish! and I suppose he was good for at least an hour more!

A Record Day

It was almost dark as we made our way back to the waiting car. It had been, I suppose, a record day, for the carp is usually a wary feeder, cunning and alert, slipping off like a ghost at the first sign of movement from the bank, with an uncanny knowledge of tackle and how to feed without risk, absorbing the bait always, but seldom the hook!

"Very appropriate," chuckled my friend, "that picture, you know—you must remember it!" "No I don't," I said, shortly!

AN uncharted rock, with a least depth of nine feet at low water spring tides, has been reported by the Hydrographic Department of the Chinese Navy in the southern approach of Sanmun Bay. The position of this rock is latitude 28° 53' 15" N., longitude 121° 46' 45" E., British Admiralty Chart No. 1759.

TRIBUTE TO CHANG TSO-LIN

His Infant Son's Appraisal of Manchuria's Late War Lord

By LADY HOSIE

Chang Tso-lin, five feet in height, nine stone in weight, soft of speech, gentle-eyed, mild of manner, merciless and ferocious in his punishment of those who betrayed him, cannot be judged by people like you and me here in England. Nor are the Chinese, who have studied abroad fit critics; for he belongs to an older age.

With his passing from the palaces of Peking, it may be that we have truly seen the last of the despots. Yet despots are not all bad or wholly bad; for, till their minions succeed in their efforts at taking huge shares in the profits, despots can usually see that it pays to keep people reasonably contented. When it is prospering a province can afford to pay, higher for its security than when it is trodden down. This, Manchuria under Chang Tso-lin has not fared too badly.

The name by which men scoffed at Chang Tso-lin was "ex-bandit," and it is true that he never became a scholar. But nobody could say he lacked brains. How he despised Wu Pei-fu, that other anachronism of the Middle Ages! He always reviled him—yes, even after the two generals, old-fashioned as they were, had sworn blood-brotherhood.

Two years ago Chang shot 16 Chinese stockbrokers out of hand because they had speculated in the paper money which he was putting on the market for reasons of economy, and increased the troubles of his administration. He was, indeed, a bandit, but with a great sense of law and order, as bandits often have.

This is the way he began that bandit career. There was a vendetta, so the story runs, between his clan and a neighbouring clan in those Manchurian plains of the Liaotung peninsula.

His Clan Wiped Out

One dreadful day the other clan swept upon the Chang clan and destroyed every male—except young Chang Tso-lin, who happened to be absent. He was seventeen, and he came back to find his village full of dead men, of weeping or dead women, and blazing homes. White-faced, his heart bursting with fury, this lad of five foot swore revenge or death. Nobody has ever denied his bravery. To those who say that China can produce no leaders, and that the Chinese lack the fire of courage, one can only point to Chang Tso-lin. The pity is that his lights were dim and his leadership led nowhere.

After the outrage, he had to take to the hills for safety, and there he joined one of the many bandit bands that roam the Manchurian hills, half foe, half friend to the peasants, as in Corsica. So able was he that presently he became their leader, and one day he in his turn led his band down on that other clan. This time the destruction was utter. No body was left to tell the tale, or plan revenge.

But he had done the unpardonable thing: he had taken the law into his own hands, and henceforth the law hunted him and his band. Tradition has it that he was barser in his depredations with the rich than the poor.

Pardoned

During the Japanese-Russian War, however, he had his chance of returning to the life of the normal citizen, that pathetic desire of every bandit in the long run. With his guerrilla band he helped the Japanese so efficiently that at the end of the war, which brought them triumph, they interceded with the Chinese Viceroy of the three Eastern Provinces (which make up what we call Manchuria) and obtained his pardon.

When Chang was pardoned he and his band were incorporated into the Chinese Army, for his military handling of his band had gained the admiration of the Japanese, and the new Chinese Army, just starting on its modern ways sadly needed efficient officers. He was given the rank of colonel, and presently settled down to a life of comparative peace as a military official in various Chinese cities, ever growing in importance till at last he became generalissimo of the armies in Man-

Manchuria and finally falling into the possession of Chief Administrator of the three Eastern Provinces.

Chang began his career with one wife, and a good one at that: a little older than himself, but a very capable manager. As he was no use at book learning, she kept the accounts of the guerrilla bands, for which she had a turn for arithmetic; and sometimes she would ask a friend of mine, a woman missionary, for a lesson in arithmetic, foreign fashion. Our Arabic numerals are much more convenient than the Chinese abacus with its beads strung on a copper wire in a frame.

Chang Tso-lin has five wives now. His second he had even in the early days—a girl he had caught during one of his raids. Chang had liked her looks, but how could he venture to suggest a secondary wife to the excellent woman who administered his affairs so much to his satisfaction?

Diplomacy was as much one of Chang's strong points as force. He took to sighing, to eating a poor dinner, and then denying that there was anything the matter with him when his wife questioned him. Then he let it leak out that there was a girl on his hands—"nothing to look at"—whose father, an influential man, was demanding five thousand dollars reparation on her account. Madame Chang shrieked with horror, careful woman that she was.

Finally Chang let it be dragged from him that the only alternative was that the girl should become his secondary wife, but he protested his repugnance to this idea, being so well satisfied with the lady beside him. She tossed all night sleepless after this tale, and in the morning urged him to take the girl as his secondary wife. That was Chang Tso-lin's little way of getting what he wanted.

"The Tiger's Cub"

He was kind to his wives. He was very privileged when the first and eldest died. His sons were the joy of his life. Another woman missionary told me a pretty story of his youngest boy. The little fellow, aged five was leaning against her knee as she showed him a scripture card of Christ saying "Suffer little children." He liked it and asked to keep it. Then he came again and leaned against the knee and looked up into her face and spoke.

"Everyone knows," he told her seriously "that Jesus Christ was the best man that ever lived. But," he added, "my father is the kindest."

Thus spoke the smallest son of Chang Tso-lin, ex-bandit, the old Tiger of Manchuria, of his father. —London "Evening News."

A MOKANSHAN correspondent writes:—We are finding it very pleasant and quiet up here. The place is well protected and Judge Ling who is collecting the house taxes (\$30, \$20, and \$10 for first, second and third class houses, according to the Chinese valuation) is having the roads repaired. The rail and launch service is working well, but the chair coolies, not being professionals from Anhui as usual (they came last year and were disappointed), are hardly up to their work. The temperature has been down to 70° several nights recently.

THE river is going from bad to worse, says the "North China Daily Mail" of July 27 and the amount of silt is increasing daily. It was said this morning that pilots were refusing to bring steamers up to Tientsin unless they were lightened down to 10 ft. This practically closes the river to navigation. In this connection the same paper notes that repair of dykes of the Yungtingho river was recently the subject of discussion at a conference between Chin Yu-chan director of the Peking River and Canal Inspectorate and Chu Feng-wei, magistrate of Yuanpinghsien. Mr. Chin handed in a petition received from the people of 70 villages appealing for immediate repair of dykes as a precaution against inundation. The farmers voluntarily offered their services for the work. The Yungting or Hun Ho is the river which causes most trouble at Tientsin, filling the Hai Ho with silt. The better the Yungting dykes are repaired, the worse it may be for Tientsin owing to the greater quantity of water and sand brought down.

WONG AND THE BABY

By R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN

"Well, I can't take the dog over just now. She is very young, only just old enough to leave her mother—not quite out of the two hour feeding stage, if you know what I mean. And I was wondering if you and Wong would take care of her. I'll arrange to have two bottles of milk sent along every day. You don't mind, do you?"

We've done a lot of things in our life. Even now we exercise the gold fish every morning, have a quiet chat with the squirrel and on occasion have trotted along to keep a neighbour's canary from moping while she was out, but this proposition that Wong and we should act as dry nurses to an immature pup was a little more than we could take on—at least not without consulting Wong.

Pup's Small Gel

He received the suggestion with perfect nonchalance.

"That small puppy b'long befoh time you 'Pup's small gel, eh?"

We agreed that such was the case.

"Cohse can. How fashion no can?" We might, here interject a personal explanation that just prior to bereaving Wong and ourself, Pup had sired two litters, and the proposed guest was a posthumous daughter. From the first family we had received a puppy who had speedily become the apple of Wong's eye and we had been a trifle diffident about increasing the number of Wong's cares.

"Babee Hab' Got"

About three days later when we arrived home after a tiresome day at the office—these Chinese up North really don't seem to straighten things out the way they should or Wong could—and depression was the only thing we had on our mind, Wong greeted us with a wide smile and the remark:

"Babee hab' got."

"What thing? Whose baby?" we shouted in a dimly awakened intelligence.

"Pup's labeet" and, while we fanned ourself with our topee, Wong produced the snub-nosed little animal for our inspection. It looked us over, nuzzled up to Wong's left ear and apparently said something, for Wong without a word turned on his heel and glided off to the kitchen. The next moment he reappeared with a feeding bottle in the other hand and from it the pup was soon extracting a loud and healthy nourishment.

The Night Nurse

He ushered us into our bedroom and there beneath the bed, was a pair of our old trousers, choicely cut and neatly hemmed, laid out for the animal's repose.

"Mus' wantchee sleep this side," he murmured. "To-ni, befoh I go home, I puttee one bottle table-side. You can pay littee chow what time you come homside."

We did. That night the last thing we did was to arouse the sleeping child, place the correct end of the bottle in its mouth and wait patiently until, dropping off to sleep, it ceased the work of deglutition.

The first memories of daylight are those of Wong entering the room with a sibilant sound peculiarly his own, reaching under the bed, and extracting our little guest. And then he gently tiptoed away.

Babee Bahfo

Some little time later, when it was borne in on us, that not only had Wong not brought us our morning tea, but had not even made mention of breakfast, we rang the bell.

No answer.

Again we rang. And through the house reverberated an unusual silence.

"Wong!" we objurgated with a violence entirely foreign to our placid nature "Wong! Come here."

"No can," the faint answer from the other regions, "Jus' now I pay labeet chow."

Later, entirely at his own convenience, Wong appeared with the pup under his arm, smiling the blue-eyed smile of puppy satisfaction and redolent of soap.

"Hab' pay labeet bahfo," he exclaiming the brindled 'chubbiness which was the cause of our annoyance.

And so for days it went on. When Wong was not taking the little beast out for walks amongst an admiring neighbourhood he was stuffing it to repletion with a bottle, the working end of which he deftly tipped off with a little golden syrup before each insertion.

Naturally it waxed in stature, and in weight too, for by means of the kitchen scales he was able to announce from time to time, that "Small pup littee moh heavee."

Eventually the bottle disappeared and the little lady took her meals from a dish, just as the other did, while the increased frequency of milk puddings roused a suspicion which prompted a question.

"Wong, do you pay littee pup milk now!"

"Jus' now no wantchee milk. See, labeet got tee!"

We are sure, in days long gone past, Wong rubbed his little son's gums with just that tenderness with which he passed his thumb over the puppy's lower jaw.

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

The day was predestined for a readjustment of values. It began with the startling news that "Ivan the Terrible" had kittens, augmented by the discovery that the father was none other than "Judy O'Grady." Came a patter of little feet in the corridor, and "Uncle" (by courtesy only) was besought to "come quick." Sure enough, there were six furry nites deriving nourishment from her who had been "Ivan the Terrible," while he who had been "Judy O'Grady" went about with an expression betokening achievement.

We returned to our quarters and promptly celebrated a number of superstitious rites. The extraordinary was clearly presaged. We do not hesitate to confess to having originally named these cats, but plead that it was in circumstances precluding the determination of baptismal data. Perhaps the reader himself knows how it is—a dear kiddie with a half-cursured feline under either arm, a hasty plea for names, and an equally hasty bestowal, regardless of their fitness, all for the sake of a ripple of happy laughter.

The extraordinary, we repeat, was clearly presaged. Nor was it long in manifesting itself. All the morning we were in a state of semi-bemusement, and caught ourself wandering from the prescribed "style" of this newspaper. Tiffin time saw us in our usual haunt, where one is assured of the maximum of discomfort and cost in return for the minimum of quality and service. Here, a glamour like that which had obsessed us seemed to have claimed the boys. The Russian Number One was busy conversing with acquaintances, and his Chinese colleague was oblivious of everything save a fly that was enjoying a ride on a ceiling fan. Not that this was at all unusual, being the principal daily diversions of these gentlemen.

The table boys, however, acted strangely. Instead of one coming forward with the three Sacred Lists—that which may always be had, that which may be had that day only, and that which is ultra-special for the occasion, we were severely ignored. Our thoughts, in consequence, reverted to the strange case of Ivan the Terrible and Judy O'Grady, but not for long. We became aware that the table boys still stood about as if fascinated. Our ponderings next were concerned with a former research into the time required for different subjects to revive from the effects of anaesthesia. This, of course, was our clue. We courteously inquired of the nearest factotum just when he might be expected to emerge from the chloroform. Never did question beget so strange an answer.

Leisurely approaching our table, he announced in the manner of one who is humouring a fractious child, "First must make water hot, then puttee in ek-iks."

Was ever mortal, patiently waiting for the Delphian Oracle to perform, rewarded with anything more unexpected? The pronouncement hit us squarely between the eyes. Nothing oracular about it, but that very truth which is stated always

to be discoverable at the bottom of a well, for the reason, no doubt, that no one would dream of first making the water hot and then putting in "ek-iks."

The dictum delivered, the boy shot us a challenging glance, in the assurance that he was immune from contradiction. His demeanour may readily be envisaged by the reader if he will but recall his own complacency on such occasion as dictionary or encyclopedia has borne him out after a heated argument. Thus the boy, whose position was unassailable—always assuming that we wanted "ek-iks" in the first place; and, in the second, that we wanted them boiled. We had, however, no desire for hen-fruit in any form, and sought to make this clear. He reluctantly brought us the three Sacred Lists, and we ordered what appeared to be the least indigestible.

Another interval, in which Ivan the Terrible and Judy O'Grady recurred to us. We did our best to put them out of our thoughts, as they seemed to portend evil. It was no use, however. We kept on seeing Ivan nursing the six, and Judy's complacent expression. These visions were rudely interrupted by the boy's placing before us three "ek-iks." Although we were ignorant of the precise temperature of the water, we are certain we approximated it. Reluctantly interrupting the Russian Number One's conversation with a beauteous compatriot, we asked, humbly, if we might not be excused from eating eggs. He instituted inquiries. The boy was positive we had ordered eggs. We were equally positive we hadn't. The argument waged back and forth, until an angry voice, at an adjoining table, was heard to declare, "Hey, I don't want this here mess! Where the hell's them eggs I ordered an hour ago?"

That evening, a very dear kiddie informed us of the re-naming of the cats. Ivan was now Joan of Arc, and Judy, by deed poll, etc., was henceforth Herman. We shuddered to remember that the Maid of Domrémy had once posed as a male, and how easy it would be for Herman to become Hermione, with more disastrous results. But why should the unwonted transformation of a mother into a father, and a father into a mother, have brought us boiled "ek-iks"? Were we to sit on them indefinitely, to pay for our error?

R.R.L.F.

A project involving the construction of an incinerator for the disposal of garbage in the French Concession is understood to have the consideration of the French Municipal authorities at the present time. Whether or not the incinerator will be erected will depend mainly upon the information expected in the near future from France regarding construction costs. The decision to make inquiry into such an enterprise came when the Chinese authorities ten days ago refused to permit garbage from the French Concession to cross Chinese territory to the up-river district where refuse is dumped into the Whangpoo from both the International Settlement and the Concession. Following denial of the customary permission, garbage has been collecting for the past days in a section of the Sicewai Road while other arrangements are being made for its disposal.

GREYHOUNDS

Musings at a Meeting

We are going to the dogs: I knew it when I was bidden to dine At the barbarous hour of 7.15. It seems queer to be dining by daylight, But my host has a good enough cellar, Sherry, none too bad, Hock, Rupertsberger Hofstuck, Claret, Mouton Rothschild, And Port, Cockburn 1912, Topped off with a glass of old brandy. That's the way to go to the dogs.

So this is Luna Park! Or is it the Stadium? A capacity crowd (To quote the newspapers) Buzzes and hums with subdued excitement. By-and-bye there is a rumble and a roar And "Cuthbert" The electric hare Makes a trial circuit of the track. The dogs are paraded For the first race. I shall put my money on an animal Called Beautiful Maude. Sentiment, I suppose. There was once a girl, Twenty years ago— Oh, well, it doesn't matter And I expect this beast is a male anyway.

The dogs are barking in the starting boxes, "Cuthbert" has begun his winged circuit Of the track, And the crowd A-quiver with expectation Draws in its breath Like a million Japanese Showing the completest courtesy. As "Cuthbert" flashes by The dogs are released. They certainly can travel. Beautiful Maude leads! Good dog! Now she's headed and falls back, It can't be that she's fading? Confound the brute, She's lengths behind the last dog, Setting me back ten plunks.

It seems a feeble sort of sport to me, All over in half a minute And whatever sex Beautiful Maude really is She's no lady. In future, I'm going to back "Cuthbert."

THE driver of a Red Cross ambulance is being detained in connection with an accident in the Western District when, it is alleged, he struck a pedestrian and killed him.

TIENSIN is said to be in state of alarm as the result of the stabbing of a Chinese postman by Japanese soldiers who attempted to search the mail which he was carrying. It appears from a report in yesterday's "Shunpao" that, after the postman refused to allow the Japanese to search his mail, they assaulted and stabbed him. French troops who were stationed near by arrested the Japanese and refused to surrender them even after demands had been made by Japanese officers for them. Later, Japanese soldiers surrounded the railway station and drove Chinese away, after injuring a number of them. Chinese in Tientsin have been holding meetings to protest against this unwarranted action. The report, except as regards the last sentence, sounds somewhat apocryphal.



Free From all Animal Fat

THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES AND NEWS

A few weeks before his death Sir Edmund Gosse had completed a new edition of the poetry and prose of Thomas Lovell Beddoes, to be published in the autumn by the Fanfrollo Press. The manuscripts were placed in his hands by Robert Browning.

A controlling interest in Messrs. Methuen & Co., the publishers, has been purchased for about £300,000 by a retired biscuit manufacturer, hitherto unconnected with the publishing trade. In mitigation of his own inexperience he will be able to reply upon competent advice, for Mr. E. V. Lucas is to remain Chairman of the Board of Directors.

P. C. Wren's new novel for 1928, "Beau Ideal" which has just been issued by Murray is a tale of love and high adventure, the scene of which is laid mainly in the French Foreign Legion, and the Penal Battalions. While a complete and self-contained novel, "Beau Ideal" finally clears up the mysteries which were left unsolved in "Beau Geste" and "Beau Sabreur."

Gabriele d'Annunzio has recently completed the book on which he has been at work for some time, and in order to secure uninterrupted leisure he has been living guarded by soldiers against intruders. "Il Compagno dagli Occhi Senza Cigli" is the story of a scapegoat friend of the author, a man who had no eyebrows. D'Annunzio describes it as "more Tuscan than red Chianti wine". It contains many youthful and middle-age reminiscences. It is to be published by Treves of Milan.

Anthony Trollope, who wrote the English Men of Letters volume on Thackeray, is the first contributor to that series who has become in his own turn the subject of one of its biographies. The volume is by Mr. Hugh Walpole, and one gathers that the present writer does not think much of Mr. Trollope's work on Thackeray. One would like to know what Anthony Trollope would think of Mr. Walpole's. The price will be 5s. and the publishers are Messrs. Macmillan Co. Ltd.

The National Library of Wales is exhibiting an unrivalled collection of manuscripts of the Laws of Hywel Dda, one of the greatest of mediaeval Welshmen, who, 1,000 years ago peacefully united Wales and codified the laws and customs of its people. The oldest existing manuscript of the laws was written on vellum some time about A. D. 1175-1200, in Latin, and is illustrated throughout by crude, but graphic coloured drawings depicting the King and his chief officers, the judge, the chief groom, the cook and others.

The biographies of artists usually are so encumbered by comments on their work that the man is lost. This is very much the case, so prodigious was his production, with Rubens, who might have been Shakespeare on canvas were he not more concerned, like Congreve, to be first a gentleman. But his personality proper dominates like that of a statesman or a general. Upon this splendid human being apart from his pictures, Mr. Anthony Bertram has concentrated in "The Life of Sir Peter Paul Rubens." It has just been published by Peter Davies, London. Was there ever in his way a more conquering and glorious creature? Excellent diplomat and special ambassador, favourite of monarchs, great in society. How with this he covered as much canvas as he did, and at his best could put immortality with ease into any spare hour, only Heaven knows. His correspondence was copious, like all his activities, and this coming book gives letters never before translated into English. Mr. Bertram says, "I believe Rubens to have been a very great man apart from his work." Of course he was.

Mr. Richard Whiteing, whose death occurred at Home last June, is best known to the public as the author of "No. 5, John Street," which was published when he was

in his 60th year. For over thirty years previously he had worked as a journalist and author. Most of his literary labours were buried in the files of the various newspapers to which he had contributed, though he was known to many as the author of "Mr. Sprouts—his Opinions," of "The Democracy," and of "The Island," No. 5, John Street, was published in 1899, the story of a wealthy man who temporarily took up his abode among the poor in the East End, made an irresistible appeal to the reading public. Everybody read and talked about the book, and Mr. Whiteing reaped a rich harvest of royalties. None of his subsequent novels has proved quite as popular as "No. 5, John Street"—which, by the way, was filmed a few years ago—though some excellent work is to be found in them. Richard Whiteing was a Londoner and the son of an official of the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House. In early life he studied engraving but at the age of 25 gave up engraving in order to devote himself to authorship and journalism. He was successively on the editorial staffs of the Press Association and the "Manchester Guardian." After serving as Paris Correspondent of various newspapers he joined the editorial staff of the "Daily News," but relinquished journalism in 1899, when "No. 5, John Street" had established his position as a novelist. Just before the outbreak of the war, Mr. Whiteing was awarded a Civil List pension of £100 in recognition of the literary merits of his writings.

A PRESCRIPTION FOR THE HOLIDAYS

To those who seek a prescription for their holiday literature, writes E. C. Osborne in the "Observer," I can but repeat the advice of former years. If you wish for an intellectual tonic, the equivalent for the mind of a change of air for the body, choose a book or books which are quite outside your customary range of reading. If you like solid, serious stuff—the cold roast-beef of literature, so to speak—procure a supply of the light kickshaws which are purveyed by the modern novelist whose sole aim is to amuse or amaze you. If, on the other hand, you are a constant consumer of the canned fiction of to-day, why not make the acquaintance of some of the Old Masters. Procure a copy of "Clarissa Harlowe" and, even if you cannot appreciate the angelic charm of the distressful heroine's personality (she had to be killed—she could never have been happy save in the Seraphic Circle of Heaven) or the author's instinctive knowledge of women, the ample, lucid flow of its language will put you pleasantly to sleep. It is a wondrously restful work, despite its sob-compelling story; it is one of those "large still books" which Gladstone so greatly admired. The odds are that the book will become an obsession—as it was with a valued correspondent of mine, who used to wander about London long ago in Clarissa's footsteps, and made lists of all the churches and all the public-houses mentioned in the story. If you succeed in finishing it, go on to the same author's "Pamela" (a "real foot," according to my favourite debutante!) and, when that has been read, you will be at home for ever in the real Eighteenth Century.

The cure for lack of receptivity ("Lord, give us receptivity," prayed the wise preacher), in literary matters goes by contraries; homopathy only deepens the disease. It is seldom, indeed, that the lover of poetry seems to be catholic in his tastes. Yet, I have cured even the bigoted worshipper of old Daddy Wordsworth, who believed that English poetry ceased with the death of his idol, by the timely gift of a volume of Georgian verse. Most people thought it an incurable case. It is a long, long road, no doubt, from Tennyson to the three Sitwells, who are still regarded as a ravening Corberus, devouring all the poetic verities, by so many timid souls. But you can make the golden journey easily enough, if you will,

and have music all the way.

Most schoolboys are ordered to read some book as a holiday task during the long vacation, and an examination paper is set on it when they return to the prison-house. The grown-ups would be none the worse for a little discipline of the same kind.

DABBLING IN PALMISTRY

"HANDS UP."—By Capini Vequin. London, Messrs. Werner, Laurie.

Palmistry, their own that is to say, is interesting to most people. Probably because it is so very egotistical, but there is undoubtedly a joy in it; not so much as a deep study, as an occasional dabble, through easily understood means, whenever the means happen to catch the eye. But for the most part the means, in the shape of various tomes and volumes on the subject, chanced upon by the person who makes no sort of study of the matter, after a very short perusal are found to be full of so many involved explanations, involved that is to say to those who know nothing of the subject in which there is undoubtedly a great deal, that they very quickly loose their fascination and their power to amuse.

But now, for those who like, every now and then, to delve into their characters and their futures by means of what their palms may tell them, Messrs. Werner, Laurie have brought out "Hands Up," by Capini Vequin, which is claimed to be one of the best "stunt" books of the year. No great concentration is needed here, just an average intelligence to distinguish between line and line, what is to be found and what is not, and a certain amount of honesty. For, instead of the usually closely printed chapters in which it is nearly impossible to find any particular explanation, this book is arranged in several sections, dealing with the different parts of the hand, the palm, fingers, greater and lesser lines, etc., and then subdivided to a number of questions on each. One has only to select a question which one believes answerable in the affirmative, and then look up the answer in the corresponding section at the back of the book. One is apt, of course, if honesty is used, to strike a "snag" every now and then, but in that case there is always the comforting thought that the book is undoubtedly wrong, or one may have made a mistake oneself!

CHINESE SONGS IN WESTERN FORM

"SONGS OF THE PEOPLE."—Compiled by T. Z. Koo. Shanghai: Kwang Hsueh Publishing Co. Peking Road.

This is an endeavour to record in Western staff notation the better-known songs, religious and secular, of the Chinese people, and place such songs permanently on record in a form that is understandable to Western-trained musicians.

The effort is most praise-worthy and to those interested in Chinese music there is much of value in the collection. The compiler is most modest in his pretensions and disclaims being anything more than an amateur actuated by the desire to prevent some of the melodies being lost due to the fact that hardly any Chinese music is written down and such that is written down is understood only by a select few. Thus most of this collection has been compiled by listening to melodies; the harmonization is his own. On playing through this music some difficulty will be encountered by the uneven balance of the phrasing which makes it strange and at times almost incomprehensible to the Western ear. But this is to be expected.

While not the first attempt to record Chinese music, it is we think the first harmonized collection made available to the general public, and as such we wish it success. Westerners who are acquainted with Chinese popular songs will note some that are absent, and will find others that he has heard in a different form; this is explained by the author as being due to the fact that different versions of the same melodies are current in various parts of China.

The volume is on sale at the Commercial Press, the Chung Hua

Book Company, the Association Press, and the Y. W. C. A. Publication Department. Mr. Koo himself is Associate General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A.'s of China, and has in a few instances used these Chinese melodies in conjunction with sacred words and formed them into Hymns.—R.V.D.

THE LIFE OF A CRANK

"GRANVILLE SHARP."—By Edward Lascelles. Oxford University Press. Price, 10s. 6d.

This is the biography of a famous crank, a Don Quixote of the eighteenth century whose life was largely spent in tilting at windmills. A mild-looking, sweet-faced maniac, he is probably best known to us today as the man who put an end to slavery in England, and who with Wilberforce, helped to kill the slave trade abroad in the last years of the eighteenth century.

To describe Sharp as a crank is perhaps unfair, though it is none the less true. We may console ourselves with the thought that if Sharp had not been a crank his fight against slavery in England would never have been won. It all began by accident, by his coming on a wretched, maimed negro slave, Jonathan Strong, outside his brother's surgery in Mincing Lane, one day in 1765. The slave had been beaten and left to starve by his master till he was now almost blind and quite unfit for work. The Sharp brothers took him in, had him installed in a hospital, and all but cured. When his master came upon him in the streets, a few months later, he seems to have regretted having parted with him, so he had him kidnapped and sold to a planter for £30.

As soon as Sharp heard the news, he went to the Poultry Counter prison where Strong was being detained, while awaiting shipment for the West Indies, and "in a few minutes heard enough to start him on the crusade which ended in the abolition of the slave trade." The story of that crusade fought against all the best lawyers, and won on a technical point by a man who up till that time had never opened a treatise on law is an extraordinary one.

Slaves in England

Some idea of its magnitude may be gained from the fact that about the middle of the eighteenth century the negro slaves in England alone numbered at least 15,000. Their average price, we are told, was about £50 each!

Sharp, having won his battle, was not content to rest. Although most of the 15,000 slaves who found them, selves suddenly released remained with their former masters as paid servants, "some hundreds took themselves off and prepared to live

as free men." As Mr. Lascelles tells us, "many of them found it impossible to get employment, and a number seem to have regarded freedom as including immunity from work. The result was the same in both cases, and Granville's door was soon besieged by a crowd of liberated negroes who appeared to rely on him to provide for them permanently."

Poor Sharp did his best to relieve their distress, "but the more he gave the wider went his fame as a philanthropist, and the greater became the crowd of prospective pensioners" at his door. Thus, to relieve the philanthropist as well as his pensioners, came about the ill-fated idea of setting up a negro colony in Sierra Leone, that pestiferous district in Africa known as "the White Man's Grave"—a Utopian experiment which collapsed not so much through lack of support as through a return to barbarism on the part of the colonists and their neighbours.

But these are only the outlines of Sharp's crowded life which Mr. Lascelles has re-told so unaffectedly. Especially good is that corner of his canvas where he describes for us Sharp's declining years. He was still the "great Mr. Sharp," but his eloquence had dwindled away to scarcely audible mutterings about the "Little Horn" of Daniel and the prophecy that the Millennium (which he was to miss by only a few months) was to begin in 1814. The Beast with ten horns, the Little Horn of Daniel stalked through his old brain:

... the beasts had become much more real to him, and we find him calling on Charles Fox at the Foreign Office to warn him of some possible stratagem of Napoleon as revealed by the Little Horn. "The Little Horn," Mr. Sharp, the Little Horn," answered the astonished Minister, "and what in the name of wonder do you mean by the Little Horn?" Granville left the Foreign Office dejectedly, remarking that "that man passes for a Statesman; and yet it is evident that he never before so much as heard of the Little Horn!"

This is not great biography, but it is a neat piece of work most excellently done.—W. G. and Daily News.

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The China Architects & Builders Compendium, 1928

This publication has become the text-book of the local house- and property-owner, and is indispensable to the architect and builder. Its wide field is indicated by the following summary of its contents:—

I. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT LAND, PROPERTY AND BUILDING IN SHANGHAI:

Government, population, position, land values, registration, and surrender Rates, taxes, and consular fees Water, electricity, telephone and gas supply Building rules (International and French) and weather diagrams Shanghai Fire Insurance Association Rules Shanghai Property Owners' Association

II. TECHNICAL INFORMATION, COSTS AND PRICE LISTS:

Weights, measures and conversion tables Prices of materials, labour, and estimating data General articles of local trade interest

III. DIRECTORY OF ARCHITECTS PRACTISING IN SHANGHAI

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PRICE [Mex. \$5, postage to China 20 cents. 10/-, postage to Great Britain 1/3 G. \$2.50, postage to America 25 cents.

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE, SHANGHAI

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

THE SILK STOCKING

Or Embarrassing Moments We Have Known

There can really be very little doubt, the more we think of it, that the small peculiarities of dress, make-up, misdemeanour and manner of the average foreign woman strikes a pious horror in the average Chinese clerk who sells her stockings.

It was brought home to us poignantly the other day. The time was approximately 8.30 a.m., and the reward of virtue for an early start at shopping fell a little short of expectations. A Chinese clerk was dusting the counter when we arrived; and apparently nothing that we could do would bring the foreign manager to our rescue before 9 o'clock. But the Chinese clerk was very helpful, about our silk stockings, and things in general.

Perhaps a little digression on this important subject of silk stockings will be overlooked. They are, one does not hesitate to admit, one of the major ails of the modern woman. How now, can anybody but a modern woman grasp the anguish attendant upon a last minute "run"; or the fearful trepidations not unmixing with hope that a "sale stocking" can arouse in the average shopper? And does not every woman, if no one else, know the eagerness with which a new kind of silk stocking "at a real bargain, my dear," is added to our lists of things to be looked into on shopping excursions.

The waking hours devoted to silk stockings are really preposterous. There is almost no accounting for the importance which we attach to them. Even the amah has had reason to regret them with curt comment.

"Supposing my makee luin, more better missie washee." And of course disillusionment was to follow close upon our own resolve to prove to the amah her unconscious weaknesses.

But at all the insensible pranks played by inanimate objects upon mankind, silk stockings are the most vindictive. Hence their importance. Scissors and needles may desert the work-basket with such frequency as to make the most guileless suspect either the amah of being a sword swallower, or the objects themselves deliberately malicious. Matches may melt away until there remains only one in the box for every important occasion that can ever be recollected. Combs, now that clipped hair has added to the worries of the

world, distribute themselves about with wanton unconcern of their owner's property rights. Fountain pens remain the great "unwriteables." And so one might go on indefinitely, without even tapping the springs of misery which are implied in every pair of silk stockings.

The Unforgettable Incident

But to get back to that fateful morning upon when they began to be linked forever in our mind with *les mœurs* of China, we proceeded, as they say about ships and dignitaries, to the expedition. The shop was hidden away beyond two flights, and designated to us as a wonderful "find" if we wanted silk stockings. Now, who doesn't want silk stockings, at almost any time one might care to mention?

The Chinese clerk viewed us in a benign and friendly way. "Yes, have got" he repeated after us, and gave a final flourish to the dusting.

Eventually boxes of silk stockings met our ravished eyes. Even the clerk began to share our enthusiasm. "Evening glow" mingled with "rosy morn" in his excited metaphor, and "papyrus" yielded to "Eden's sunburn" and all the rest of it. We hardly knew which to select, there being, really, a limit to all things.

Finally, "All right," we said. "Size nine and a half, in all these shades," and the boy went away and stayed for a long time. When he came back, he delivered an ultimatum. "Size eight and a half, allite," he pointed out.

"Certainly," we said politely, "But we must have size nine and a half." The patient clerk went away again. When he returned he looked at us pityingly. "No have got," he said mournfully. "No have got so big size." Then as an unavoidable afterthought, he sorrowfully announced, as his eyes sought the heinous offence constituting our feet, "Very sorry, eight and a half belong proper size. Supposing you wanchee, can take, supposing no wanchee, my very sorry. Big size no proper."

And there we were. These foreign women!



THE VERY YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN IS NEATLY "GO UP" SAY FASHION EXPERTS

"SOUNDS OF SMALL AND MULTITUDINOUS LIVES"

Which Brought on Holiday Arrangements for the Wilderness

It all began by a tuneless singing competition in the Chinese village next door at 5.30 a.m. The children of the village are early risers at the worst of times. But when they really get going at their best, they have field meets, amateur theatricals, shouting marathons, and street fairs all rolled into one, from dawn to dusk. Then it is that we begin to wonder whether, after all, there are not better spots in the world than China.

The cicades added to the latest impression, also. Not to be outdone by Chinese precociousness, the termagant tribe unfurled sleepy wings and set up an accompanying din. By noon, it was to be their plan to make human speech—or Chinese competitions for that matter—inaudible.

Of course all this grew more and more disheartening in ensuing moments. The Chinese children kept up a chain of crescendo shouting, the last one chining in on the fading away note of the next to the last, so that such continuity of purpose was revealed as to leave no room for further hope. The children's voices, like the pattern of the wall paper in front of us, began to threaten insanity, as we maintained a studied calm. Psychologists recommend activity at such times.

Gradually all the things heard and read about the effects of noise upon the human mentality began to take shape. We were even impelled to get up and look for a cutting which we had snipped out of the daily press intending to read one day, and it and morning tea began to act as sedatives.

"Between beats the heart rests, and between breaths the lungs and diaphragm have an instant's respite," we read.

"All the nerves and muscles of the body have some time when they are relieved of duty except those of the ear. This unjust arrangement has been pointed out by a famous ear specialist; who wants something done about it.

City noises going on day and night keep the ear drum and the tiny bones about it in a constant state of vibration. People accustomed to them sleep comfortably through normal night sounds because the nerves are adapted to something like a temporary discon-

nection with the brain centres. In the case of ear inflammations it is thought that the vibration makes complete rest—which would be helpful in a cure—impossible. Other organs benefit by rest. The eyes can be deprived for a time of all light stimulation with good effect. Internal organs are sometimes healed by fasting or complete rest. *La bed.*

To provide for utter inactivity in the ear it would be necessary to construct a sound-proof room. That is a hard order to fulfill. Even Carlyle's, built to order at the top of his house, let in the crowing of the roosters and the tinkle of the next-door piano. Ear specialists believe that they could cure many of the world's troubles with a soundless chamber."

Unbounded enthusiasm for this quiet spot recommended by ear specialists grew upon us as we read. The mess-mate was stirring by this time, though the "sound proof room" sounded quixotic to her morning mood.

"Do you hear that awful noise," she queried weakly. Apparently we did. But the hour being early and minds being clear to middling in spite of interrupted intentions, we fell to making holiday plans. What was the quietest place that we had ever heard about. Long ago some one had mentioned it only to have the accents fall unheeded upon our unimpaired ears. Now it was all different. Why, of course! Why hadn't we thought of it before? Just the spot, on the very edge of the Wilderness.

And thus do small things change the destinies of the world! Or, at least, if not of the world, of our own small part in it, which is comparatively important whichever way you choose to look at these things. Victory, at last over the Chinese village!—L.B.W.

SILENCE

I sought for Silence, with her mystic peace.
I pictured her in golden bronze; enthroned
On massive plinth in sanctuary; zoned
By pointed cedars yearning to release
Their spicy balm; rooted in emerald fleece
Elliptical and covert; nowise owned
By every casual visitor, but loaned
To diligence, and favouring no caprice.
Then, suddenly, I found her, unaware!
Sitting quite low and unassuming there,
Unguarded, in the open light of day,
Where every hour folk passed along the way;

STOLEN WIT

She: "I am very sorry but you must forget me."
He: "Impossible! You see I'm a memory expert."
Judge: "You were going sixty miles an hour."
Autoist: "I couldn't help it. This policeman was chasing me."
Businesslike Voice (over telephone): "Who is this speaking?"
Willie (the office boy): "How should I know? I can't see you!"
And neither gold nor bronze nor giant tall,
But human size and tint of verdure all.
HELOISE B. HAWKINS.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL GIRL

In She Becoming A Type?

The recent inauguration at Home of yet another big public school for girls to be run on the same lines as Wickham Abbey and Roedean, gives rise to a most intriguing possibility: Are we in the near future to have a predominating type of public school girl as obvious and recognizable as her brothers of Eton, Harrow, and Winchester, and if so, will this standardization of English girlhood bear a similar hall mark of fundamental 'good form'?

That any public school, assimilating as it does, all sorts and conditions of girls, is more or less bound to have a conformative, rather than an individualistic influence, can scarcely be disputed. Every public school is a world in itself, with its own particular interests, and having an independent life of its own, and since its members are all of the plastic age, they must necessarily to a large extent take on the colouring and outlook of the world they inhabit.

What are the chief characteristics of this world?

Initiative

It is certainly no longer a superior kind of forcing-house of femininity. It is as constructive and as seriously educative as any public school for boys, and the inculcation of decorum and deportment has been displaced by a steady training in initiative and self-reliance.

Girls may no longer be able to do fine point needlework, or step in and out of a carriage with requisite grace, but they can and do organize their own musical and dramatic societies, and get up their own debates. It is through these primary essays in efficiency and citizenship that in later years the stamp of the public school is made clearly visible.

Gush Has Disappeared

Another very marked characteristic of the public girls' school is its utter absence of sentiment, or more accurately, sentimentality, in direct opposition to the "gush" that prevailed in the days of Miss Pinkerton's Academy. If, however, "gush" is not tolerated, loyalty and friendship are cultivated to the highest degree, and in no modern school would such a "friendship" as that between Becky Sharp and Amelia Sedley be even remotely possible. Like the small boy who soon learns to dislike any outward manifestation of affection, the little girl in her first term quickly learns to dispense with the good-night kiss and the endearments of home.

But in place of the easily-expressed and facile emotions of childhood, she begins to develop a reserve which covers her deepest feelings, and which in after years enables her to meet with triumph and disaster, and "treat these two impostors just the same."

Perhaps, however, the strongest determining factor in public school life is its guiding principle of *esprit de corps*. From the moment when she enters school, the girl is made to feel that she is of no importance as a separate entity, but only as part of the whole, and that, just as in unison singing, no one voice must be predominant above the rest, so she must use her individual powers, not for herself, but *pro bono publico*.

This is brought home to her even more emphatically in the cricket and hockey field where she swiftly realizes that she is playing, not for her own personal glory, but for the glory of her side.

The Type That Will Emerge

The long-established public schools for boys have yielded us a classifiable and traditionally superlative type; the existing, very much younger sister institutions have also produced a type of girl distinct from those not similarly trained. She is honest, courageous, sporting, perhaps a little inclined to be hard but absolutely dependable, full of initiative and self-reliance.

The opening of more and more public girls' schools spells the rapid evolution and spread of this type, and it is little to be doubted that the public schoolgirl of the not-distant future will represent, as does her brother, the public schoolboy, all that is best and most enduring in our fundamental education—PHYLLIS MEGROZ in "Morning Post."

SUNBURN AS A VIRTUE

It seems a very long time since milk and roses were the ideal of a complexion and a freckle a crime of which young men complained bitterly in their sisters. To-day complexions rather approximate the former masculine ideal, and they are as bronzed as was the hero of a Ouida novel. And with all the frank regulation of personal attributes which distinguishes both masculine and feminine owners of skins rather than complexions, sunburn is a quality to be achieved, and one to which as much attention may be worthily given as to the regulation of slimmness or the carnation hues of the lips. There is the natural method of producing sunburn, which is quite simply to sit in the sun when it is not too hot.

But just as eyebrows, moustaches, haircuts are regulated, so sunburn is not left merely to chance. Men and girls equally can be "bronzed" without tears by the domestic adaptation of the rays which are so much more dependable than mere sunshine. And once bronzed, the physical and psychological atmosphere enters into the conspiracy to keep them several shades darker than Nature made them. There is sunburn powder, for instance, in shades suiting brunettes and blondes respectively. There are sunburnt mannequins wearing bathing dresses on their wooden persons to show as large an extent of sunshine results as possible. There are real mannequins with their skins arranged to emulate those of red Indians and contrasted with a dazzling white canvas dress. Thus the young holiday-maker is started off on a sunburn career, which begins with ten-

FINANCING WOMEN PLAYERS

Women who wish to fly but cannot afford to learn are to be given scholarships as pilot-pupils.

Public competitions will enable the most promising air students to be selected. Lady Heath gave the "Evening Standard" details of the scheme recently.

"The various flying clubs which cover the country are to allocate the scholarships," she said.

"The clubs will advertise their scholarships, and circularize all the big business houses in the country, asking for candidates. These will be chosen from their letters, and a certain number interviewed. From these a smaller number will be selected, and submitted to a medical examination.

"Those who survive the doctors will be tested for their probable flying in the air, and the ultimate choice of flying pupils will rest with the special scholarship committees of the various clubs.

"The money for the scholarships has been provided by the firms connected with the little machine in which I flew from Capetown to London.

"The details were arranged at a little meeting at the Air Ministry, consisting of Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Director of Civil Aviation, General Groves, Secretary-General of the Air League of the British Empire, and myself."

nis and ends with sun-baths at the bathing resorts. Really skilful sun-burning takes almost as much time as the colouring of a meerschaum pipe and, apparently, gives far more inward satisfaction.

